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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
OF THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
FOR
THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1901,
AND INCLUDING
THE REPORT UPON THE REGISTRATION OF
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN 1900.



PROVIDENCE, R. I.
E. L. FREEMAN COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1907.

MEMBERS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Post Office Address.

ALBERT G. SPRAGUE, M. D., *President*.....RIVER POINT.....KENT COUNTY.
 SAMUEL M. GRAY, C. E.....PROVIDENCE.....PROVIDENCE COUNTY.
 JOHN C. BUDLONG, M. D.....PROVIDENCE.....PROVIDENCE COUNTY.
 REV. GEORGE L. LOCKE.....BRISTOL.....BRISTOL COUNTY.
 ALEXANDER B. BRIGGS, M. D.....ASHAWAY.....WASHINGTON COUNTY
 RUFUS E. DARRAH, M. D.....NEWPORT.....NEWPORT COUNTY.
 GARDNER T. SWARTS, M. D.....PROVIDENCE.....PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

GARDNER T. SWARTS, *Secretary*.

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MAY 23 1907

To the Honorable the General Assembly:

In compliance with the General Laws, the Annual Report of the State Board of Health is hereby respectfully submitted.

GARDNER T. SWARTS,

Secretary.

GENERAL REPORT.

The work of the State Board of Health during the year has been a continuation of the study of the various conditions pertaining to the public health, especial use being made of the more recent methods of diagnosis and investigation which have been made available during the past few years.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Monthly reports of the number of cases of communicable diseases which have occurred in the various towns, including scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever, have been continued. This makes it possible for comparison of the comparative prevalence of any of these diseases in any of the towns or throughout the State. These records were begun in the year 1894, and thus comparison of increase or decrease may be made. The local health authorities are yearly giving more intelligent attention to this class of work, and the control of these diseases has been more thoroughly systematized.

WATER SUPPLIES.

There has been no change in the system of water supplies of the State since the previous report.

The city of Providence has made several attempts to obtain a system of filtration for the purification of its water supply; but owing to differences of opinion in regard to the manner in which this should be accomplished, the adoption of any plan has been made impossible.

The supply of Woonsocket continues the same. The water-shed is closely guarded, and is completely controlled by the city by owner-

ship of the entire water-shed. Legal control of this supply is the only public law which has ever been enacted for the protection of drinking-water in this State.

Although the enlarged reservoir of the Newport Water Company has given an increased available supply, yet the constantly increasing demand and the limited water-shed require the utmost economy to be exercised to avoid unnecessary waste.

The Bristol Water Company continues to supply the towns of Bristol and Warren. The endeavor of the town of Bristol to purchase the entire system has been in the hands of a master of arbitration for several years, and there appears little prospect of a change of ownership at present. The quality of the water remains the same. The water-shed is shallow, and the storage also. The chance of contamination is extremely slight, but increase of population and industries will in time cause danger, and depends upon the surface washings from fields occupied by cattle. The high color and woody taste remain of the same intensity.

The water supply of the city of Pawtucket, which supplies a large number of the surrounding towns and villages, still maintains its superior quality. Although filtered through a coarse gravel or pebble and charcoal bed, yet this probably removes little but the coarser matters, which are held in suspension. It does not serve to remove any of the dangerous elements which might find their way into the river from careless use of mill privy vaults. A certain amount of inspection of the banks of the river is maintained, and any possibility of contamination is corrected as soon as discovered.

There exists at one point on the stream a mill which has its so-called tight privy-box so located that an overflow from this might be carried into the stream in time of heavy rains.

EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

The regular inspection of the banks of the Pawtuxet river for existing pollutions or possible intent to contaminate the river through

desire to dispose of refuse, or by ignorance, has been continued by the inspectors engaged by the city of Providence, and under the direction of the commissioner of public works of that city. The fact remains, however, that there is always the possibility of the river being contaminated by some member of the population in that district placing noxious matter in the stream. The last prevalence of typhoid fever, connected with the water supply, was traced to contamination placed in the river by attendants of a typhoid patient. To thoroughly dispose of the excrement, and to insure its removal from the premises, the stools of the patient were all dumped into the river. Manufactories upon the stream have large quantities of dye-stuffs to dispose of. An endeavor is made to filter or precipitate the suspended matters in these wastes. The result is more or less successful, but at times, owing to the necessity of cleansing the clogged filter, it is alleged that the wastes are allowed to go free into the stream, thereby heightening the color of the supply, if not possibly admitting other filth which may prove injurious to those ingesting the water.

A semi-monthly chemical analysis of the water is made by the city of Providence, the sample being taken from the intake at the Pettaconset pumping-station, and also a bacteriological and chemical analysis is made by this board, every two weeks, of samples taken at the villages of Hope and Washington, above points of pollution, as well as of a sample taken from the Pettaconset pumping-station, at the point where the water is taken from the river, and at the tap in the laboratory located in the centre of the city of Providence.

This data has been obtained for several years, and now proves of great value to the city of Providence in determining the comparative values of the waters now used as compared with the supply at previous times. It also makes possible a comparison of the quality of the supply as found before and after pollution. As is to be expected, the water received at the Pettaconset pumping-station (and which is supplied to the city through the reservoir at Sockanosset and thence through pipes to the city) shows a greatly inferior quality from that

taken from the two points above any source of pollution, namely, at Hope and Washington.

Although this has been stated many times, and is in full knowledge by the board of public works and by the council of the city of Providence, yet no attempt has been made to correct this condition. The joint special committee of the common council, appointed to report upon the means at hand for the purification of the supply, replied that it was not only desirable but necessary that the water be purified before being delivered to the consumers, and that it was possible to do this by means of either sand filtration or by mechanical filtration, but that mechanical filtration was to be preferred, and has recommended it to the council, on account of its lower first cost, its simplicity in operation, its perfect control in cleaning, and from its non-dependence upon severe changes in the weather during the winter months.

Opposition to the process of mechanical filtration was made by certain physicians, an account of the presumed possibility of the alum, used in the process as a precipitant or coagulant, getting into the filtered water and being a source of danger to the public. While this objection was not supported by any data or facts in regard to the danger of the use of alum in this manner, yet the sentiment against its use prevailed with the common council; and while the endeavor to establish such a plant was defeated, yet no attempt was made to introduce and pass a resolution recommending that sand filtration be adopted. The city was therefore allowed to drift along, supplying a contaminated water to its consumers, with the possibility of an epidemic occurring at any time.

The East Providence Water Company supplies a portion of the town of East Providence, the water being taken from the Ten Mile river at Hunt's Mills. This river, as stated in a previous report, passes through a populous district and receives the washings of the water-shed from fields which are more or less fertilized. In addition, the stream receives the wastes from sewers and waste-pipes from factories and from the town of Attleboro, Mass. The number of

persons contributing to this contamination is estimated at 3,500. Dye-stuffs and acid washings from dye-houses and jewelry manufacturing add to the pollution. It becomes necessary either to abandon this supply or to cause the nuisances in the form of pollution to be abated, or to purify the contaminated water before delivery to the consumers.

As stated in previous reports, attention was given to this matter, inspections were made, communications sent to the State Board of Health of Massachusetts asking for relief from the contaminations, and it was replied from that board that nothing could be effected by them. The owners of the water company were warned as to the continued use of the water without purification, and they gave the subject immediate attention. A mechanical filtration plant has been established, and has been in operation since February 26th, 1899.

Periodical examinations of the supply and of the filtered water from this plant have been made by the board, both chemically and bacteriologically. The change of the condition of the water for the better has been marked. No amount of coagulatory chemicals has found in the effluent or filtered water, while the filter has maintained the bacterial efficiency which was obtained during the series of tests conducted during the year 1899 and published in the report for that year. The results of the examinations made during this year will be found in another part of this report.

EXAMINATION OF SPUTUM FROM CASES OF SUSPECTED TUBERCULOSIS.

The free examination by the board of all samples of sputum received from cases of suspected tuberculosis, for physicians only, has been continued with gratifying results. By this means a physician is assisted in making an early discovery of the presence of this disease and is able to give to his patient more prompt and assiduous attention. The patients are at times made aware of the fact that they are suffering from this disease while in its incipency, and are warned at once to obtain for themselves such treatment as may be available.

The public receives the benefits from this work by the greater care of the patient to avoid indiscriminate expectoration, thus reducing in a great measure the opportunities of spreading the disease. Money spent by the State in this manner is a good investment.

EXAMINATION OF CULTURES IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DIPHTHERIA.

The examinations of the secretions of the throat and the growths therefrom upon a nutrient blood serum, for physicians, in cases suspected to be diphtheria, have been continued with the same advantage to the physician, the public, and the health officer as in previous years. Many cases of simple pharyngitis presenting no clinical symptoms of diphtheria have been found to contain the organisms which produce this disease; the corroboration of the bacteriological diagnosis being confirmed later by the appearance of the membrane and the train of symptoms to be found in diphtheria. This system of control was commenced by this board in 1894, Rhode Island being the first State to establish the system as a State, the city of New York being the pioneer health department in this matter.

APPROPRIATIONS.

An annual appropriation of \$6,000 was made at the January session of the legislature for a continuance of the work of the board. The increase in the amount from two years previous was made necessary in order to carry out the work of the chemical laboratory and to make it possible for the board to make certain experimental research in connection with the workings of several sewage disposal plants being operated by cities and towns.

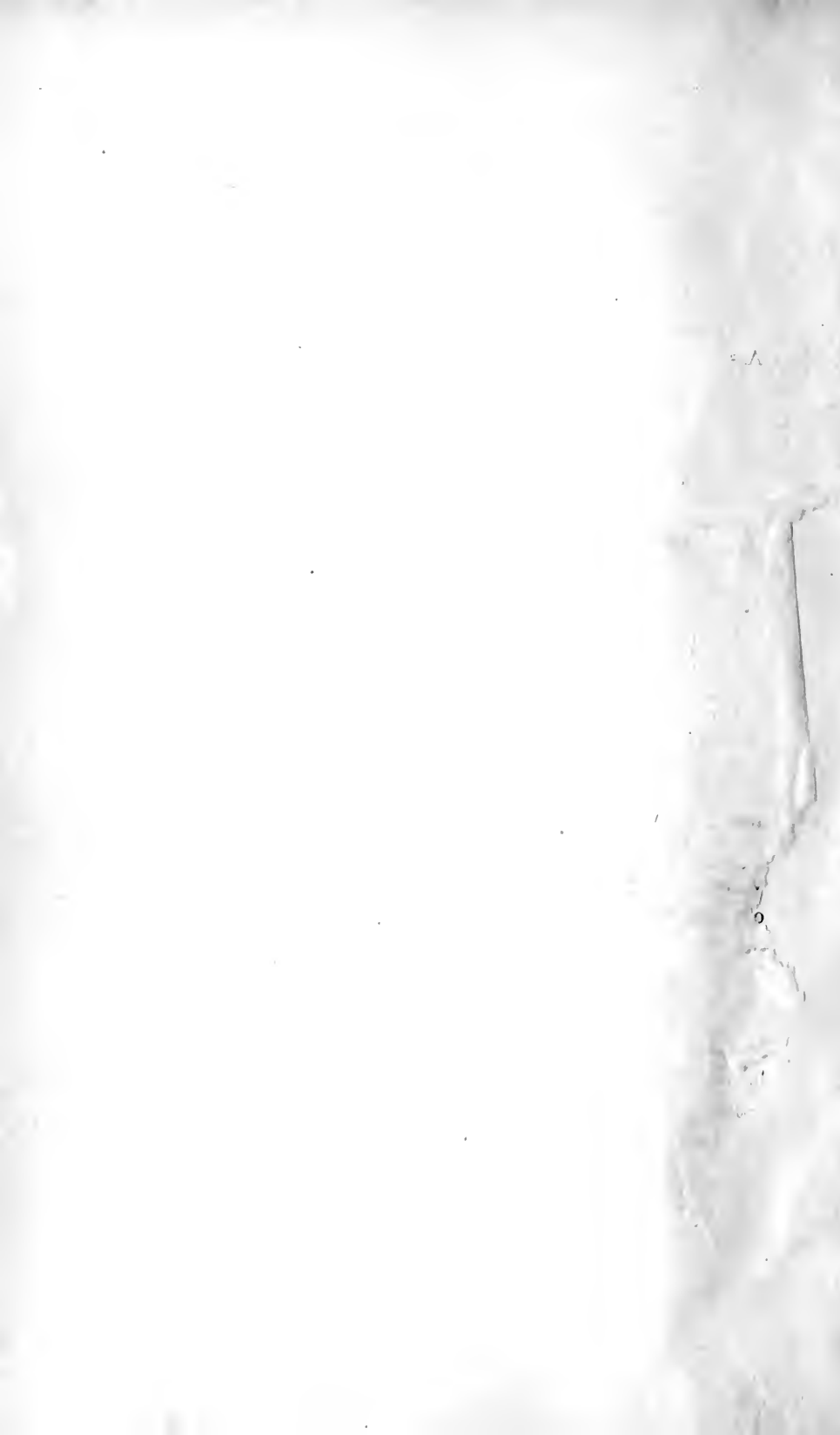
The data acquired from the latter study is of value in determining for other cities and towns, and for manufacturing plants, the most advisable means of disposing of sewage and manufacturing wastes.

A special appropriation of \$1,000 was made by the legislature for the special use of investigation and prevention of diphtheria. A like appropriation for the examination of sputum and study of tuberculosis was also made.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

The term of membership of Dr. Alexander B. Briggs, member of the board from Washington county, expired by limitation January 31, 1901.

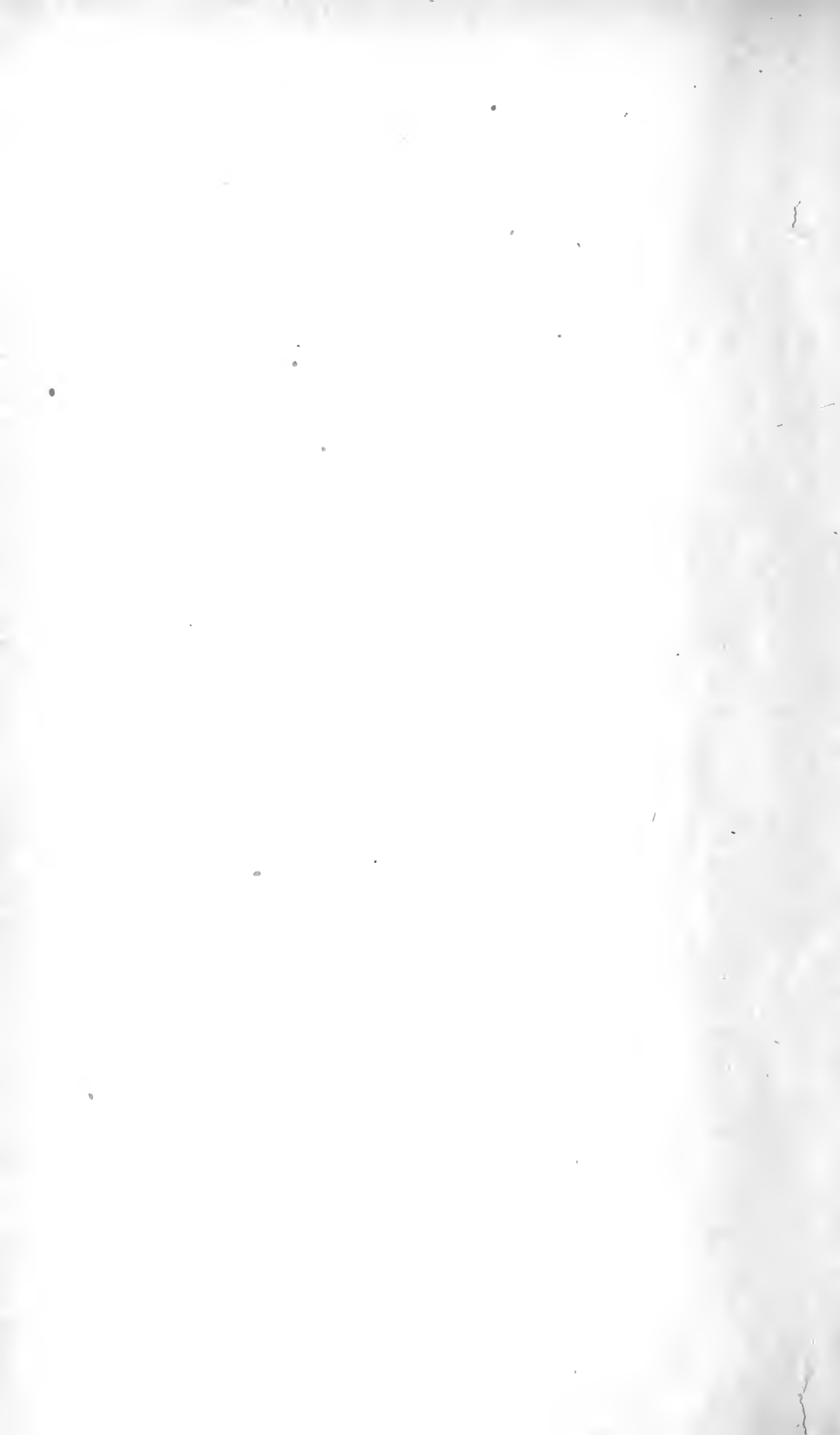
Governor Charles D. Kimball, at the January session of the General Assembly, with the advice and consent of the senate, re-appointed Dr. Briggs for a term of six years from January 31, 1901.



SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TOWN SANITATION.

1901



REPORTS FROM TOWNS,

IN RELATION TO SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

It has been observed, in the previous issues, that a complete annual report of a State Board of Health properly includes an account of the measures taken each year by the municipal authorities, corporations, or individuals for the promotion of the health of the communities under their respective supervision or control. In order, therefore, to ascertain the facts in relation to such measures, and for the purpose of presentation in this report as in the reports heretofore issued, and in the continuance of the design to keep well informed of all proceedings throughout the State on the part of town or city councils or any form of municipal authority in the appointment of health officers or boards of health, and in the direction of improvements which have in view and seem to promise the promotion of public health by the abatement of nuisances or the removal of unsanitary conditions and surroundings, or by the introduction of water for general use, or construction of sewers, or the establishment of other public works which may not only be of great public utility and convenience but also serve in some measure, large or small, in the prevention of disease, the secretary has, as heretofore, solicited replies from the town and city clerks of the several towns and cities, or other municipal officers, in answer to questions proposed in a circular sent for that purpose.

It is designed and hoped that a connected history may thereby be secured of all sanitary improvements of a public character in all parts of the State, from year to year; and the gradual awakening

of the citizens of the different towns to the necessity of sanitary public measures thereby be shown; and also whatever intelligent appreciation of such necessity, and whatever public spirit in existence in the towns there may be, may be known as manifested by the readiness with which needed sanitary measures are adopted.

The following is the form of circular sent at close of the year 1901:

CIRCULAR No. 130.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE HOUSE,

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1, 1902.

To the Town Clerk:

It is, by statute law, made the duty of the secretary of the State Board of Health to make inquiries of town or city clerks, or of the clerks of local boards of health, in regard to the general health and sanitary condition of the towns, and also in regard to measures taken for the improvement of the same, as may be seen by the following section from the

PUBLIC STATUTES, CHAPTER 83.

"SEC. 6. The secretary of the said board shall make inquiry, from time to time, of the clerks of town and local boards of health, and practicing physicians, in relation to the prevalence of any disease, or knowledge of any known or generally believed source of disease, or causes of general ill-health, and also in relation to the proceedings of the said boards of health in respect to acts for the promotion and protection of the public health, and also in relation to diseases among domestic animals, in their several towns and localities, respectively; and the said clerks of town and local boards of health and said practicing physicians shall give such information in reply to said inquiries, of such facts and circumstances as have come to their knowledge."

In order to make complete the annual report of this board to the General Assembly, the secretary would respectfully ask your co-operation by answers to the following questions:

1. Has any work for the promotion of public health been contemplated or

completed in your town by the town authorities, or by private enterprise, during the year? If any, please state what.

2. If by introduction or extension of water service for general use, please state what proportion of the population, by estimation, was supplied with the same at the end of the year.*

3. If city or town has sewage system, state the aggregate length of sewers, by estimation or otherwise, and about what proportion of the population has drainage connected with them at the end of the year.*

4. If by new ordinances in abatement of nuisances, or for any sanitary purpose, please send copy of same; also state how far, to your best knowledge, all the sanitary ordinances have been enforced. Copies of town ordinances especially desired.

5. Has your town any legal board of health beside the town council? If so, please give the names of the officers of the same.

6. Please give the names of the health officers of your town.

7. Has gratuitous vaccination been provided in your town during the past year? What proportion of the population was vaccinated, according to your best knowledge?

8. Have undertakers promptly sent in their returns of death? Please give names of any who do not. (See Public Statutes, Chap. 85, Sec. 1.)

9. Do clergymen make returns of marriages promptly each month, as required by Public Statutes, Chap. 85, Sec. 4?

Thanking you in advance for your assistance, I am,

Yours truly,

GARDNER T. SWARTS,

Secretary.

N. B.—The town or other clerk should charge a remunerative fee for replying to the above circular, and present to the town council or board of health, it being a service required by law.

* If not known by the person replying, please state where or of whom such information may be obtained.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

BARRINGTON.

1. Complaint of the pollution of a stream at Drownville by the Annawamscutt Mills was made to the town council, and an examination and investigation was made by that body and steps taken to protect the public health in that vicinity. We trust that satisfactory results have been obtained.

2. There has been no extension of the public water service of this town during the year.

3. This town has no sewage system.

4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year. Those in force have never been better enforced than now. (See contagious disease ordinance, 1897, p. 10.)

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.

6. Charles H. Bowden declined to serve another term as health officer, and Fred H. Devere, M. D., was elected in his place.

7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided for children during the year. Most of them who availed themselves of the same were school children, as none are allowed to attend school without a physician's certificate.

8. Undertakers have promptly made returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

FREDERICK P. CHURCH, *Town Clerk.*

BRISTOL.

1. Nothing special for the promotion of the public health has been contemplated during the year. Ordinances relating to sanitary matters have been rigidly enforced.

2. All the compact part of the town and about one-half the outlying districts are supplied by the public water service.

3. This town is putting in a complete system of sewers under an act passed by the General Assembly.

4. No sanitary ordinances have been enacted during the year.

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.

6. Thomas F. Head, health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided during the year.
8. Undertakers respond promptly.
9. Clergymen respond promptly.

HERBERT F. BENNETT, *Town Clerk*.

WARREN.

1. Nothing special for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
3. This town has no public sewage system. Several streets have sewers laid by private parties.
4. No sanitary ordinances have been enacted during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. George L. Drown, health officer.
8. The death returns are generally sent in with promptness by a majority of the undertakers.
9. Clergymen are not always prompt in making returns of marriages.

CHARLES B. MASON, *Town Clerk*.

KENT COUNTY.

COVENTRY.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. John Winsor, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided during the year, and about one-fifth of the population has availed itself of the same.
8. Undertakers are not all prompt in making returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

GEORGE B. PARKER, *Town Clerk*.

EAST GREENWICH.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been contemplated during the year.

2. There are about 500 water taps in town, and fully 64 per cent. of the population is connected therewith.

3. The approximate length of sewers in this town is 6,335 feet. This affords drainage to 125 estates, 75 per cent. of which have connections made. The population of the area drained is about 700.

4. No sanitary ordinances have been enacted during the year. Those already in force have been well enforced as far as is known. (See health ordinances, report of 1894, p. 27; and 1900, p. 15.)

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.

6. Elbridge G. Carpenter, M. D., health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided during the year, and according to physicians' returns filed at this office, 301, or about .108 of the population, have availed themselves of the same.

8. Undertakers are prompt in making returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

GEORGE A. LOOMIS, *Town Clerk.*

WEST GREENWICH.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.

2. This town has no public water service.

3. This town has no sewage system.

4. No sanitary ordinances have been enacted during the year.

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.

6. This town has no health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided during the year.

8. Undertakers are prompt in making returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

OTHO TARBOX, *Town Clerk.*

WARWICK.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.

2. This town has no public water service.

3. This town has no sewage system.

4. No new sanitary ordinances have been enacted during the year. (Contagious disease ordinances, see report of 1893, p. 45.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Albert G. Sprague, M. D., health officer.
8. Undertakers have made prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen are not as prompt as desirable in making returns of marriages.

JAMES T. LOCKWOOD, *Town Clerk.*

NEWPORT COUNTY.

JAMESTOWN.

1. The extension of the town sewers is the only work for the promotion of the public health done during the year.
2. Two-thirds of the population of this town are supplied by the public water service.
3. Two-thirds of the population of this town are connected with the sewers. The aggregate length of sewers in this town is four and a half miles.
4. No new sanitary ordinances have been enacted during the year. The present ones are not as well enforced as they should be. (Health laws, see report of 1893, p. 46; also 1894, p. 29; 1898, p. 15; 1900, p. 16.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Gideon Latham, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided in this town during the year, and about one-eighth of the population availed itself of the same.
8. Undertakers have made prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

WILLIAM F. CASWELL, *Town Clerk.*

LITTLE COMPTON.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
2. The water service of this town consists only of wells and cisterns.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. No new sanitary ordinances have been enacted during the year. (Contagious disease ordinances, see report 1898, p. 16.)

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. John G. Hathaway, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided in this town during the year, and about ten per cent. of the population availed itself of the same.
8. Undertakers have made prompt returns of deaths.
9. As a general rule, clergymen make prompt returns of marriages.

JOHN B. TAYLOR, *Town Clerk.*

MIDDLETOWN.

1. No extended work has been done in this town during the past year calculated to promote or protect the public health of the people dwelling therein.
2. There has been little, if any, extension of water service. The Newport Water Co. continues to furnish water to a limited number of families.
3. This town has no system of sewage. In a few instances sink drains and cesspools have for some years been turned into the highways.
4. During the year no new ordinances were enacted. Ordinances passed in former years have not been rigorously enforced. Most of the precautions taken to prevent the spread of contagious diseases were by private families under the direction and without the aid of the town officer. (Contagious disease ordinances, see report of 1893, p. 48.)
5. The town council is the only board of health.
6. George E. Ward, health officer.
7. During November gratuitous vaccination was provided by the town council and Dr. C. F. Barker, of Newport, was employed for that purpose. The number of vaccinations reported by him was 125.
8. Undertakers have generally made prompt returns of deaths.
9. But few marriages are solemnized in this town. Those which do take place here are promptly returned.

ALBERT L. CHASE, *Town Clerk.*

NEWPORT.

No reply from the city clerk.

5. The board of health of the city of Newport is composed of five members. The report of this board will be found under the division of reports from health officers.

NEW SHOREHAM.

1. Nothing special for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.

6. Hamilton A. Mott, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was not held during the year.
8. Undertakers make prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, *Town Clerk.*

PORTSMOUTH.

No reply from the town clerk.

TIVERTON.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.

2. This town has no public water service.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. No new ordinances have been enacted during the year. (Contagious disease ordinance, see report of 1900, p. 19.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Edward P. Stimson, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided for at the last meeting of the council but has not as yet been commenced.
8. Undertakers make prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

A. LINCOLN HAMBLY, *Town Clerk.*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

BURRILLVILLE.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.

2. This town has no public water service.
3. This town has no sewage system.

4. No new ordinances have been enacted during the year. The health officer has sharply looked after all public nuisances. (Contagious disease ordinances, see report of 1897, p. 20.)

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.

6. John W. Clavin, health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided by the town council during the year, and many took advantage of the same. I should say that about 20 per cent. of the population were so vaccinated. It is impossible to state how many paid for vaccination by their own physicians.

8. Undertakers make fairly prompt returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

EDGAR A. MATHEWSON, *Town Clerk.*

CENTRAL FALLS.

5. This city has no legal board of health other than the board of aldermen.

6. Charles F. Sweet, M. D., health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided during the year, and 977 persons availed themselves of the same.

8. Undertakers make prompt returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

C. FRED CRAWFORD, *City Clerk.*

CRANSTON.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.

2. The public water supply of this town is that of the city of Providence.

3. This town has no sewage system.

6. D. S. Latham, M. D., and John Bigbee are the health officers of this town.

7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided during the year, but the proportion of the population vaccinated is unknown to me.

8. Undertakers make prompt returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

DANIEL D. WATERMAN, *Town Clerk.*

CUMBERLAND.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
2. This town has no public water service.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. No new ordinances have been enacted during the year. (Contagious disease ordinance, see report of 1893, p. 53.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Raynor Woodhead, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided during the year.
8. Undertakers make prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

JOHN F. CLARK, *Town Clerk*.

EAST PROVIDENCE.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
4. No new ordinances have been enacted during the year. (Contagious disease ordinances, see report of 1893, p. 54.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Mason B. Wood, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided during the year, and according to the records 150 person availed themselves of the same.
8. Undertakers make quite prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen are not quite as prompt as desirable in making returns of marriages.

WILLIAM E. SMYTH, *Town Clerk*.

FOSTER.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Henry Arnold, M. D., health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination was not provided during the year.
8. Undertakers make prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

EMORY D. LYON, *Town Clerk.*

GLOCESTER.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
2. This town has no public water service.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. No new sanitary ordinances have been enacted during the year. All previous ordinances have been well enforced.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. George A. Harris, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided during the year, and 406 persons availed themselves of the same.
8. Undertakers have made returns of death promptly.
9. Clergymen are generally prompt in making returns of marriages.

FRANK F. DAVIS, *Town Clerk.*

JOHNSTON.

4. (Contagious disease ordinances, see report of 1896, p. 20.)
5. The board of health of this town is composed of Ralph H. Shaw, M. D., Hiram Kimball, and William H. Mathewson.
6. Ralph H. Shaw, M. D., health officer.
7. About 150 persons were vaccinated gratuitously during the year.
8. Undertakers make prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

STERRY K. LUTHER, *Town Clerk.*

LINCOLN.

No reply from the town clerk.

4. (Contagious disease ordinances, see report of 1896, p. 25.)

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
2. There has been no extension of the public water service of this town. Very few are supplied by it.
4. No new ordinances have been enacted during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. John B. Corbett, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was not provided during the year.
8. Undertakers make prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

THOMAS H. ANGELL, *Town Clerk.*

NORTH SMITHFIELD.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
2. This town has no public water service.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. No new ordinances have been enacted during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. John B. Greene, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided during the year and was accepted very generally by the townspeople.
8. Undertakers make prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

CHARLES E. SEAGRAVE, *Town Clerk.*

PAWTUCKET.

2. Over 90 per cent. of the population of this city is supplied by the public water service.
3. About 69 per cent. of the population of this city is connected with the sewage system.
4. (Ordinances for removal of nightsoil and cesspools, and registration of deaths, see report of 1898, p. 23.)

The following extracts are taken from the report of the Board of Public Works:

Population (U. S. Census, 1900), 39,231.

Area of city, 8.940 square miles.

Total length of improved streets, 82.69 miles.

Total length of mains connected with the Pawtucket Water Works, 148.62 miles.

Total length of sewers, 46.68 miles.

Total length of electric railways, 23.52 miles.

Capacity of pumping engines, 12,000,000 per 24 hours.

Water pressure on Main street square, 110 pounds per square inch.

The general condition of the water supply showed an improvement over last year, owing mainly to the fact that the "Happy Hollow" pond contained enough water at all times so that no portion of the bottom of the same was exposed to the rays of the sun.

At the Diamond Hill reservoir the water was never more than four feet below the top of the dam, while at certain periods during the preceding year the water fell fourteen feet below the dam.

The filter at station three should be renovated, as the charcoal has become useless as a filtering material. Charcoal is quite expensive, and I would recommend that some other material, cheaper and equally effective, be used.

SUMMARY OF PUMPING AT NOS. 1, 2, AND 3 STATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

Total expenses for the year.....	\$21,834.03
Total number of gallons pumped into reservoir.....	2,526,517,462
Total cost of raising 1,000,000 gallons into reservoir.....	\$8.60
Total cost of raising 1,000,000 gallons one foot high.....	.032
Average daily consumption of water in U. S. gallons.....	6,927,445
Maximum daily consumption of water in U. S. gallons.....	9,809,688
Minimum daily consumption of water in U. S. gallons.....	3,134,940

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. WALKER,

Chief Engineer.

FILTER FIELDS.

The 12.79 miles of sewers of the Moshassuck river district all deliver sewage to the filter fields, which purify all the dry-weather flow of the territory drained by these sewers and some of the storm-water as well. The 587 connections which have been made with the sewers of this section serve a population of over

4,400, and the amount of sewage treated at this plant has averaged 114,345 gallons per day during the past year. The maximum amount being about 170,000 gallons per day during December, 1900.

The analyses show this sewage to be of considerable strength, and the amount of sludge derived from it is annually increasing.

One of the difficult problems connected with all systems of sewage purification is the separation, treatment, and disposal of the sludge contained in the sewage. Our experimental work with a septic tank furnishes interesting figures for comparison with the figures obtained from the treatment of sewage by sedimentation and intermittent filtration during previous years.

Six years' experience with settled sewage has given an average of 3.14 cubic yards of sludge per million gallons of sewage treated, but recent figures, made during the months of August, September, and October, 1901, have shown that the amount of sludge has increased to 4.87 cubic yards per million gallons of sewage and that it weighs about 43.75 pounds per cubic foot. This makes the weight of sludge now handled per million gallons of sewage about 2.87 tons.

The amount of sludge collected in the septic tank has averaged, during both trials, 5.126 cubic yards per million gallons. The specific gravity of the sludge collected during the last experiment was 1.02, which would make the average weight of sludge that must be handled after treating sewage by the septic process 4.41 tons per million gallons. This latter sludge contains 79.11% of moisture and is more difficult to handle and much more offensive than the sludge which is raked from sand beds.

It is, however, only fair to say, in this connection, that with a septic tank adapted to the needs of this method of sewage purification, this sludge could probably, with the addition of more sewage, be pumped to some disposal area instead of shoveled into barrows and wheeled from the tank as we were obliged to do. The comparison of the nature and amount of this sludge is, however, of value.

Sludge from settled sewage, dried on sand beds, resembles patches of tarred paper a square foot or more in area and can be readily raked from the surface of such beds in dry weather. Sludge from the septic tank is a muddy and offensive mass of matter, difficult to handle in barrows and probably difficult to dry out on any sand beds on which it could be pumped, unless it could be spread upon the sand in a thin layer.

Our experience has been, that during warm weather sludge from settled sewage turned upon sand beds is more easily handled and disposed of than the sludge from a septic tank.

It is probably true that a septic tank of greater depth than that in which we were obliged to perform our experiments might accomplish a greater reduction of

sludge than we were able to obtain, but detailed and reliable data upon this subject seem to be lacking, at least in this country, where we are obliged to treat domestic sewage of considerable strength.

It seems probable that during the winter months, when the sludge from settled sewage will freeze on the surface of sand beds, will accumulate in considerable quantities and can only be removed after warm weather has arrived, the septic tank may offer a better solution of the sludge problem than such exposed beds of sand. We propose to experiment along this line the coming winter.

THE WORK OF THE SEPTIC TANK.

The experimental work with a septic tank and contact beds has been continued during the year with practically a repetition of the results outlined in the report of last year. For a connected and comprehensive study of these experiments it may be well to review the work of last year and to cover the whole period during which the sewage was treated in the septic tank.

On January 13, 1900, one of the receiving tanks located at this plant, which had heretofore been used for the purification of sewage by intermittent filtration, was turned into a septic tank. Although this tank was shallower than a good septic tank should be, it was the only thing available for experimental work and had to be taken. Its dimensions are 30x100x4 feet in depth and it will store sewage to a depth of three feet.

For a period of ten months, from Jan. 13, 1900, to Nov. 13, 1900, all the sewage of the Moshassuck river district was passed through this tank. The tank was then drawn down, the accumulated sludge was measured, loaded into barrows, and wheeled to an adjacent field where it was composted and used the following spring by a farmer for the fertilization of crops.

On November 20, 1900, sewage was again turned through this tank, and it was again continuously used as a septic tank until August 7, 1901, when the sewage was again drawn off, the accumulated sludge measured and taken from the tank and composted.

The following comparison of results obtained from the two experiments are of interest:

	1st.	2d.
Period of service as septic tank.....	Jan. 13, 1900, to Nov. 13, 1900.	Nov. 20, 1900, to Aug. 7, 1901.
Number of months experiment lasted.....	10	8 mo. 18 d.
Number of gallons of sewage passed through tank.....	27,166,000	29,420,303
Number of cubic yards of sludge found in the tank at the end of the experiment.....	147.48	142.58

	1st.	2d.
Number of cubic yards of sludge per million gallons of sewage.....	5.428	4.846
Percentage of moisture of this sludge.....	81.75	79.11
b Equivalent number of cubic yards of dry matter found in tank per million gallons of sewage.....	0.99	1.012
Number of cubic yards of solid dry matter, per million gallons contained in the sewage which passed into the tank, as computed from the average results of analyses for "residue on evaporation".....	5.023	4.577
Number of cubic yards of solid dry matter per million gallons which passed out of the septic tank in the effluent, as computed from the average results of analyses of "residue on evaporation".....	3.155	2.936
a Number of cubic yards of dry solid matter per million gallons left in the tank, as shown by the difference in the last two sets of figures.....	1.868	1.641
Number of cubic yards of solid matter transformed or septicised per million gallons, during the passage of the sewage through the septic tank, as shown by the difference between a and b.....	0.878	0.629
Per cent. of the solid matter septicised by the septic tank.....	47	38.3
Number of cubic yards of sludge per million gallons which have been taken from the sludge beds during the six years this plant has been run as an intermittent filtration plant.....	3.14	
Number of cubic yards of sludge per million gallons of sewage, now being taken from sewage on sludge beds.....	4.87	
Per cent. of albuminoid ammonia removed by septic tank.....	41.3	42.7
Per cent. of albuminoid ammonia removed by sedimentation.....		37.7

CONTACT BEDS NO. 14 AND NO. 15.

As stated in the report of last year, two contract beds, each 15 feet x 15.5 feet x 4 feet deep, were constructed to be operated in connection with the septic tank.

Two rows of 2-inch tile underdrains placed five feet apart were laid on the bottom of each bed and were covered with clean gravel of assorted sizes to a depth of eight inches. On top of this gravel in bed No. 14 three feet and four inches of crushed stone of the size known as chestnut were placed. In bed No. 15 three feet and four inches of soft coal cinders which would pass through a screen of one-eighth inch mesh were deposited.

The effluent from the septic tank was turned on bed No. 14 at the rate of 509,000 gallons per acre from March 12, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1900. From Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901, the rate has been 400,000 gallons per day. On the basis of 365 days in the year these rates become respectively 433,333 and 394,446 gallons per acre per day.

This septic effluent was also run on bed No. 15 at a rate of 526,000 gallons per acre until Oct. 1, 1901. From March 12, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1900, this was equivalent to 465,185 gallons per acre per day for 365 days in the year, and since that time the equivalent has been 414,814 gallons per acre per day for the full year. This reduction in rate per day, on the basis of seven days in the week, is accounted for by the periods of rest which have been given these beds. Neither bed is dosed on Sunday, and they were both rested for a period of eleven days in August, 1901. Both beds have also had several short rest periods, of one or two days, on several occasions during the year.

Careful measurements have shown that both of these beds have lost considerable of their original capacity. This has been due in part to a breaking down of the materials of which they are composed, to a settling together and to a gradual silting up.

In bed No. 14 the reduction in capacity due to settling together has been 11.1% and in bed No. 15, 21.7%. The loss of capacity due to silting up from the retention of mineral and organic matter contained in the septic effluent has been 18.83% in the case of bed No. 14, and 22.48% for bed No. 15. It is thus seen that the total loss of capacity in bed No. 14 has been about 30% and in bed No. 15, about 44%.

While the average results of seventeen analyses of the effluent from bed No. 15 show .9 parts of nitrates per 100,000 parts, it is noticeable that the nitrates gradually increased from .016 parts in May, 1900, to 2.41 parts in January, 1901; that they dropped to 0.91 parts in May, 1901, and have since gone down to .015 parts in July, 1901.

The effluent from bed No. 15 has been turned upon bed No. 16 at a rate of 730,000 gallons per acre and on bed No. 17 at a rate of 825,000 gallons per acre for six days in the week, with a much farther reduction of the ammonia and an increase in the nitrates, as is shown by the tables of analyses.

Beds No. 16 and No. 17 are two small contact filters constructed by filling two

galvanized iron cans, each twenty inches in diameter and six feet high, with filtering material; No. 16 with large pieces of coke and No. 17 with cinders similar to those in bed No. 15.

This experimental work is of great value to us as indicating what results can and can not be expected from certain methods of sewage purification.

The amount of sewage delivered to the filter fields in the Moshassuck district is annually increasing, and the amount of solid matter contained in this sewage seems to be on the increase as well. The enlargement of this plant will be necessary in a very short time, and the problem of how to make the most of a limited area is a vital one.

Our experimental work has attracted considerable interest among engineers and municipal officers, and we have had many visitors to inspect our plant. The Rhode Island State Board of Health in attending to the regular examination and analysis of samples of sewage and effluent has rendered us very considerable assistance.

Averages of Chemical Examinations made by the State Board of Health from November 20, 1900, to October 1, 1901.

(Parts per 100,000.)

	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.					CHLORINE.	NITROGEN AS		OXYGEN CONSUMED.
	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Nitrates.		Nitrites.		
					Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Sewage, average of 28 analyses.....	92.46	54.39	38.07	7.38	1.29	0.663	0.626	9.78	.....	.....	13.29
Effluent from Septic Tank, average of 26 analyses.....	59.32	.....	.....	6.75	0.739	0.558	0.181	.....	.....	.....	8.28
Effluent from Septic Tank and Sand Filters, average of 17 analyses.....	43.5	16.1	27.4	3.30	0.1383	0.1169	0.0214	7.61	1.937	.0265	1.96	
Effluent from Septic Tank and Contact Filter No. 14, average 7 analyses..	.....	.....	.....	3.39	0.3622	0.2920	0.0702	9.32	0.174	.0030	3.76
Effluent from Septic Tank and Contact Filter No. 15, average 17 analyses..	.....	.....	.....	2.80	0.2941	0.2268	0.0673	7.69	0.898	.0139	2.99
Effluent from Septic Tank and Contact Filters Nos. 15-16, av. 14 analyses..	.....	.....	.....	1.55	0.2236	0.1536	0.0700	7.98	1.89	.0730	2.29
Effluent from Septic Tank and Contact Filters Nos. 15-17, av. 14 analyses..	.....	.....	.....	1.20	0.1798	0.1340	0.0458	7.28	2.46	.0679	1.97

Purification Effected by Septic Tank and Several Filters.

(Parts per 100,000.)

	FREE AMMONIA.			ALBUMINOID AMMONIA			OXYGEN CONSUMED.		
	Sewage.	Effluent.	Per cent. removed.	Sewage.	Effluent.	Per cent. removed.	Sewage.	Effluent.	Per cent. removed.
Purification effected by Septic Tank.....	7.38	6.75	8.5	1.29	0.739	42.7	12.29	8.28	37.7
Purification effected by Septic Tank and Sand Filters.	7.38	3.30	55.3	1.29	0.1383	89.3	13.29	1.96	85.2
Purification effected by Septic Tank and Filter No. 14.....	7.38	3.39	54.1	1.29	0.3622	71.9	13.29	3.76	71.7
Purification effected by Septic Tank and Filter No. 15.	7.38	2.80	62.1	1.29	0.2941	77.2	13.29	2.99	77.5
Purification effected by Septic Tank and Filters Nos. 15-16.	7.38	1.55	79.0	1.29	0.2236	82.7	13.29	2.29	82.8
Purification effected by Septic Tank and Filters Nos. 15-17.	7.38	1.20	83.7	1.29	0.1798	86.1	13.29	1.97	87.2

Table showing Working of Beds from December 1, 1894, to October 1, 1901.

NUMBER OF BED.	Cubic yards of poor sand removed from Dec. 1, 1894, to Oct. 1, 1901.	Cubic yards of sludge removed from Dec. 1, 1894, to Oct. 1, 1901.	Average depth in inches of poor sand removed from Dec. 1, 1894, to Oct. 1, 1901.	Total number of gallons of sewage let on.	Cubic yards of poor sand removed for each 1,000,000 gallons of sewage.
1.....	108	101.97	6 ³ / ₈	6,361,117	16.98
2.....	123	97.69	6 ⁵ / ₈	6,537,031	18.82
3.....	102	90.21	5 ⁵ / ₈	5,714,198	17.85
4.....	96	93.31	5 ⁵ / ₈	5,199,762	18.46
5.....	178	.....	4 ¹ / ₂	23,607,471	7.54
6.....	165	32.79	5 ⁵ / ₈	15,351,914	10.75
7.....	120	.....	4 ¹ / ₂	16,784,260	7.15
8.....	103	.....	4 ¹ / ₂	15,821,392	6.51
9.....	101	.....	4 ¹ / ₂	17,525,796	5.76
10.....	122	.....	5	17,939,835	6.80
11.....	107	.....	4 ³ / ₈	18,304,925	5.84
12.....	118	.....	4	18,848,582	6.26
13.....	120	.....	4 ¹ / ₂	18,608,612	6.44
14.....	.....	.....	.....	1,352,070	.....
15.....	.....	.....	.....	1,405,906	.....
	1,563	415.97	.....	189,362,871	8.25

Began using beds 1-2-5-6-7 regularly on Dec. 1, 1894.

Began using beds 8-9-10-11 regularly on Jan. 1, 1895.

Began using beds 3-4 regularly on Aug. 1, 1895.

Began using beds 12-13 regularly on Nov. 1, 1895.

Began using bed 6 as a sludge bed in August, 1898.

Began using experimental beds 14-15 on March 8, 1900.

Began using experimental cans 16-17 on Oct. 3, 1900.

Average number of cubic yards of poor sand removed per acre of filtering area, 663.

Average depth in inches of poor sand removed per acre of filtering area, 2.33.

Average number of cubic yards of sludge removed per 1,000,000 gallons of sewage from Dec. 1, 1894, to Jan. 13, 1900, and from Aug. 7, 1901, to Oct. 1, 1901, 3.14.

All beds were cleaned twice this year, once in April and once in August, when the poor sand was scraped from the surface.

Tank "A" was used as a septic tank from Jan. 13, 1900, to Aug. 7, 1901.

Began using tanks "A-B" again as settling tanks Aug. 7, 1901.

Cleaned tank "A" Nov. 13, 1900. Amount of sludge accumulated in 10 months, 147.48 cubic yards, or 5.428 cubic yards per 1,000,000 gallons of sewage treated.

Cleaned tank "A" again Aug. 12, 1901. Amount of sludge accumulated in 9 months, 142.58 cubic yards, or 4.846 cubic yards per 1,000,000 gallons of sewage treated.

Amount of poor sand removed from beds during operation of septic tank between Jan. 13, 1900, and Aug. 7, 1901, 481.48 cubic yards, or 8.48 cubic yards per 1,000,000 gallons of sewage let on beds.

The beds were cleaned in May, 1899, and were not cleaned again until May, 1900, when 222.4 cubic yards were removed. Assumed 1-3, or 74.1 cubic yards to have accumulated from Jan. 13, 1900.

All the beds have now been underdrained. In laying these underdrains more poor sand was removed from the surface than otherwise would have been taken, in order not to mix the good sand from the trenches with the poor sand on the top.

The following table shows the number of gallons of sewage received and treated at the plant during the year:

MONTH.	Gallons of Sewage.	Average Gallons Per Day.
October, 1900.....	3,641,093	117,467
November, 1900.....	3,248,938	108,298
December, 1900.....	5,261,388	169,725
January, 1901.....	4,694,393	151,432
February, 1901.....	3,747,226	133,830
March, 1901.....	3,428,837	110,608
April, 1901.....	1,103,766	35,605
May, 1901.....	2,758,187	88,974
June, 1901.....	2,506,221	83,541
July, 1901.....	3,862,666	124,602
August, 1901.....	3,552,252	114,589
September, 1901.....	3,930,936	131,031
	41,736,003	.....

Average number of gallons per day has been 114,345.

NUMBER OF BED.	Area (acres).	Number of doses of ordinary sewage.	Average quantity of ordinary sewage applied at each dose (gallons).	Number of doses of heavy sewage.	Average quantity of heavy sewage applied at each dose (gallons).	Total quantity of sewage applied to beds during the year (gallons).	Equivalent average daily quantity applied per acre (gallons).*
1.....	.126	46	13,154	25	10,080	857,100	18,634
2.....	.132	42	13,828	23	10,560	823,680	17,097
3.....	.133	58	13,896	19	10,640	1,008,140	20,767
4.....	.123	61	12,804	18	9,840	958,170	21,341
5.....	.307	113	30,700	.....	.....	3,469,100	30,954
6.....	.211	181	21,100	.....	.....	3,827,360	49,693
7.....	.180	192	18,000	.....	.....	3,156,000	52,595
8.....	.157	201	15,700	.....	.....	3,155,700	55,066
9.....	.176	195	17,600	.....	.....	3,432,000	53,428
10.....	.178	235	17,800	.....	.....	4,183,000	61,382
11.....	.183	233	18,300	.....	.....	4,263,900	63,830
12.....	.219	250	21,900	.....	.....	5,475,000	68,490
13.....	.218	240	21,800	.....	.....	5,232,000	65,750
14.....	.0054	282	2,157	.....	.....	777,397	394,446
15.....	.0054	282	2,900	.....	.....	817,456	414,814

* Figured on the basis of 365 days in the year.

WATER WORKS.

During the year a large amount of data in connection with our water works system has been compiled. The large map covering the whole territory of collection and distribution has been completed and mounted in a roller case where it is handy for reference. Additions and changes have been made to the maps and books which show the details of pipe and gate locations. Samples of water from the Abbott Run stream have been sent to the State Board of Health for analysis.

I desire to call attention to the importance of keeping complete and accurate records of the yield of the Abbott Run stream. While we do not at the present time appear to greatly need this data, the time is not far distant when it will be very desirable to know just what has been the amount of water that this stream has supplied annually and what it can be safely counted upon to yield in the future. As intimated at the beginning of this report, the value of such records depends upon their continuous collection over a long period of time and to the care and attention given to this collection. Records gathered thoughtlessly and without careful and painstaking study are likely to be faulty, and, if so, they are worse than no records at all. Their use occasions errors in the solution of the problems to which they may be applied, which are all the more serious in that they appear to be founded upon an accurate and indisputable record of facts.

RECORDS OF RAINFALL.

Among the additions made to the working apparatus of this department has been the installation of an automatic rain gauge on the roof of the building in which the office is located. This gauge was originally set up at the Diamond Hill reservoir, but it was decided that more accurate and valuable records would be obtained if some alterations should be made in the gauge itself and if it should be located as at present. The recording chart was accordingly changed from a record of seven days to one of twenty-four hours, thereby giving better records of heavy rates of rainfall.

A record of the maximum rate of rainfall for any storm, together with the duration of that maximum rate, is of greater value in engineering work than is a record of the total precipitation. The total precipitation of a storm of three or four hours' duration may not have exceeded one inch, but there may have been a period of ten, fifteen or twenty minutes when the rate of rainfall may have been as great as two or three inches per hour. It is these maximum rates of rainfall, their intensities, duration and frequency which become important factors in the calculation of the sizes of sewers.

With our automatic gauge we have also located a standard pail gauge, as a check on the total precipitation. In other parts of the city and on our water

works system we have pail gauges, and the following table shows the record of these different gauges for the same storms. It will be noticed that columns are set apart for the record of maximum rates and their duration, and the suggestion is offered, that if similar items were recorded in the annual reports of other Boards of Public Works valuable data would be collected and much assistance given to municipal officers who are intrusted with the solution of these problems.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PRECIPITATION FOR EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	Masonic Building, Automatic gauge.	Filter Fields, Standard gauge.	Pumping Station No. 3, Automatic gauge.	Diamond Hill, Standard gauge.
1900.				
October.....		3.18	3.24	3.40
November.....	3.92	4.46	4.40	4.73
December.....	2.36	2.74	2.60	2.81
1901.				
January.....	1.53	1.96	2.10	1.75
February.....	0.31	0.83	1.21	0.79
March.....	7.27	7.81	7.67	8.84
April.....	6.54	7.45	7.28	8.97
May.....	6.24	6.60	6.87	6.82
June.....	0.98	0.97	0.86	1.22
July.....	3.65	3.46	2.83	5.83
August.....	1.60	1.72	2.40	3.75
September.....	3.65	3.86	4.04	4.35
Total precipitation for year.....		45.04	45.50	53.26

ELEVATIONS ABOVE MEAN HIGH TIDE, PAWTUCKET RIVER.

Gauge at Masonic Building.....	140 feet
Gauge at Filter Fields.....	40 feet
Gauge at Pumping Station No. 3.....	100 feet
Gauge at Diamond Hill.....	220 feet

GEORGE A. CARPENTER, *City Engineer.*

5. This city has no legal board of health other than the board of aldermen.
6. Byron U. Richards, M. D., health officer.
8. Undertakers make prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

SAMUEL H. ROBERTS, *City Clerk.*

PROVIDENCE.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

The population of the city is estimated at 181,000, and the population supplied in the suburbs is estimated at 12,700. Total population supplied, 193,700.

The number of meters in use in the city is 17,182, and the number of meters in use in the suburbs is 1,362. Total number of meters in use, 18,544.

The number of service pipes in use in the city is 20,489, and the number of service pipes in use in the suburbs is 1,697. Total number of service pipes in use, 22,186.

The average daily use of water per service for the year 1901 has been 484 gallons.

The average daily use of water per capita for the year 1901 has been 55 gallons.

The water receipts for 1901 were \$578,869.07.

The net cost of maintenance for 1901 was \$108,563.84.

The net cost of the water works construction from November 8, 1869, to January 1, 1902, is \$6,470,093.35, upon which there has been a revenue for water sold of \$10,012,033.04.

The monthly and annual and the average daily and monthly consumption of water in gallons, including waste and leakage, during the year is shown by the following table:

MONTHS.	Consumption per month.	Average monthly consump- tion.	Average daily consumption per month.	Average daily consumption for the year.
January.....	312,692,170	.....	10,086,844	.....
February.....	294,549,201	.....	10,519,614	.....
March.....	316,230,476	.....	10,200,983	.....
April.....	267,707,139	.....	8,923,571	.....
May.....	311,538,422	.....	10,049,627	.....
June.....	344,903,129	.....	11,496,771	.....
July.....	372,655,454	.....	12,021,144	.....
August.....	362,449,005	.....	11,691,903	.....
September.....	334,632,328	.....	11,154,411	.....
October.....	338,294,582	.....	10,912,728	.....
November.....	320,858,689	.....	10,695,290	.....
December.....	341,654,947	.....	11,021,127	.....
Total.....	3,918,165,542	.....	.....	.....
Averages.....	.....	326,513,795	.....	10,734,700

The maximum consumption of water for any one day during the year 1901 was 15,779,000 gallons.

The amount of water consumed shown in the above table includes the supplying of about thirty-seven and six-tenths miles of distribution pipes, located in adjoining towns, as well as supplying the greater part of the State Institutions at Cranston. Dexter Asylum has continued to use a considerable quantity of water, as usual, which, together with the use of water in the cold months through small blow-offs at bridge crossings and elsewhere, to prevent freezing, helps to keep up the consumption.

The following table shows the average daily consumption of water in gallons for each year during the last twenty-five years:

Average Daily Total Consumption of Water, in gallons, for each Year, from January, 1877, to December, 1901, inclusive.

Years.	For the year.	Year.	For the year.
1877.....	2,492,032	1890.....	6,743,047
1878.....	2,702,404	1891.....	7,272,070
1879.....	3,110,279	1892.....	8,058,414
1880.....	3,547,264	1893.....	9,128,563
1881.....	3,716,937	1894.....	9,904,434
1882.....	3,665,427	1895.....	8,905,085
1883.....	4,143,798	1896.....	9,106,623
1884.....	4,083,373	1897.....	8,635,067
1885.....	4,730,556	1898.....	9,148,993
1886.....	4,822,125	1899.....	9,562,058
1887.....	4,939,982	1900.....	10,131,489
1888.....	5,518,691	1901.....	10,734,700
1889.....	5,786,961		

Examinations for electrolysis have been made and the conditions found to be much improved. The section on South Water street, where formerly there was a strong positive district, has changed so that now the current is comparatively light, and in some places nearly neutral. Several services and some meter bolts have had to be replaced on meters located in wet places, and some six-inch pipe in Elm street, which was examined last year and found to be much softened, has been removed on account of other work. Also in Butts street, where it was necessary to cut out for hydrants, the pipe was found to be considerably softened.

WATER WORKS STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1901.

*In Accordance with Form Adopted by the New England Water Works Association.
Providence Water Works, Providence County, R. I.*

Population of Providence.....	181,000
Estimated population supplied in suburbs.....	12,700

Date of construction..... 1870 to 1876.
 By whom owned..... City of Providence
 Source of supply.....Pawtuxet river, in the town of Cranston.
 Mode of supply:

The water is pumped from the Pawtuxet river into a storage reservoir located upon a hill about one mile distant. From this reservoir it flows into the city by gravitation, directly supplying a second storage reservoir within the city limits, and also that portion of the city which is of sufficiently low elevation to be served by gravitation. To supply that part of the city of too high an elevation to be served by these reservoirs, a third reservoir is located in the town of North Providence. The water is pumped by supplementary pumping machinery from the second reservoir above mentioned or from the mains, into the high service reservoir. This supplementary pumping machinery can also supply the high service district, if the reservoir should be out of service, by pumping directly into the mains.

In addition to the regular distribution pipes there is an independent high pressure fire system (deriving its supply from the high service), for protecting an area of about one-half of one square mile in the centre of the business portion of the city.

PUMPING.

1. Builders of pumping machinery:

a. Worthington Duplex engine, built by Henry R. Worthington. (Out of service.)

b. Cornish engine, built by Paulding, Kemble & Co.

c. Corliss Vertical engine, built by George H. Corliss.

d. Worthington Triple Expansion engine, built by Henry R. Worthington.

e. Nagle High Service engine, built by the Providence Steam Engine Co.

f. Holly High Service engine, built by the Holly Manufacturing Co.

Worthington	Corliss,	Holly .	Nagles
Triple		High	High
Expansion.		Service.	Service.

2. Description of coal used,

Bituminous,	Bituminous.	Anthracite egg.	Anthracite egg.
b. New River and George's Creek Cumberland.	New River and George's Creek Cumberland.	Reading hard and Reading free burning.	Reading free burning.
c. Price, per gross ton delivered,			
\$4.20	\$4.12	\$5.04	\$5.04

d. Percentage of ash,				
9.9	10.4	16.4	15.4	
e. Wood, price per cord,				
\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$4.00	
3. Coal consumed for the year, in pounds,				
5,690,300	*280,500	†775,913	‡121,159	
4. [Pounds of wood consumed] ÷ 3 = equivalent amount of coal in pounds,				
833	4,750	\$1,376	206	
5. Total equivalent coal consumed for the year, (3) + (4) in pounds,				
5,691,133	285,250	777,289	121,365	
6. Total pumpage for the year in gallons, with allowance for slip,				
3,891,304,283	165,074,474	476,290,901	67,525,560	
7. Average static head against which pumps work, in feet,				
171.49	171.53	112.04	111.12	
8. Average dynamic head against which pumps work, in feet,				
176.92	177.03	126.61	112.61	
9. Number of gallons pumped per pound of equivalent coal (5),				
684	579	613	556	
10. Duty = $\frac{\text{Gallons pumped (6)} \times 8.34 \text{ (lbs.)} \times 100 \times \text{dynamic head (8)}}{\text{Total fuel consumed (5)}}$,				
100,888,000	85,441,200	64,702,900	52,253,800	

COST OF PUMPING, FIGURED ON PUMPING STATION EXPENSES, VIZ.: \$19,045.28 FOR THE LOW SERVICE, AND \$5,737.28 FOR THE HIGH SERVICE.

11. a. Per million gallons pumped into low service reservoir, the cost was.....	\$4.70
b. Into high service reservoir (pumped twice, \$4.70 + \$10.55).....	\$15.25

*Not including 50,950 pounds when engine was not in service.

† " " 3,140 " " " " "

‡ " " 1,050 " " " " "

§Not including 154 pounds of wood when engine was not in service.

12.	Per million gallons raised one foot high (dynamic), low service, the cost was.....	\$0.0265
	High service (pumped twice, \$0.0265 + \$0.0845), the cost was.....	\$0.1110
W.	Net cost of works to date.....	6,470,093.35
X.	Bonded debt at date.....	6,009,000.00
Y.	Value of sinking fund at date.....	984,261.28
Z.	Average rate of interest.....	\$0.03762

CONSUMPTION.

1.	Estimated total population of district at date.....	193,700
2.	{ Estimated population on lines of pipe, }	Number not taking city water so small that total population is used.
3.	{ Estimated population supplied, }	
4.	Total number of gallons consumed for year.....	3,918,165,542
5.	{ Passed through meters, }	Estimated about 60 per cent.
6.	{ Percentage of consumption metered, }	
7.	Average daily consumption in gallons.....	10,734,700
8.	Gallons per day to each inhabitant.....	55
10.	Gallons per day to each tap (distribution 22).....	484

DISTRIBUTION.—MAINS.*

1.	Kind of pipes used.....	Cast iron.
2.	Sizes.....	From 6 to 36 inches.
3.	Extended.....	35,323.08 feet.
4.	Discontinued.....	1,113.79 feet.
5.	Total now in use†.....	331.0347 miles.
7.	Number of leaks for year, 21; 19 of which were joints, 2 due to settlement, repairs costing	\$124.13
8.	Small distribution pipes, less than four inches, total length.	None.
9.	Fire hydrants added‡.....	34
10.	Number of hydrants now in use, ‡ (a) fire.....	1,920
	(b) watering cart hydrants or street sprinklers.....	63

* Not including high pressure fire service.

† Includes 10,084 feet of 36-inch pipe, 561 feet of 30-inch pipe, and 695 feet of 24-inch pipe, which are force mains, and 19.66 feet of 30-inch pipe, and 19,478.46 feet of 24-inch pipe, which are used both as a force and delivery main.

‡ Not including high pressure fire service, or private hydrants.

11. Stop gates added.....	80
12. Number now in use.....	3,478
13. Stop gates less than four inches.....	None.
14. Number of blow-off gates.....	32
15. Range of pressure on mains at centre of city for day and night.....	64 to 73 lbs.

HIGH PRESSURE FIRE SERVICE.

Kind of pipes used.....	Cast iron.
Size.....	12, 16, and 24-inch.
Total now in use*.....	5.5698 miles.
Hydrants added.....	None.
Number now in use.....	92
Stop gates now in use.....	31
Number of blow-off gates.....	4
Pressure on mains, at center of business portion of city, for day and night.....	114 lbs.

SERVICES.

16. Kind of pipe.....	Lead from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and cast iron.
17. Sizes.....	From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches.
21. Services added.....	701
22. Number now in use.....	22,186
25. Meters added.....	731
26. Number now in use.....	18,544
27. Percentage of services metered.....	84
29. Elevator supplies added.....	4
30. Number now in use, 145 of 4 and 6-inch, and 20 smaller sup- plies connected to house elevators.	

This department has been in charge of Irving S. Wood, Assistant Engineer.

The usual flow of the Woonasquatucket river, from Olneyville to the Atwells avenue bridge, is clear and clean enough to be free from any charge of being a nuisance; but in the area bounded by Atwells avenue, Eagle street and the river a serious case of pollution exists which can be removed only by the construction of a sewer in Kinsley avenue from Eagle street to Harris avenue, and thence across the river to the sewer in Promenade street.

The condition of the flow of the Moshassuck river is very foul, and although the construction of sewers along its course in the city limits will benefit it to some

* No connections of any description except for city fire hydrants.

extent, yet they will not avail much so long as the manufacturing establishments in Pawtucket and Lincoln are permitted to use its course as a common sewer. A short investigation will convince any one that the main causes for the contamination of our rivers and harbor at present are situated outside the city limits, and some measure should be adopted to abate them if we wish to reap the full benefit of the money already spent by the city towards purifying the rivers within its territory.

The construction of the precipitation tanks and buildings and the installing of the necessary machinery and fixtures, excepting plates for the presses, was completed early in the year, and on the 17th day of April sewage was turned into the tanks and the work of precipitation begun.

The work at first was largely experimental, as sewage sludge has peculiarities of its own for each different community. Plates of two thicknesses had been ordered sufficient for four presses, and the works were started up to find from trial which thickness of plate would be best adapted to our conditions, and also to test the machinery.

It was found that the plates referred to produced a sludge cake too thick to press properly, and it was necessary to order a new set of plates of a different thickness for the remainder of the presses. Delay in furnishing these made it necessary to suspend operation for a time, but by September, sufficient plates having arrived to fill several presses, the work was again commenced and has been continued to date. The whole number of plates have now been delivered, and it will soon be possible to work the plant to its full capacity. So far the result as to effluent and sludge has been very satisfactory. The plant is in charge of Mr. Julius W. Bugbee, formerly of the Worcester Precipitation Works, as superintendent and chemist.

A view of the press room is shown in the accompanying plate.

SCITUATE.

No reply from the town clerk.

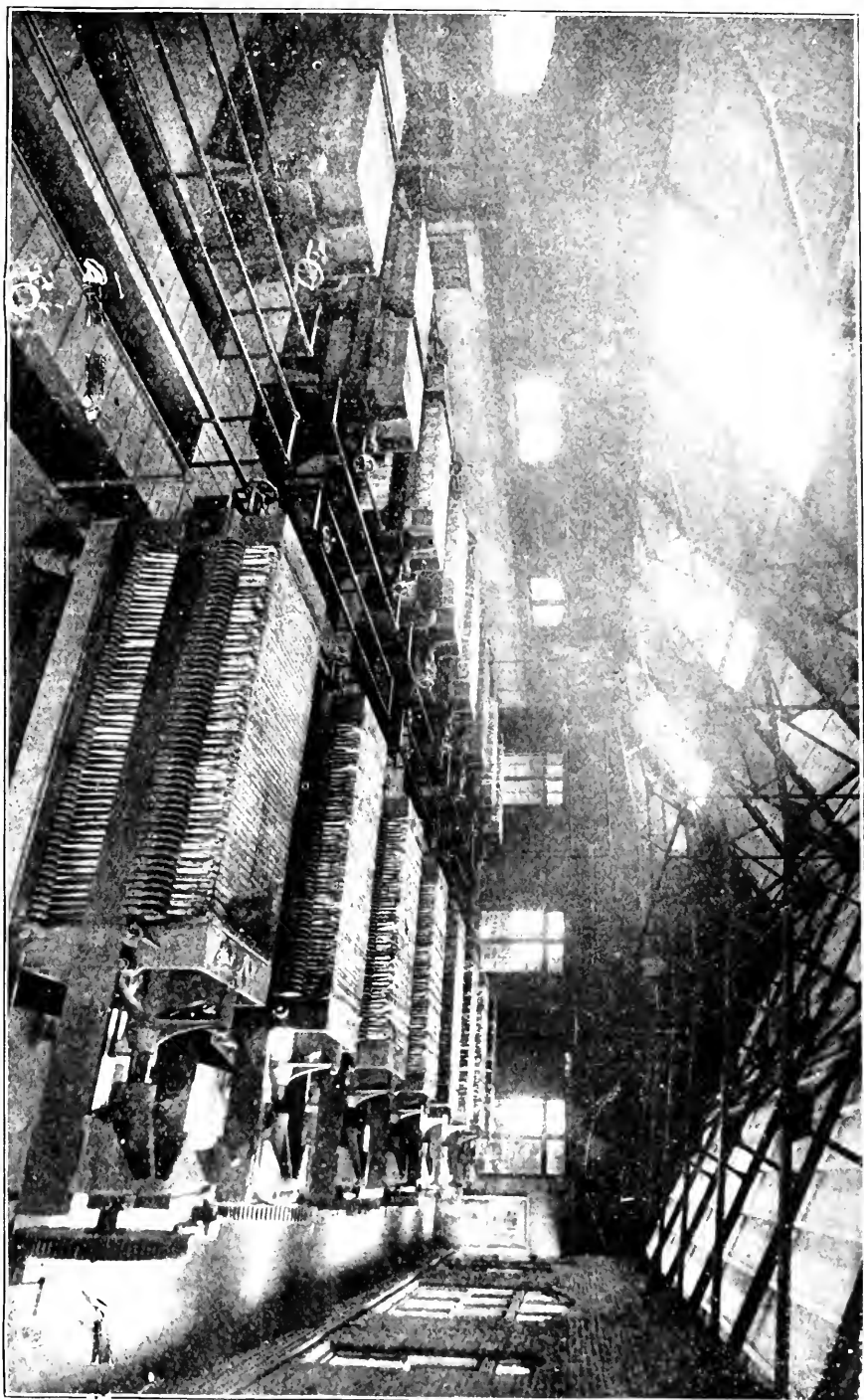
SMITHFIELD.

6. Jenckes Smith, health officer.

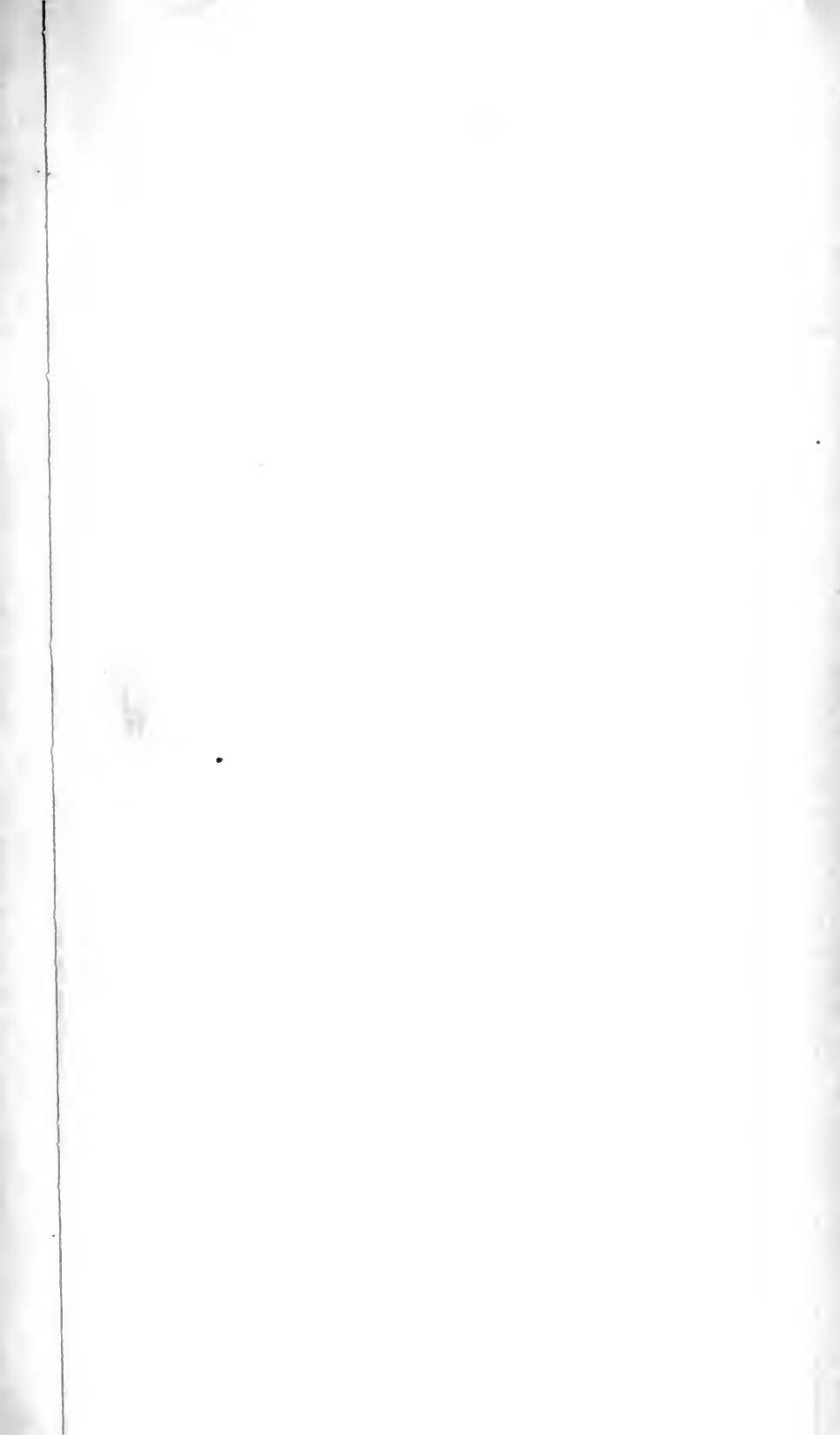
7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided during the year and about twenty-five per cent. of the population, principally school children, availed itself of the same.

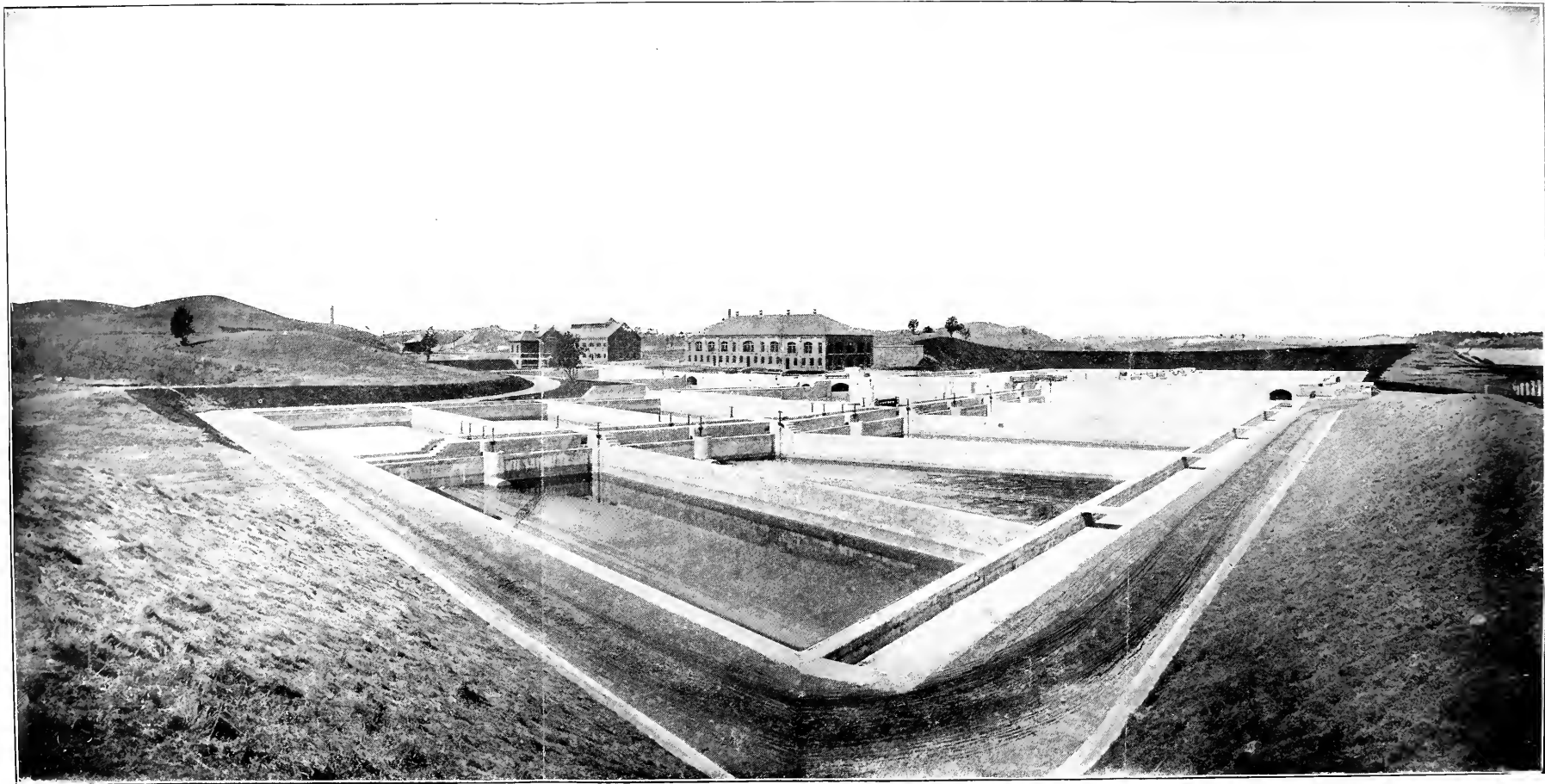
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

OSCAR A. TOWEY, *Town Clerk.*



Press Room.





Precipitation Plant, from the South East.

WOONSOCKET.

2. About 29,000 of the population (28,204) are supplied with water from the City Water Works.

The following extracts are from the report of the water department:

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

In Form Recommended by New England Water Works Association. Woonsocket Water Works.

City of Woonsocket, County of Providence, State of Rhode Island:

Population by census of 1900, 28,204 (not including Manville).

Date of construction..... 1884.

By whom owned..... City of Woonsocket.

Source of supply..... Crook Fall Brook.

Mode of supply..... Pump to tanks.

Builders of tanks:

No. 1. Cunningham Iron Works, 30 ft. high, 50 ft. diameter.. 442,780 gallons.

No. 2. Porter Manufacturing Co., 35 ft. high, 50 feet diameter. 515,310 gallons.

No. 3. E. Hodge & Co., 30 ft. high, 76 ft. diameter..... 1,020,705 gallons.

Total capacity..... 1,978,795 gallons.

PUMPING.

1. Builders of pumping machinery, H. R. Worthington, Deane Steam Pump Co.

2. Description of fuel used: (a) kind, bituminous; (b) brand of coal, Pocahontas, George Creek; (c) average price of coal per ton, delivered, \$5.14 (2,200); (d) percentage of ash, 6.2; (e) wood, price per cord, \$3.00.

3. Coal consumed for the year, 1,370,750 lbs.

4. [Pounds of wood consumed] \div 3 = equivalent amount of coal, 320 lbs.

4a. Amount of other fuel used, none.

5. Total equivalent coal consumed for the year = (3) + (4) 1,371,070 lbs.

6. Total pumpage for the year, 341,709,743 gallons with allowance for slip.

7. Average static head against which pumps work, 237,937 feet.

8. Average dynamic head against which pumps work, 239,461 feet.

9. Number of gallons pumped per pound of equivalent coal (5), 249.

10. Duty = $\frac{\text{Gallons pumped (6)} \times 8.34 \text{ (lbs.)} \times 100 \times \text{dynamic head (8)}}{\text{Total fuel consumed (5)}} = 49,773.545.$

Cost of pumping, figured on pumping station expenses, viz.: \$5,226.56.

11. Per million gallons pumped..... \$15.30

12.	Per million gallons raised one foot (dynamic).....	.063
	Cost of pumping, figured on total maintenance, viz.: \$29,239.03.	
13.	Per million gallons pumped.....	\$85.57
14.	Per million gallons raised one foot (dynamic).....	.36

CONSUMPTION.

1.	Estimated total population at date, 33,500 (including Man-ville extension).	
2.	Estimated population on lines of pipe.....	33,000
3.	Estimated population supplied.....	33,000
4.	Total consumption for the year.....	341,715,564 gallons.
5.	Passed through meters.....	259,063,816 gallons, or 76 per cent.
6.	Percentage of consumption metered.....	
7.	Average daily consumption.....	936,207 gallons.
8.	Gallons per day to each inhabitant.....	27.9
9.	Gallons per day to each consumer.....	28.3
10.	Gallons per day to each tap.....	405

DISTRIBUTION.—MAINS.

1.	Kind of pipe.....	Cast iron.
2.	Sizes.....	From 4-inch to 20-inch.
3.	Extended.....	4,661 feet during the year.
4.	Discontinued.....	No feet during the year.
5.	Total now in use.....	46.685 miles.
6.	Cost of repairs per mile.....	\$5.71
7.	Number of leaks per mile.....	.45
8.	Length of pipes less than 4 inches diameter.....	No miles.
9.	Number of hydrants added during the year (public and private).....	11
10.	Number of hydrants (public and private) now in use.....	559
11.	Number of stop gates added during year.....	10
12.	Number of stop gates now in use.....	502
13.	Number of stop gates smaller than 4-inch.....	None.
14.	Number of blow-off gates.....	15
15.	Range of pressure on mains at center of town.....	50 lbs. to 120 lbs.

SERVICES.

16.	Kind of pipe.....	Lead and cast iron.
17.	Sizes.....	5-inch to 6-inch.
18.	Extended.....	1,769.25 feet.

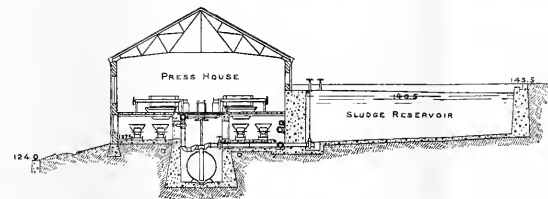
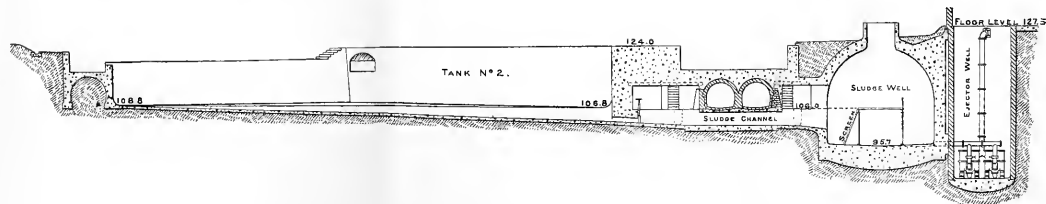
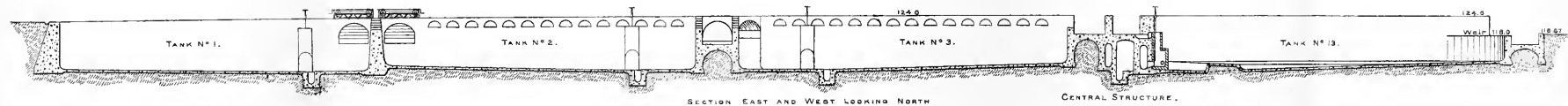
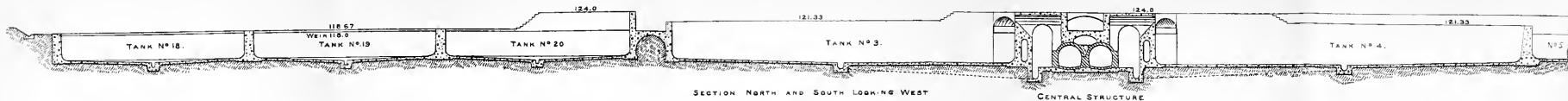
1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a statement of the President's views on the state of the Union and the progress of the government.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a statement of the financial condition of the United States and the progress of the government.

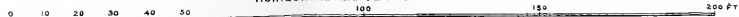
3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a statement of the naval condition of the United States and the progress of the government.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a statement of the military condition of the United States and the progress of the government.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a statement of the internal condition of the United States and the progress of the government.



BASE OF LEVELS 110 FT. BELOW MEAN HIGH WATER.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SCALE.



Otis F. Clapp.
CITY ENGINEER

45

feet.

miles.

114

2,311

feet.

3.06

104

,003

36.6

96

one.

12

ons.

s.

Chas. F. Chapp.
CITY ENGINEER

19. Discontinued.....	No feet.
20. Total now in use.....	6.666 miles.
21. Number of service taps added during the year.....	114
22. Number now in use.....	2,311
23. Average length of service.....	15.66 feet.
24. Average cost of service for the year.....	\$13.06
25. Number of meters added.....	104
26. Number now in use.....	2,003
27. Percentage of services metered.....	86.6
28. Percentage of receipts from metered water ($B \div C$).....	96
29. Number of motors and elevators added.....	None.
30. Number now in use.....	12

TOTAL YEARLY CONSUMPTION FROM 1885 TO 1901.

1885.....	53,884,669 gallons.
1886.....	88,924,946 "
1887.....	98,507,585 "
1888 (9 months).....	74,158,335 "
1889.....	101,152,979 "
1890.....	120,325,893 "
1891.....	131,770,368 "
1892.....	153,527,852 "
1893.....	204,208,187 "
1894.....	205,086,916 "
1895.....	225,293,830 "
1896.....	259,429,005 "
1897.....	271,236,620 "
1898.....	269,565,878 "
1899.....	292,241,979 "
1900.....	341,074,454 "
1901.....	341,715,564 "

RAINFALL AT PUMPING STATION.

December.....	2.81 inches.
January.....	2.30 "
February.....	1.33 "
March.....	8.32 "
April.....	9.51 "
May.....	6.92 "
June.....	1.11 "

July.....	4.43 inches
August.....	3.32 "
September.....	3.98 "
October.....	3.09 "
November.....	2.80 "
Total.....	49.92

5. This city has no legal board of health other than the board of aldermen.
6. William C. Monroe, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided during the year, and 6,000 persons .
availed themselves of the same.
8. Undertakers make prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

WILLIAM C. MASON, *City Clerk.*

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

CHARLESTOWN.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the
year.
2. This town has no public water service.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. Contagious disease ordinance, see report of 1900, p. 56.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Milton Duckworth, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was not provided during the year.
8. Undertakers have made prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen have made returns of marriages promptly.

GEORGE C. CROSS, *Town Clerk.*

EXETER.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the
year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. This town has no health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination was not provided during the year.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

JOHN H. EDWARDS, *Town Clerk.*

HOPKINTON.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
2. This town has no public water service.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. No new ordinances have been enacted during the year. (Contagious disease ordinance, see report of 1894, p. 59.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Henry H. Crandall, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was not provided during the year.
8. Undertakers make prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

EDWIN R. ALLEN, *Town Clerk.*

NARRAGANSETT.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
2. The public water service of this district was extended during the year by 400 feet. The proportion of the population supplied, however, has not materially increased.
3. There has been no extension of the sewage system of this district since the last report, but the council has under consideration a modification of the present system of sewage disposal.

AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO SEWERS.

Be it ordained by the District Council of the District of Narragansett:

SECTION 1. No person shall connect any drain or pipe with any public sewer or any appurtenance of a public sewer or maintain such connection without the permission of the district engineer.

SEC. 2. No person shall injure any sewer or fixture, or appurtenance of a sewer, or deposit any garbage, offal, or refuse material of any kind in any catch

basin, manhole, or other fixture of a public sewer, or remove any manhole cover without permission of the district engineer.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall pay a fine, to the treasury of the District of Narragansett, of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

The following regulations relative to the manner of connecting with and using the public sewers and the management and protection thereof are hereby approved and adopted by the district council of the District of Narragansett:

1. Applications for permits to connect with any public sewer must be made to the district engineer in a form prescribed and furnished by him at his office.

2. Applications must be signed by the owner of the premises to be connected, or his attorney, must state the location of the premises, the name of some drain layer to be employed, and must be made prior to the commencement of any work thereon.

3. Such application must include an agreement on the part of the owner to abide by all rules and regulations established by the district council in relation to public sewers and to waive any claim for damages in case of revocation as hereinafter provided.

4. Permits to connect with a public sewer may be revoked and annulled by the district council for such cause, at any time, as it may deem sufficient, and all parties in interest shall be held to have waived the right to claim damages on account of such revocation.

5. No more than one building shall be connected with a public sewer through one pipe without a special permit from the district engineer.

6. All drains laid in any public street or way shall be iron pipe or salt glazed vitrified clay pipe.

7. All drains connecting with a public sewer shall be at least 4 inches in diameter.

8. All drains shall be laid as nearly as possible in a straight line and grade, and any decided change in grade or direction must be made with curves or bends.

9. All joints on vitrified pipe shall be made tight with good cement, and on iron pipe with gasket and lead.

10. The inside of every drain shall be left perfectly clear and smooth, and a proper scraper shall be drawn through each pipe as laid.

11. A drain shall be connected only with the slant or branch mentioned in the permit for that drain, and the connection must be made in the presence of the engineer or his inspector.

12. The location, material, and workmanship of all drains must be satisfactory to the district engineer.

13. No drain shall be laid in or under any street or public way, excepting on such grade and line and at such times as may be directed by the district engineer, and as little as possible of the trench shall be dug until the branch or slant is found.

14. In opening trenches on any street or public way, paving and ballast must be removed with care, the sides of the trench sheeted or braced when directed by the engineer or inspector, water or other pipes protected from injury, the trenches closed and lighted at night, and every precaution taken to prevent injury to the public during the progress of the work.

When necessary to disturb a drain in actual use, it must not be obstructed without the direction of the engineer.

15. The backfilling shall be thoroughly puddled or rammed, and the paving or ballast replaced in the best condition, and to the satisfaction of the engineer or inspector, within forty-eight hours after the backfilling of the trench.

16. Notice must be left at the office of the district engineer at least forty-eight hours before work is begun on a drain, and no material shall be used or work covered until inspected and approved by the district engineer or his authorized inspector.

17. Such information as the district has with regard to the position of junctions or branches will be furnished to drain layers, but at their risk as to the accuracy of the same.

18. Any settlement over the drain in any street or public way within one year after such drain is laid shall be repaired at the expense of the owner of the property from which said drain is laid, who shall be held liable for any accident or damage which may occur in consequence of the laying of said drain during the time the trench is open and for said period of one year after said drain is laid.

19. It shall be the duty of the district engineer to inspect the work done and materials used in laying sewer connections in the public highway and to keep a record of such work. He may authorize an assistant to make such inspection.

All applications for permits to connect with sewers or appurtenances must be accompanied with a fee of \$1.00 to pay the expense of keeping a record of such connection, and the person applying for such permit must pay the district engineer for inspection at the rate of 50c. per hour.

In district council of the District of Narragansett, read and passed this 20th day of April, A. D. 1896.

A true copy, Attest:

WILLIAM H. CASWELL, *District Clerk.*

5. This district has no legal board of health other than the district council.
6. Solomon H. Hale, health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination was not provided during the year:
8. Undertakers make fairly prompt returns of deaths.
9. Some of the clergymen make returns of marriages promptly, but not all.

WILLIAM H. CASWELL, *District Clerk.*

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
2. This town has no public water service.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. No new ordinances have been enacted during the year. (Nuisance and contagious disease ordinances, see report of 1896, p. 60.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Harold Metcalf, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was not provided during the year.
8. Undertakers make prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

THOMAS J. PEIRCE, *Town Clerk.*

RICHMOND.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
2. This town has no public water service.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. No new ordinances have been enacted during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Charles A. Fuller, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was not provided during the year.
8. Undertakers have made more prompt returns of deaths than in former years.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

HALSEY P. CLARKE, *Town Clerk.*

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

No reply from the town clerk.

WESTERLY.

No reply from the town clerk.

2. From the water commissioners' report the following extracts are taken showing the exceptionally good quality of the supply of water furnished this town:

"Having been requested by the secretary of the Rhode Island State Board of Health, Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, to forward each month during the year samples of the water supply of the town for analysis by the chemist of the State board, I have collected these samples at the times stated and from the places designated by Dr. Swarts, and the results of these analyses, together with a copy of letter received from D. Swarts, will be found in the appendix to this report.

"THOMAS MCKENZIE, *Superintendent.*"

RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

PROVIDENCE, April 9, 1901.

Mr. Thomas McKenzie, Superintendent Westerly Water Works, Westerly, R. I.:

DEAR SIR:—I enclose, herewith, copies of the reports of the water analyses of the Westerly water supply made by the Board of Health during the past year.

The results from a chemical standpoint show the water to be of exceptionally good quality and one of the best supplies in the state, as compared with other supplies in the state. It is also noticeable that the hardness of the water is not excessive, a condition which would be expected, considering the source of the supply.

Yours truly,

GARDNER T. SWARTS, *Secretary.*



REPORTS OF
HEALTH OFFICERS.

1901.

CIRCULAR TO HEALTH OFFICERS.

CIRCULAR No. 131.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

PROVIDENCE, January 1, 1902.

To the Health Officer:

DEAR SIR:—**An important feature** of the annual reports of the Rhode Island State Board of Health is that of giving a connected history of the occurrence of contagious and epidemic diseases from year to year, as they may have prevailed in the different towns, whether epidemically or in a less degree, together with the location in the town (village or otherwise) and season of the year.

If the **proportion** of the **fatal** cases to the **whole number** of cases of the same **disease** could be given, the value of such reports would be very much enhanced. Such proportion can be ascertained only in such towns as *by town ordinance* require physicians to report all cases of such diseases as come within their charge.

An approximate proportion can, however, be given, after the subsidence of the disease, by inquiry of persons living in the immediate neighborhood of the prevalence of such disease, as to the number of the sick, or by house to house visitation where the sickness occurred, with the same inquiry, and by the comparison of the deaths with recoveries as so ascertained.

It is for the purpose of obtaining such information, in full or approximate, and also what may have been done to prevent and restrict diseases, that the questions in the inclosed circular are sent to the various health officers of the State.

To Health Officers who are not physicians, it may be said that the term **epidemic**, within the meaning of the questions proposed, is the prevalence of some disease to the extent of one or more persons affected with the disease to every five or six persons living in adjacent tenements or in the near neighborhood, or a smaller proportion, not less than one case of the disease in every ten or twelve of the population, extending over a large area of territory. One sick in every twelve to sixteen persons might be called a **large prevalence**, and one sick in

every twenty to twenty-five, a **moderate prevalence**. The number of cases of any one disease may have to be estimated, but make them as nearly correct as possible.

If, therefore, you will have the kindness to reply to the questions in the said circular, according to the best knowledge you have been able to obtain, and forward in the inclosed stamped envelope, you will favor one of the most important interests in the State, and greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

GARDNER T. SWARTS,

Secretary State Board of Health.

CIRCULAR No. 132.

DEAR SIR:—Replies to the following questions, as suggested in the accompanying circular (No. 131), are respectfully solicited; said replies to be made on this circular, following each question:

1. Name of town.

2. Name of health officer.

3. Have there been, within your knowledge, any epidemics, or any large prevalence of contagious or infectious diseases in your town during the past year? If so, of what disease or diseases? in what locality or localities? how many of each disease?* number of deaths? and in what months of the year?

Diseases.	Locality.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Months in which they occurred

4. Was isolation maintained or attempted?*

5. What proportion of the sick, if any, were isolated?

6. Was any inspection of premises made, where sickness prevailed, as to the sanitary condition of the cellars, pantries, sinks, sink-drains, water-closets, if

*According to the best knowledge obtainable.

any, cess-pools, out-house privies, distance of wells from accumulations of filth, etc., etc.? If so, please give a general statement as to whether they were sanitarily in conditions good or bad, or, if any thing or place was unusually unsanitary, give a full description. Or, if the cause of any outbreak of disease was found, please state what.

7. Did you make any sanitary inspections during the past year, by order of the town council or from your own option? If so, what were they and how made?

8. Do you know of any location in your town that seems to be particularly unhealthy to any considerable number of persons? If so, and the cause is suspected, can such cause be removed at any reasonable expense?

9. Do you report to your town council nuisances dangerous to the public health, or unsanitary premises within your knowledge; or of buildings unsafe for occupants in case of fire? (See Chapter 495, Section 6, Public Laws.)

10. Has there, to your knowledge, been any contamination of any of the water, milk, or ice supplies in your town?

11. Please give names and addresses of dealers in ice in your town.

REPORTS OF HEALTH OFFICERS

BRISTOL COUNTY.

1. BARRINGTON.—No report from the health officer.

1. BRISTOL.

2. Thomas F. Head, health officer

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

4. In cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria the infected houses were placarded.

6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made and in some instances the sanitary conditions were bad, but in most cases they were found to be in good condition.

7. Sanitary inspections made were mostly at my own option.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. Quirk Bros., Morris Bros., John P. Reynolds and John Leahy are the ice dealers of this town.

1. WARREN.—No report from the health officer.

KENT COUNTY.

1. COVENTRY.

2. John Winsor, M. D., health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

4. Isolation was made in all cases where needed.

5. All cases, as far as is known, were isolated.

6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made and sanitary conditions usually found to be good.

7. Inspections of a number of cesspools, etc., in Washington, Anthony, and Quidnick were made and same were put in good condition.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. Manchester Bros., Daniel Wood & Son, and Winfield Lewis are the ice dealers of this town.

1. EAST GREENWICH.

2. Elbridge G. Carpenter, M. D., health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

6. Inspections of drains, cess-pools, and closets were made in all cases of sickness.

7. Sanitary inspections were made upon complaint of neighbors.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. E. A. Sweet and George W. Sunderland are the ice dealers of this town.

WEST GREENWICH.—Has no health officer.

1. WARWICK.—No report from the health officer.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

1. JAMESTOWN.—No report from the health officer.

1. LITTLE COMPTON.

2. John G. Hathaway, M. D., health officer.

3. Measles was very prevalent during the months of March and April, there being about sixty-eight cases of this disease and no deaths.

4. This outbreak occurred before my appointment as health officer. Quarantine was very imperfect.

5. To my knowledge, none of the sick were isolated.

6. None of the affected premises were inspected. The origin of the disease is unknown.

7. No sanitary inspections were made during the year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. I have as yet had no occasion to report to the town council any public nuisances or unsanitary premises.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. James L. Gray of Adamsville and James Shaw and Charles R. Wilbur of Little Compton are the ice dealers of this town.

1. MIDDLETOWN.

2. George E. Ward, health officer.

3. Scarlet fever was quite prevalent during the month of December, there being about 10 cases of this disease and no deaths.

4. Isolation was maintained.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. There were no inspections made of premises where sickness prevailed.

7. No sanitary inspections were made during the year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. I have as yet had no occasion to report to the town council any public nuisances or unsanitary premises.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. There are no ice dealers in this town.

1. NEWPORT.

The board of health consists of five members appointed as follows:

Rufus E. Darrah, M. D., for five years; Christopher F. Barker, M. D., for four years; S. Parker Cottrell, M. D., for three years; Robert Frame, for two years; Charles E. Lawton, for one year.

President, Christopher F. Barker, M. D.; Secretary, S. Parker Cottrell, M. D.; Clerk, Charles H. Clarke; Sanitary inspector, Robert L. Oman; Assistant inspector, George C. Shaw.

At a meeting held March 16, the board organized by electing as president Dr. C. F. Barker, and as secretary, Dr. S. P. Cottrell.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The board of health herewith presents its report for the year 1901. From time to time during the year the board has made reports upon various matters pertaining to the public health and its work. Although smallpox has twice invaded the city and a number of cases of typhoid fever have occurred, yet the health of the city for the year has been good. The accompanying mortality tables show the number of deaths to have been 362. This, in a population of 23,000 gives an annual death rate of 15.73 per 1,000. It must, however, be remembered that during the summer season the population of Newport is increased by several thousand people, consequently the death rate is somewhat lower than the figures indicate. The tables show a large proportion of deaths from causes incident to old age and consequently natural and unpreventable, and with one exception a small proportion from preventable diseases.

The exception is tuberculosis which has long been classed among communicable diseases. Pulmonary tuberculosis, or consumption, caused thirty-seven deaths, and other forms of tuberculosis caused six, making a total of 43, or nearly one-eighth of the whole number. The State legislature in response to an appeal from the Rhode Island Medical Society has taken steps towards the establishment of sanatoria for the purpose of controlling the spread of tuberculosis in the State, and this board has discussed and will probably recommend some measures for adoption in this city.

The number of cases of typhoid fever occurring during the year was fifty-four. Of these, in six cases the disease was contracted elsewhere, leaving forty-eight cases originating in this city. This is a very gratifying decrease from last year, when 124 cases occurred.

The occurrence of smallpox in June and again in October from different sources has already been reported to your honorable body, and account of the measures taken by the board of health to prevent the spread of the disease. In all there were fifteen cases, one in June and fourteen in October and November. Considering the number of people exposed and the length of time (10 days) that passed before the first case occurring in October was discovered by this board, it is surprising that no more cases occurred. This is to be attributed partly to the close observation that was kept over all those known to be exposed and their immediate isolation upon the appearance of symptoms, and partly to the immediate vaccination of all who had come in contact with the case. This city was probably never better protected against smallpox than now, since within the last three months more than 10,000 people have been vaccinated.

DISPOSAL OF NIGHT SOIL.

The only method of disposal of night soil at present available is to have it carted to some place in the outskirts of the city or in Middletown, where it is used as a fertilizer. It has been clearly proved in other cities that typhoid fever has been caused by the contamination of vegetables by night soil so used. There is still a greater danger in this method of disposal from the possible contamination of the sources of our water or ice supply.

A complaint has already been received by this board concerning the spreading of night soil upon the ground in dangerous proximity to one of these sources. If the city water supply should be contaminated in this manner the result would be an epidemic far more general than that of last year when the source of infection was found to be local. In view of these facts the board believes that the use of night soil as a fertilizer should be stopped at the earliest possible moment. It further believes that the only safe disposal of night soil is through the sewers.

TYPHOID FEVER.

During the three months, August, September, and October, twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever have been reported. In the same months last year, eighty-two cases were reported and the disease was prevalent until late in December. With few exceptions the cases this year have been sporadic and there has been no indication of any widely operating cause. In one case the disease appeared in a group of four houses whose occupants were drinking water from the same well.

The board of health recognized as its first and most important duty the prevention, if possible, of an occurrence of last year's epidemic of typhoid fever. With this object in view a careful and systematic inspection of all premises in the section of the city where the disease prevailed last year has been made, and a great deal has been accomplished toward removing possible causes of disease. Inspections have also been made in suspected places in other parts of the city.

In that section of the city where typhoid fever was most prevalent last year, there is a cluster of tenement houses in which the sanitary conditions were found so bad that in the judgment of the board they were unsafe for occupancy without radical changes. On account of delay and unwillingness on the part of the owner to comply with the orders of the board the tenants were warned to leave and ten out of thirteen families formerly living there have already moved away, and the board understands that the owner intends, after making the premises as clean as possible, to abandon them.

The board feels justified in taking this extreme action both on account of the excessively unsanitary conditions existing and from the fact that typhoid fever has recurred in those houses regularly every summer for several years and there

seems good reason for supposing that last year's epidemic originated there. On an adjoining property similar conditions were found; the same orders were issued and have been fully carried out.

The recent experience of New Haven where an epidemic of typhoid fever was caused by the contamination of the public water supply suggested the importance of examining the water shed from which our city water is derived. As nearly the whole of this water shed lies in Middletown it comes under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health, and the assistance of Dr. Swarts, secretary of that board, was asked. Certain unfavorable conditions were found and brought to the attention of the Newport Water Works Company. Some of these conditions have already been corrected and it is expected that the remainder soon will be.

SMALL-POX.

A case of small-pox occurred in the person of a servant employed in a private family and who had been in this city only a few days before being taken sick. The case was reported to the board of health on June 18th. A small house sufficiently remote was immediately rented and the patient was isolated there in the care of a nurse. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Watchmen were employed and a flag placed on the house as required by the State law, and all persons who had been exposed to contagion were vaccinated, and kept a sufficient time under observation. The patient made a good recovery and no other cases have occurred. The city is to be congratulated upon the prevention of the spread of the disease.

On October 12, the attention of the board was called to a case of small-pox that had existed for ten days, and during that time as the case had not been diagnosed no effort had been made to prevent the spread of the disease. The patient was at once removed with his wife, who had already begun to show the first symptoms of the disease, to the house hired by the board for the case that occurred in June, and a nurse was placed in charge. All those who upon investigation were found to have been exposed were immediately vaccinated and placed under constant supervision in order that the earliest symptoms of the disease might be detected. From this case, ten others have been developed and all but two of these were among those being kept under observation. With the increase in the number of cases it became necessary to employ a second nurse and a servant. It also became necessary to provide more room for the patients and a temporary building has been erected containing two wards capable of accommodating comfortably fourteen patients, besides a bathroom and rooms for attendants and disinfection. The hospital can now take twenty-four patients, if necessary, without crowding. The board deemed it wise to provide so much room because, although the time has probably passed for the development of cases from exposure

to the first case, yet it is quite possible that more may occur from exposure to some of those occurring later. Besides providing for daily examinations of all those known to be exposed the board has employed physicians to inspect the public and parochial schools and vaccinate all requiring it, has provided for free public vaccination by the city physician, and has furnished to all physicians vaccine virus free of charge. The board believes that by thus making every effort to secure general vaccination it was taking the surest means of protecting the city from the spread of the disease. The result has been extremely gratifying—the demand for virus has been so great that over nine thousand points have been used.

Of the cases that have so far occurred, four have been of a mild form, six severe, and one malignant, the patient dying on the second day after his admission to the hospital. While the presence of small-pox is a matter of grave import, and while it is yet too early to predict with any degree of assurance what the extent of its invasion will be, the spread of the disease up to the present time is no more than was expected from the beginning. Other cases may develop from exposure to those recently taken to the hospital, but they will be discovered and isolated promptly and for this reason and because of the great number of recent vaccinations the board hopes to be able to prevent an extensive spread of the disease.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

Diphtheria, 33; measles, 71; scarlet fever, 46; small-pox, 15; typhoid fever, 54. Total, 219.

For the board of health,

CHRISTOPHER F. BARKER, *President*.

2. J. W. Sampson, executive officer, board of health.
4. Quarantine was absolute in all the infected cases and also in eighty-seven suspects.
6. The primary case having been brought from Boston, the sanitary condition of the infected houses was not taken into consideration. All were thoroughly fumigated.
7. About 4,000 sanitary inspections were made during the year. These were principally questions of sewerage and out-houses.
8. No unhealthy localities in this city are known.
10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this city.
11. The Arctic Ice Company is the ice dealer of this city.

1. NEW SHOREHAM.—No report from the health officer.

1. PORTSMOUTH.

2. Minot A. Steele, M. D., health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. William H. Tallman is the ice dealer of this town.

1. TIVERTON.

2. Edward P. Stimson, M. D., health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

4. Isolation was maintained in all sporadic cases.

5. All cases of measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria were isolated.

6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made and sanitary conditions usually found to be good.

7. Sanitary inspections were made either at my own option or by request of parties interested. In one case a well used by a number of families was found to be badly contaminated by sewerage. The consumers were warned not to use the water under penalty of illness. This well belonged to a mill corporation.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. Brownell, of Tiverton, and Peckham, of Tiverton Four Corners, are the ice dealers of this town.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

1. BURRILLVILLE.

2. John W. Clavin, health officer.

3. An outbreak of small-pox occurred during the months of June and July. There were twenty-four of this disease, none of which, however, were fatal.

4. A small-pox hospital was built at once and all cases quarantined there. Several cases of scarlet fever were also quarantined.

6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made, but no cause for the outbreak could be found. All places were thoroughly cleaned and fumigated.

7. Sanitary inspections were made both by council order and at my own option. Some forty sink drains, privies, cess-pools, and other nuisances were abated by me.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. George W. Lovell, of Nasonville, Charles A. Moore, of Pascoag, and Frank W. Wood, of Harrisville, are the ice dealers of this town.

1. CENTRAL FALLS.

2. Charles F. Sweet, M. D., health officer.

3. As stated in previous report one fatal case of small-pox was discovered in this city in December, 1900. Many people had visited this patient, being ignorant of the nature of the disease, and as a result several other cases, two of which were fatal, ensued. There were eight cases in all during the year, five of which seem traceable to the first case. The months in which they occurred were as follows: January, five; March, two, and July, one. Quarantine was immediately established and this city at that time having no small-pox hospital, the cases were treated where they resided, every one in the house being quarantined. A small-pox hospital was erected in time to accommodate the later cases, public vaccination was carried out, and every possible means for checking the spread of the disease taken. The source of the later cases has not as yet been definitely determined.

4. Isolation was maintained.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made, but sanitary conditions were found to be good.

7. All unsanitary conditions, reported or unreported, are investigated and remedied.

8. No unhealthy localities in this city are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the board of health when not abated as ordered.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this city.

11. The Central Falls Ice Company and T. Debeitre are the ice dealers of this city.

1. CRANSTON.

2. Daniel S. Latham, M. D., health officer.

3. The contagious diseases reported during the year were as follows: scarlet fever, twenty-six, and no deaths; small-pox, eleven, and no deaths; and a few scattered cases of diphtheria, with one death.

4. Very good isolation was maintained.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. Sanitary inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made and conditions found to be good and apparently not to blame.

7. Several sanitary inspections, mostly of sink drains, were made at my own option.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council when not abated as ordered.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. The Crystal Ice Company is the ice dealer of this town.

1. CUMBERLAND.

2. Raynor Woodhead, M. D., health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

6. Every tenement on the Cumberland side of Manville was inspected. Most of the cellars had water in them and most of the sink-drains were not connected with the cess-pools. Several families were in the habit of using the same closet.

8. I should consider the upper row of the Manville tenements an unhealthy locality. The cause is owing to the close proximity of the water closets to the dwelling houses. They are also low studded and not emptied often enough.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. James Meharg, of Lonsdale, and the Pawtucket Ice Company are the ice dealers of this town.

1. EAST PROVIDENCE.—No report from the health officer.

1. FOSTER.—No report from the health officer.

1. GLOCESTER.

2. George A. Harris, M. D., health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were not made.

7. No sanitary inspections were made uring the year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. No occasion for reporting public nuisances or unsanitary premises has arisen during the year.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. Wilson & Place are the ice dealers of this town.

1. JOHNSTON.

2. Ralph H. R. Shaw, M. D., health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

7. Sanitary inspections were frequently made at my request by the town board of health.

8. I have no reason to believe that any unhealthy locality exists in this town.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. The Pocasset and the Hughesdale Ice Companies, and William E. Merritt, are the ice dealers of this town.

1. LINCOLN.—No report from the health officer.

1. NORTH PROVIDENCE.

2. John B. Corbett, M. D., health officer.

3. Scarlet fever was quite prevalent throughout the year, there being forty-six cases of this disease, none of which, however, were fatal.

4. Isolation was maintained.
5. All of the sick, in families where there were one or more children, were isolated.
6. The origin of this disease was traced to the large quantities of swill carted from Providence.
7. No sanitary inspections were made during the year.
8. This is a very healthy town with the exception of the vicinity of Charles street, where swill is carted.
9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.
10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.
11. William R. Sweet, of Centredale, is the ice dealer of this town.

1. NORTH SMITHFIELD.

2. John B. Greene, health officer.
3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.
4. Isolation was maintained.
6. No inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made.
7. One sanitary inspection in regard to a filthy cesspool was made.
8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.
9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.
10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.
11. C. R. Day, of Millville, Mass., is the ice dealer of this town.

1. PAWTUCKET.

2. Byron U. Richards, M. D., city physician.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SMALL-POX OUTBREAK IN PAWTUCKET.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of Pawtucket:

After many years of freedom from small-pox it was the misfortune of this city to be visited by the scourge during the past summer.

Other cities and towns in this vicinity had been contending with the disease more or less for the past year, consequently we were not unmindful of our danger nor unprepared, when finally we had to cope with it.

The superintendent of health was notified of a case in the family of Joseph Patnaude, 942 Main street, on Monday, July 8. This patient was a boy of ten years. Later in the day, the department was informed of two more cases, one a child of six, the daughter of Mr. Henry Blais, at 32 Quincy avenue, and the other the 13 year old daughter of Marshall Daigle, 7 Ship street. In addition to these there were on the next day reported to us the following cases: Aurore Noiseux, age 11; and Alice Bergeron, age 11, at 41 Slater street; and Fred Bourassa, age 11, at 21 Comstock street.

On July 10, another case was located in the family of Mrs. Langevin, 99 Capitol street; this boy was also 11 years old.

Fortunately Pawtucket has an excellent isolation hospital, commodious and in every detail thoroughly up-to-date. These little patients were promptly moved to the hospital and placed under the care of a first class nurse and in two instances the mother, being immune, was allowed to go with her child and give assistance in the work of the hospital.

On the advice of the secretary of the State Board of Health, the houses were fumigated and the quarantine raised, members of the families were vaccinated, and a daily visit made upon them until all danger was passed.

As these children came from large families this became quite a task as we had to see between fifty and sixty suspected persons each day for two weeks.

There were among these ten children who had never been vaccinated; these all, with but one exception took the disease, but it was greatly modified by the vaccine which was promptly used.

Six of these children were cared for in the hospital while three illegally broke quarantine and fled to Three Rivers, Mass., where they were placed under quarantine by the Massachusetts authorities. Members of the household, however, in which they resided, contracted small-pox from them.

None of the patients of the hospital were at any time seriously ill and the last ones were discharged August 6 and the place was properly fumigated.

We were again informed of a case of small pox on the 26th of August; this time the victim was Mrs. Mary Harris, 84 Whitman street, 36 years of age and the mother of 6 children; fortunately all were immuned by vaccination except the husband and an infant.

Mrs. Harris was taken to the hospital August 27 and a nurse procured. Her illness was of a far more serious nature than any previous case; the eruption was of the confluent type and her suffering was great; her recovery was, however, finally complete.

The husband, Arthur Harris, was taken with the disease September 8, but was confined to the bed but a few days and both were discharged, well, October 2, and the hospital once more fumigated.

As to the cause of the first outbreak we have been unable to make it out. We feel certain, nevertheless, that the source of infection was in the St. John's parochial school, during the very last days before the summer vacation, consequently seven children, six in room No. 3, and one in room No. 1, and whose homes were quite separated, took the disease at about the same time.

The later outbreak is better understood. The father, an immune, having previously had small-pox, came in contact with the infection in the Social mill, in Woonsocket, and Mrs. Harris did her father's washing, and in about two weeks came down with the disease; this has always been considered a common cause for spreading variola.

Regarding the financial expense to the city, it has of necessity been considerable as we were obliged to buy nearly everything for the hospital, including a stove, tent, and twelve beds; we have also had to furnish much clothing and groceries and pay rent.

It was our intention to itemize this account, but as it can all be found with the city auditor we have thought it unnecessary to do so. The total is about \$2,400, besides some extra vaccination work, payment for which has been made from our last year's appropriation.

We have been more unfortunate than many other places in having two outbreaks to deal with instead of only one, but it has been our exceedingly good fortune to confine the disease in every instance to the family in which it was first located, it not having at any time spread to any other family.

Our most sincere thanks are due to his honor the mayor, and each member of the board of health, for valuable support, also for aid received from the overseer of the poor and from Mr. and Mrs. Read, at the city farm.

Very respectfully submitted,

BYRON U. RICHARDS,

Superintendent of Health.

1. PROVIDENCE.
2. Superintendent of health, Charles V. Chapin, M. D.; vaccinating physician. Charles H. Leonard, M. D.; medical inspector, Eugene P. King, M. D.
3. The following extracts from Dr. Chapin's report will fully answer all questions in circular No. 132:

GARBAGE.

During the year the "swill and house offal" was collected by Messrs. A. H. & J. Barney under a temporary arrangement at the rate of 15½ cents per capita. The amount paid has been \$2,299.17 per month. The contractors use from 20 to 22 two-horse wagons, and it is estimated that about 16,000 tons of garbage are collected annually.

A small amount of garbage is collected by farmers who receive a special license for this. There are also a considerable number of farmers who purchase swill from the contractors and draw it out into the country to feed to swine. Each person is required to have a license for this, and to carry the swill in a tight box closely covered. In all, 112 of these licenses were issued during 1901. These licenses run from April 1st to April 1st. This change in the date for granting licenses was made so that it might not be necessary to repair and paint the wagons for inspection during the bad weather of winter.

BOARDING HOUSES FOR INFANTS.

These boarding houses are required to take out licenses annually by Chapter 464 of the Public Laws (20 May, 1897). They must also be inspected annually by this department. Twenty-one licenses were issued in 1901 authorizing the receiving of 45 children.

There are no baby farms in the ordinary acceptance of the term in the city, that is there are no places where large numbers of children are kept together under poor surroundings and with neglect of all sanitary precautions.

LODGING HOUSES.

The lodging houses in this city have long been in a deplorable condition. I have frequently had occasion to visit them and have found them crowded and filthy. The captain of the Central police station (now chief of police), and the overseer of the poor also have several times suggested that this department undertake to secure better sanitary conditions in these houses. But quite independently of any executive action the city council last November voted to ask the general assembly for authority to regulate these houses. In the hope that such authority would be given and with a view to securing data on which intelligent regulation might be based, I made an inspection of all the lodging houses that were reported to me by the police department. There were nine of them, besides the municipal lodge. They are as follows:

LOCATION.	PROPRIETOR.	BEDS.
407 Richmond street.....	Frank D'Ambruso.....	22
385 South Main street.....	Sailors' Haven.....	20
98 Wickenden street.....	Salvation Army.....	74
35 Power street.....	Joseph Fallon.....	52
213 South Main street.....	William Woleon.....	96
297 Dyer street.....	Antonio Granata.....	25
8 Steeple street.....	M. Plante.....	51
32 Fountain street.....	William Woleon.....	70
103 South Main street.....	Samuel Marks.....	69

It will be seen that in the above houses beds are provided for 479 persons. But it must not be imagined that at times these places do not receive a very much larger number. Several of the houses have long benches on which the men sleep, and occasionally a considerable number will be found sleeping upon the floor. The municipal lodge accommodates about ninety-four. The municipal lodge is closed from May 1st to October 1st, but the other houses are open at all times, though their patronage is very much less in the summer than in the winter. The following are among the items noted during my inspection:

Overcrowding.—According to the Boston law 300 cubic feet is the minimum air space allowed each lodger. In Chicago and New York it is 400 feet. In Providence I found that the accommodations afforded 132 persons was less than 300 cubic feet of air space, the accommodation for 132 was between 300 and 400, and the accommodation for 215 was over 400 cubic feet. It must, however, be remembered that in several houses the nominal space is frequently cut down by the admission of a greater number of lodgers than there are beds. The greatest crowding was noticed in the salvation army quarters, which, in most respects are far superior to the other lodging houses catering to the same class of patrons. The most ample accommodations were found in the sailors' haven. In most of the lodging houses the beds are in large dormitories, but at 103 and 213 South Main street there are a few small single and double rooms which let for a somewhat higher price. At the sailors' haven each man's bed is shut off by a partition running up about eight feet. At 35 Power, 297 Dyer, and 407 Richmond streets, old dwellings are used for lodging houses and are very poorly adapted for the purpose. In two instances beds were found in closets.

Ventilation.—The salvation army quarters and the sailors' haven have ventilators in the ceiling, but in the other houses the only means of changing the air is by open windows.

Heating.—All the houses use stoves for heating except the salvation army, which has a hot air furnace. This is, of course, far superior to stoves and does something towards diminishing the evil of overcrowding.

Lighting.—The question of lighting is important in view of fire danger. At the sailor's haven, 35 Power street and 213 South Main, gas is used exclusively; at 32 Fountain, 8 Steeple, 407 Richmond, and 297 Dyer, lamps only are used, and at 103 South Main street and at the salvation army both gas and lamps are employed.

Beds.—At 297 Dyer street, 407 Richmond, 35 Power, 8 Steeple, 32 Fountain, and 103 South Main street wooden cots (with woven wire springs) or wooden bedsteads are almost exclusively used. At 213 South Main, the sailor's haven and the salvation army, iron bedsteads with woven wire springs are used. At the salvation army these are double, one above another, and some of them are

arranged in fours. Most lodging house regulations require that the beds shall be 18 or 24 inches apart, but in Providence they are often found to be much nearer together. In no case was any water-proof covering used to protect the mattress, and many of the mattresses were in consequence very filthy and offensive. Some of the houses provide one sheet only for certain beds, and charge 10 cents for these beds, while two sheet beds require a fee of 15 cents. Comforters are generally used, though at the sailors' haven blankets only are found, and at the salvation army blankets are used on most of the beds. In Boston, comforters are forbidden, as it is impossible to wash them, and they become extremely filthy before they are worn out. At the sailors' haven the bedding is very clean. At the salvation army the sheets and blankets were found to be in very fair condition. In all the other lodging houses the bedding was usually very dirty, and in most cases extremely filthy and full of vermin. This was particularly true of the comforters and mattresses. The sheets are sometimes washed, though it may be at rare intervals, but the comforters continue to accumulate dirt for an indefinite period. As a rule the habits of lodging houses sleep naked, but they do at times wear more or less of their filthy apparel to bed, and in some of the houses men may be seen on the beds with all their clothes on and also their shoes.

At least three of the poorer and larger houses provide slanting benches on which loafers can lie during the day. During the congested season these are also used at night, five cents being required for the privilege of sleeping on them.

Cleanliness.—In general, it may be said that when inspected, the lodging houses, with the exception of the municipal lodge, the sailors' haven, and the salvation army, were in a very filthy condition. The beds and bedding have been described. The floors and woodwork were covered with thick layers of dirt and expectoration, the sinks and water-closets were dirty and often obstructed, and the floor around them wet and offensive, and, lastly, the lodgers themselves were the dirtiest of all. In several of the houses the floors were so poor, old and worn, that it would be very difficult to keep them clean even if the attempt should be made.

Plumbing.—In the sailors' haven the plumbing is excellent, in all the others it is unsatisfactory, and in some execrable. Bath tubs are found at the sailor's haven, the salvation army, and at 35 Power street, but at the latter place there is no hot water and the tub is practically never used. The water-closets in most of the houses are defective, poorly lighted, unventilated, and filthy. In some cases they are placed right in the dormitory. At 297 Dyer street, the water-closet is in the cellar, and at 407 Richmond street there is no water-closet, but a privy vault in the yard instead. Wooden buckets standing in the dormitories are used in that house as a convenient substitute for a water-closet, and similar

arrangements have been seen in other houses. When urinals are provided their condition is like that of the closets. Iron sinks are used for washing. In no case is the floor around the closets, urinals, or sinks covered with water-proof material.

General Conditions.—At the sailors' haven twenty-five cents is the price of a night's lodging and accommodations commensurate with the price are afforded. At the other houses the prices are ten and fifteen cents with some poor soup and stale bread for breakfast, and the accommodations are not worth the price. At the salvation army alone is any record made of the lodgers' names. Men may come and go and no questions are asked. Bad as is the filth of the lodging houses of this city a worse feature is their low moral tone. At the sailors' haven and the salvation army chronic "bums" are not wanted, but at the other houses the large proportion of lodgers are loafers and alcoholics, and a great many of them are well known in the police courts of this and other cities. Men may be seen at all hours of the day and night loafing and sleeping off the effects of intoxication. Beer is frequently brought in from neighboring saloons. Such surroundings are degrading to the small minority of better men, who are, through misfortune, temporarily driven to the cheap lodging house. These houses are well known to be the active means of spreading contagious disease, especially small-pox. Six out of thirty-seven cases during the present outbreak of that disease were among lodgers. Great difficulty was experienced in dealing with the disease in these places, and it was almost impossible to learn anything about the patient or who had been exposed. Very little assistance was given the inspectors by the keepers of these houses. This experience has shown that to protect the public from the spread of disease, if for no other reason, the lodging houses of this city need strict supervision.

The conditions at the municipal lodge are far superior to any of the houses receiving a similar class of persons and in all respects are exceedingly satisfactory.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection after communicable disease in the city is not compulsory, and is only done at the request of the family. It is done by this department without charge.

Formaldehyde disinfection has been done in nearly every instance. A modified Chicago method is followed. In some of the houses sheets are hung up and sprayed exactly as in Chicago, but in a large proportion of cases the spray is applied to the carpets, rugs, hangings, bedding, etc., that may happen to be in the room, all of which are spread out as freely as possible. Occasionally goods are removed from the house for steam sterilization. Corrosive sublimate and formalin are left at nearly every infected house with directions as to their use.

VACCINATION.

During the year 1901 the number of persons vaccinated was 6,234. The only public vaccination has been at the fourth ward room on Fountain street Friday afternoons. The use of humanized virus which had hitherto been chiefly employed, was discontinued early in the year and glycerinized virus furnished by the health department of the city of New York was used. The number of certificates of vaccination issued was 3,407. The following table gives the number of persons vaccinated and the number of certificates issued from 1856 to 1880, from 1881 to 1890, and during each year since that time:

YEAR.	Persons Vaccinated.	Certificates Issued.
1856-1880.....	24,142	32,585
1881-1890.....	28,567	17,525
1891.....	1,738	2,112
1892.....	2,440	2,407
1893.....	1,905	2,359
1894.....	3,086	2,809
1895.....	1,511	2,050
1896.....	1,963	2,536
1897.....	2,218	2,900
1898.....	2,157	2,430
1899.....	2,863	2,650
1900.....	2,168	2,550
1901.....	6,234	3,407
Total, 1856-1901.....	80,992	78,320

MOSQUITOES.

During the years 1900 and 1901, Prof. F. P. Gorham and myself devoted a great deal of time to the study of mosquitoes in this city. These investigations were undertaken to determine the species here present, the breeding places of the insects and their life histories. One object we had was to study the relation between the distribution of malaria and the habitat of certain species of mosquitoes with a view to reducing malarial disease by restricting the propagation of the mosquitoes. A second object was a determination of the breeding places of the common house mosquitoes in order that it might be possible to diminish, if not to entirely abate the mosquito nuisance in this city.

In reporting on this mosquito question I would call your attention to a number of important facts in the life history of these insects. The adult insect hibernates and appears during early spring to lay its eggs for the next summer's brood. Sometimes comparatively few mosquitoes survive the winter and sometimes the number is very large, so that in March and April they may, in certain places, be as numerous as in September. I have seen the cellar of a dwelling fairly swarming in early spring, and a few may be found in almost every house. The mosquito lays its eggs in small bodies of water and in a few days they hatch out into the larvæ or wigglers. These grow rapidly in the water and in from two to four weeks become adult mosquitoes. There are thus a number of broods through the season and this is, perhaps, one reason why they are more numerous during the late summer. In the fall some of the mosquitoes die and some survive the ensuing cold weather as was stated above.

There is every reason to believe that malarial disease is spread through the agency of a single genus of mosquito. These insects may bite a person who has malaria and may then become themselves infected with the minute parasite which causes the disease and which lives and propagates in the blood of the patient. After a short time this malarial parasite increases in great numbers in the poison gland and other parts of the infected mosquito, and if that particular insect happens to bite another person, that person is pretty certain to have malaria. It is very probable that this is the only way in which malaria spreads. At any rate, it has been shown that if persons in malarious districts are protected from the bites of mosquitoes they will not contract the disease.

The genus of mosquitoes which are known to transmit malaria is *Anopheles*. Two species are found in this city, *A. maculipennis* and *A. punctipennis*. They have similar habits and are about evenly distributed. A map has been prepared, which can be seen in my office, to show the distribution of the different kinds of mosquitoes. On this map the area surrounding the breeding places of *anopheles* is painted blue. A study of this map will show that nearly every fresh water swamp, pond or stream which is shallow, or has shallow reedy shores, is the breeding place of this kind of mosquito. We have not found it breeding in very dirty water, such as cesspools, catch-basins, and foul smelling pools, though other species of mosquitoes do breed in such places. The malarial mosquito prefers comparatively clean water, and it is found in the greatest numbers where the water is quiet and where the wigglers can find shelter among rushes, weeds, and grass. It is very often found in shaded waters. A favorite place is the cow-tracks filled with water in swampy meadows. We have not found it in tubs or similar collections of water about houses in this city, though Professor Gorham found them in a rain-water barrel in Wickford. We have found these mosquitoes in water from early May to October, but in the latter month they were not nearly

as numerous as in September. *Anopheles* are found to breed in all those parts of the city which are known to be malarious.

Malarial disease first appeared in Providence in 1880, and has prevailed with varying intensity ever since. Probably the most severe outbreak was in 1896, at which time I estimated that there were about 5,000 cases of intermittent fever in the city. A peculiarity of the disease that year was that there was a great deal of it in certain sections of the city during March and April. There was probably less malaria than usual in the city in 1901. I attempted to learn something about the amount and distribution of malaria, and also at the same time something more about the distribution of mosquitoes, by sending to all the physicians of the city the following circular:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH, CITY HALL,
PROVIDENCE, Sept. 28, 1901.

DEAR DOCTOR:

This department has during the past summer been investigating the distribution in this city of those varieties of mosquito which are said to be the agents in the transmission of malarial disease. In order to further carry on this study it will be necessary to know in what parts of the city malaria has prevailed. I shall esteem it a favor if you will kindly inform me on the enclosed blank of the cases of chills and fever which have come to your notice. Reports of cases of malaria other than those presenting intermittent fever are not desired. Neither are cases desired which probably contracted the disease outside of the city.

Attention has also been given to those other varieties of mosquito which, though not bearers of disease, are often a most tormenting nuisance. It will be of assistance in planning the destruction of these insects if you will kindly note as indicated in the blank your experience with them at your residence. If you could send me a few specimens caught either within or without the house I should be glad to have them. The easiest way to catch them is to use a small, wide-mouthed bottle in which a little alcohol has been placed. When the insect rests on the ceiling, wall, or clothing, it may be caught by placing the mouth of the bottle over it, when it will fly into the bottle and be killed by the alcohol. When a few have been caught in this way the bottle may be corked and sent to the city hall with the name and location.

Yours truly,

CHARLES V. CHAPIN,
Superintendent of Health.

The results of this enquiry were, however, not very satisfactory. About 800 cases were reported, but many of them were not definitely located. Only 70 physicians reported and some that must have treated many cases were among those who did not report. Some I feel sure exaggerated the number of cases

treated, and some I am sure were careless as to diagnosis. I do not feel that I learned very much about the amount of distribution of the disease. No reliance can be placed upon the deaths reported as due to malaria. This disease rarely causes death in this climate, and deaths attributed to it are almost invariably due to something else. From what I have learned in this and previous years, it would appear that malaria was not as prevalent as usual in 1901. Cases were found living in all parts of the city, but as has been the case in other years more were reported from the outlying portions of the city than elsewhere, and at several points where there has in other years been a marked group of cases the same thing was noticed this year. In a general way it may be affirmed that a very large proportion of the cases occur in locations which must be infested with *anopheles* mosquitoes. It is furthermore, not at all unlikely that some of the cases reported from the thickly built parts of the city and far from swamps, were in reality contracted while the person was temporarily in a truly malarious district.

The discovery of the relation of the mosquito to malaria has merely served to emphasize what was perfectly well known before, the close dependence of malaria upon the near presence of shallow bodies of fresh and comparatively clean water. Two much discussed and uncertain points have, however, been cleared up. It is now known that malaria is not disseminated through drinking water, and that it is not caused by digging up or excavating the soil unless, indeed, as often happens, shallow pools are caused thereby. This discovery is, however, of great value in assisting us in making a rational effort to exterminate the disease. We can now quite accurately determine the places in which the mosquito, which is the carrier of the disease, breeds, we can determine when the danger has been overcome, and we have learned how in some cases the work can be done in a comparatively simple and cheap manner. The problem of the complete extermination of malaria is not, however, simple or easy of solution. It is necessary in the first place that the work should be under the constant supervision of an expert. There is no use in attempting anything without a constant examination of all the possible breeding places of mosquitoes. Each one of the infected places must be treated in the way which is cheapest and most effectual. Professor Gorham and I experimented some with kerosene, and it did not seem to us that there were many malarious spots in this city which could be treated in this way. Grass and rushes interfere greatly with the use of kerosene, and if these are cleaned out the mosquitoes may disappear or may be kept down by stocking the place with fish. The authorities in Havana found that kerosene was of little use in fighting *anopheles*. The same is true of fish. There are only a few places where they can be successfully used to exterminate the mosquitoes. The chief reliance must be placed on filling and draining. The extension of the sewer system and the consequent drainage of swampy meadows and small streams is the most effectual

means of doing away with malaria. Much has been accomplished already, and more can be done by building some of the sewers that are now under discussion. Some small ponds can and should be filled and in some cases the cost would be very small. The only way to treat swampy meadows is probably by ditching or underdraining. If the former method is employed the ditches must be kept free from grass and perhaps kerosene be used. A more difficult problem is found in some of the larger ponds. To keep them free from weeds and perhaps to apply kerosene besides would be pretty expensive, but at present no other means are known.

Besides studying the malarial mosquitoes we gave considerable attention to the other species of this insect which have a share in the mosquito nuisance which is so annoying over a large part of the city during summer and autumn months. Among Providence mosquitoes we noted *Culex pungens*, *C. stimulans*, *C. sollicitans*, *C. impiger*, *C. triseriatus*, *C. excrucians*, and *Uranotania Sapphirina*. By all odds the chief offender is *C. pungens*. This is the mosquito which is almost invariably the destroyer of our rest and comfort. Probably at times in the suburbs *C. stimulans* and also the two species of *Anopheles* may be annoying, and near the salt marshes where it breeds *C. sollicitans* is quite a pest. But the latter mosquito does not enter houses to any great extent. But over nearly the whole of the city, both the thickly settled portions and the suburbs, *C. pungens* is the common house mosquito. If we could exterminate this mosquito nine-tenths of the mosquito nuisance would be done away with. This mosquito is not very particular in the selection of its breeding places, and is found in almost every body of fresh water. It, however, prefers water that is rather dirty and may be found in the foulest pools which support hardly any other animal life. It is, therefore, rarely found in the same pools as *Anopheles*. Deep clear water it does not breed in. Neither this nor any other mosquito has ever been found by us in the Hope reservoir. For some time we were puzzled to know where the breeding places could be which furnish the enormous numbers of these mosquitoes that are found in the built up portions of the city. At last we discovered that the catch-basins that are found on the street corners are the chief seat of the trouble. That these basins are the breeding place of mosquitoes was noted independently of us by Drs. Denny and Chase of Brookline, but had never before been observed. These catch-basins are probably the chief source of the non-malarious mosquitoes which infest the city. These insects are also found in some of the dirt pond holes and in the Moshassuck river, and occasionally in tubs or barrels on private premises. Some of the smaller ponds should be filled, and some might, perhaps, be treated with kerosene. Property owners might be fined for maintaining artificial breeding places like tubs or fountains. How to deal with the river is not so easy a problem and would probably require some experimentation. The

catch-basins could probably be treated with oil and the mosquitoes kept from breeding in them, and in this way the greater part of the mosquito nuisance could be prevented. This could not, however, at least at first, be done without skilled supervision. How much it would cost to do this work is difficult to say, but I should think that the common, non-malarial mosquito could be largely driven out of the more thickly built part of the city for perhaps \$2,000 for a season's work. While in Havana recently, I was much impressed with the success of the health authorities there in exterminating the yellow fever mosquito, which breeds under very much the same conditions as our common house mosquito in Providence. On account of the numerous receptacles for holding rain-water on nearly all private premises in Havana the difficulty of the work was much greater than would be that of a similar undertaking here. In concluding this subject I would say that it required many days of patient research to obtain the facts herewith presented. Most of this work was done by Prof. Gorham without any compensation from the city.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.

The contagious, or "city ward" of the Rhode Island Hospital, a description of which may be found in my report for 1896, page 37, was built by the city on the grounds of the Rhode Island Hospital and was opened January 13, 1896. The ward is maintained by the Rhode Island Hospital, and the city pays \$15 per week for every patient sent to the hospital by this department. During the year there were removed to the hospital under my direction 153 cases, and the total expense to the city for caring for them was \$5,039.58.

The Rhode Island Hospital first began to receive patients with scarlet fever and diphtheria in 1891, and the following shows the number of cases admitted since that time, and also the number of deaths that occurred in the hospital:

YEAR.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		Total Cases.	Expense.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
1891.....	6	0	4	1	10	\$486 43
1892.....	13	2	4	1	17	1,553 36
1893.....	20	1	5	1	25	1,267 77
1894.....	27	2	4	2	31	2,297 07
1895.....	37	0	27	3	64	3,614 78
1896.....	35	2	103	10	138	4,679 64
1897.....	22	2	57	6	79	4,924 35
1898.....	21	2	70	6	91	3,404 74
1899.....	40	2	47	3	93*	4,390 06
1900.....	49	1	87	10	147†	6,943 61
1901.....	37	2	115	20	153‡	5,039 58
Totals.....	307	16	523	63	848	38,601 39

* Measles, 6.

† Measles, 21.

‡ Measles, 1.

Besides board paid for patients at the hospital as above, \$51.20 was expended in assistance and care of indigent patients at their homes.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The following table shows the number of cases and deaths for each month during the last seventeen years, and the number and ratio of cases and deaths each year during the last eighteen years:

Typhoid Fever.

YEAR.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		Total Cases.	Total Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.					
1884.....																									122	52	42.62
1885.....	6	37	48	27	25	45	32	26	415	68	511	84	1	84	44	52	38								84	44	52.38
1886.....	6	35	2	55	55	33	4	112	624	816	1113	59	6	104	53	50	96								104	53	50.96
1887.....	5	61	34	3	3	2	23	1	810	39	718	210	2	63	39	59	09								63	39	59.09
1888.....	9	52	4	33	32	62	16	113	520	823	9177	15142	47	403	103	25	55								403	103	25.55
1889.....	35	514	86	27	96	11	2	113	629	434	331	1221	6	197	59	29	79								197	59	29.79
1890.....	12	45	311	67	54	21	24	17	313	318	29	39	5	100	39	39	00								100	39	39.00
1891.....	6	43	25	55	16	25	39	317	617	629	574	1614	9	190	62	32	63								190	62	32.63
1892.....		84	513	214	35	56	210	423	220	319	618	712	4	144	51	35	42								144	51	35.42
1893.....	23	36	17	211	111	36	326	1128	512	318	624	625	6	197	50	25	38								197	50	25.38
1894.....	50	1429	730	513	78	611	412	730	325	421	520	69	2	258	70	27	13								258	70	27.13
1895.....	10	16	36	113	17	411	33	116	314	417	850	664	12	227	46	20	26								227	46	20.26
1896.....	18	48	16	45	17	111	315	624	624	413	523	18	4	162	40	24	69								162	40	24.69
1897.....	10	25	24	6	26	3	2	9	22	218	316	66	7	107	24	22	42								107	24	22.42
1898.....	13	311	415	28	45	34	18	414	423	312	925	115	2	163	39	23	92								163	39	23.92
1899.....	2	13	3	14	18	311	212	225	528	921	422	711	7	150	42	28	00								150	42	28.00
1900.....	2	48	110	52	7	39	86	29	148	266	220	526	8	213	41	19	25								213	41	19.25
1901.....	8	69	211	67	17	18	14	45	224	529	735	321	9	168	47	27	9								168	47	27.9
Totals.....	215	75136	46145	54117	46102	4997	39136	51251	69368	77371	97586	109406	137	3052	901	29	5								3052	901	29.5

The State Board of Health offers to examine the blood of typhoid suspects by the Widal test, but of the 168 cases reported during the year only forty were subjected to the test, thirty-seven of which proved to be positive. In one instance the test was negative first and then positive. In three cases reported as typhoid only a single negative test was reported. There were also forty-seven negative tests reported to this department.

DIPHTHERIA.

Besides the cases which were recorded as diphtheria, there were twenty cases of membranous croup and eleven of other forms of laryngitis, all resulting in death, which came to the knowledge of this department. It is probable that most of these cases were really diphtheria, and if reckoned would considerably increase the mortality from that disease. All of the cases of membranous croup were placarded with a *membranous croup* sign and were treated as if contagious. In seven of the cases of membranous croup and in one case of laryngitis a single culture was taken which proved to be negative.

There were reckoned as diphtheria 77 cases in 69 families, in none of which diphtheria bacilli were found. Some of these were doubtless not diphtheria, but the attending physician reported them as diphtheria, and in 64 of the cases no culture was taken for diagnosis. In the other 13 cases cultures were taken which proved to be negative. In four of these there was one negative culture followed by death; in six instances there were two negative cultures; in two instances three negative cultures (in one of these three negatives from both throat and nose), and in one instance there were five negative cultures. There was, however, very good evidence that all these 13 cases were true diphtheria. Of the 64 cases in which the physician did not take an early culture, in ten the child was very sick when the physician was called, so that he did not consider it wise to disturb the patient unnecessarily. In all of these the patient died.

There were 45 other cases in which the physician did not consider it necessary to take a culture for diagnosis, but in these cases or in their families diphtheria bacilli were afterwards found. There were thus in all 109 cases of diphtheria in which the attending physician did not avail himself of the aid of bacteriology in making his diagnosis. This was 19 per cent. of all cases. Of the 20 cases of membranous croup the physician did not take a primary culture in thirteen.

There were in the families where diphtheria bacilli were found a number of persons who were sick with the symptoms of the disease, but yet in whom no diphtheria bacilli were found, or were not found on the first examination. In ten instances there were two successive negatives although there were other cases known to be diphtheria in the family, and under the same circumstances there were five instances in which one negative only was obtained. No subsequent

cultures were taken from the above cases, but they were all doubtless true diphtheria. There were also four instances in which two negatives were followed by a positive, and 15 instances in which a single negative was followed by a positive. All of the cultures referred to in this paragraph were for diagnosis and taken early in the disease.

In 1901 there were examined by the State, city, and hospital laboratories 7,261 cultures. Of these 1,834 were taken for scientific purposes, and the remainder were taken in the ordinary course of department work. Forty-three were scarlet fever cases, of which two, one a hospital case, were positive.

The following table shows the number and percentage of persons of different ages exposed to diphtheria who contracted it, and the number who did not. This table includes both the Klebs-Loeffler diphtheria and clinical diphtheria. When I began to collect these facts in 1889, the inspector was not careful to obtain the age in every case, so that until 1890 only a portion of the cases are contained in the table, and it was only since 1893 that the facts in regard to all the adults in the family were obtained. The number exposed means all the members of the family where the disease occurred. Cases in public institutions are not included in this table:

Diphtheria.

AGES.	CASES.										NUMBER EXPOSED, INCLUDING CASES.										Ratio of cases to number exposed.
	1889-90.	1891-95.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Total.	1889-90.	1891-95.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Total.			
Under 1 year.	13	29	17	15	6	7	1	13	101	59	130	91	67	31	31	32	60	501	20.1		
1 "	24	43	52	31	17	9	22	38	236	43	114	97	36	44	21	49	67	471	50.1		
2 years.	52	90	64	42	26	22	27	36	359	74	156	108	39	38	29	50	72	566	63.4		
3 "	44	103	68	44	19	21	40	48	387	76	164	110	31	36	32	71	80	600	64.5		
4 "	47	103	82	54	33	19	23	49	410	71	168	131	42	57	32	47	90	638	64.2		
5 "	48	91	72	67	30	10	31	62	411	75	179	132	31	46	27	62	101	653	62.9		
6 "	42	72	61	58	25	16	33	52	359	68	151	105	42	44	32	61	95	598	60.0		
7 "	31	70	63	43	10	13	24	41	295	69	134	125	37	35	25	46	90	561	52.5		
8 "	33	65	60	37	18	7	16	30	266	58	141	121	48	36	17	39	64	524	50.7		
9 "	23	41	44	31	8	4	18	28	197	52	109	89	36	28	15	36	74	439	44.8		
10 "	26	39	35	24	12	8	14	18	176	49	101	79	38	35	19	44	70	435	40.4		
11 "	17	27	41	21	11	5	12	23	157	39	76	85	24	25	9	28	52	338	46.4		
12 "	27	43	20	19	13	3	11	17	153	53	96	65	33	33	21	38	61	400	38.2		
13 "	8	21	24	15	10	2	3	7	90	28	68	66	34	22	10	18	33	279	32.2		
14 "	11	15	16	11	3	2	5	6	69	33	49	68	23	18	14	21	31	257	26.8		
15 "	6	12	10	7	5	3	4	5	52	17	60	49	31	20	16	15	28	236	22.0		
16 "	11	7	8	5	4	4	2	5	46	30	51	47	19	19	11	17	31	225	20.4		
17 "	5	18	11	11	2	4	6	6	63	12	48	43	25	12	7	21	23	191	32.9		
18 "	7	10	2	3	3	3	1	2	31	14	41	38	16	20	10	13	25	177	17.5		
19 "	2	7	10	8	0	0	2	1	30	8	30	37	18	7	7	16	18	141	21.2		
20 "	4	8	11	1	0	4	4	6	38	9	22	41	14	3	6	17	19	131	29.9		
Adults.....	85	159	97	78	35	23	45	81	603	752	1286	1386	980	572	369	644	1116	7105	8.4		
Totals.....	566	1073	868	625	290	189	344	574	4529	1689	3374	3113	1664	1181	760	1385	2300	15466	29.2		

On December 29, 1899, a case of croup was reported from the St. Vincent Asylum. This proved to be diphtheria. The disease continued to appear in the institution from time to time during 1900, and the vigorous but futile efforts that were made to free the institution from it are detailed on page 25 of the report of this department for that year. On January 13, 1901, another child was taken sick with diphtheria, was removed to the Rhode Island Hospital and died January 16th. Children were sick on January 29th and February 11th in whom non-

typical diphtheria bacilli were found. On March 15th a more severe case occurred in which typical bacilli were found. This case was moved to the hospital. On April 10th another case occurred which also went to the hospital. The next case June 2d, died June 16th. There were also cases on June 4th and 15th, and cases on August 10th, September 2d, October 1st, October 26th, October 30th, and November 18th, all of which died. Another case occurred early in December and died January 1, 1902.

At the Rhode Island School for the Deaf there were a few mild cases of diphtheria from 1898 to June, 1900. Since that time no case has occurred except a mild sore throat in March, 1901, in which, however, only a typical diphtheria bacilli were found (Wesbrooks C2).

On November 27th there was a case at St. Aloysius Asylum, an assistant in the refectory who had come to the institution only a few days before. She was removed to the hospital and no other cases occurred.

At the Rhode Island Hospital there were a few cases which were promptly isolated, and there was in no instance any extension of the disease. Six of these cases developed in the general wards and were doubtless infected when they entered the hospital. One elevator boy and one nurse in the general wards were attacked, and one nurse in the diphtheria ward and one scarlet fever patient.

During the year 1901 there were four outbreaks of diphtheria in schools which are worthy of note. Three of these were in public schools and one in a private school.

From December 20, 1900, to March 4, 1901, there were 25 cases in the Bourn street school. There were not many at any one time, but they were scattered irregularly over the whole period. Whenever cases of diphtheria were reported from the school all the children in the family were excluded until a negative culture had been obtained from the throat of each. When the families were found to be careless all the children in the house were excluded. If the child had been sick in school, desks, books, etc., were disinfected. Still cases of the disease continued to appear. On February 28th cultures were taken from the throats and noses of 67 children, nearly half of the school. Diphtheria bacilli were found in 26, but they were with one exception of the "barred" or "solid" types. In only one case were granular forms present, and that was a girl who had been kept out two weeks for "tonsilitis." It was then determined to close the school which was done for one month. During this time the rooms and their contents were thoroughly disinfected. No cases developed after the school was re-opened.

During the same period a similar though somewhat smaller outbreak occurred in the Mount Pleasant avenue school, though there were not quite so many cases. Nothing was done here except the ordinary isolation of cases, and after running about as long as that at Bourn street the outbreak subsided.

At Montague street, from October 26, 1901, to December 23d, there were 13 cases. Nothing was done outside of routine work to check the outbreak, but after a time it ceased and no cases have since developed. There is no doubt that the source of the trouble in all three schools was the attendance of children who though well, still harbored virulent diphtheria bacilli. No attempt was, however, made to find them, as former experience had taught me that great opposition would be excited by attempting to isolate well children even if diphtheria germs were found in the throat.

On October 31st a case of diphtheria developed in a child attending a private kindergarten. Six other cases developed in the same school from November 2d to November 5th. The school was then closed for two weeks and thoroughly disinfected with formaldehyde and corrosive sublimate. Two other cases of diphtheria developed October 30th and 31st in the family of A. X., living in the neighborhood, but these children attended another school where there was no diphtheria at the time. Investigation determined the fact that a child of B. X., brother of A. X., and living in the same yard as A. X., but attending the kindergarten above referred to, had been out of school from October 18th to October 23d. The child had a cold in the head and the throat was slightly sore with a very small spot of exudation on one tonsil. The attending physician saw no occasion to take a culture, and did not consider that there were any indications of diphtheria. On November 7th this child and a younger sister were found to have quite a discharge from the nose, and a culture showed that diphtheria bacilli (Wesbrooks' type C.) were present in the throat and nose of both children. Neither of these children were seriously sick and one was not sick at all. Yet it is extremely probable that these children were the source of the school outbreak, and were the means of giving diphtheria to 13 other children, five of whom were seriously sick, and one of whom died. The children of B. X. were kept out of school for some weeks and bacilli were found in their throats and noses as late as November 22d. No other cases developed in the school.

Very few instances occur where diphtheria recurs after negative cultures have been obtained and the placard removed. There were only three such cases last year.

At 199 H——— street, J. N., aged 4, was slightly sick with sore throat November 4th. Her sister, F. N., attended the kindergarten mentioned above. F. N. had a slight sore throat November 7th. Both children showed typical diphtheria bacilli and both had antitoxin. A negative culture from the throat was obtained from all other members of the family except the baby, M. N. Both J. and F. were placed in absolute isolation and none of the granular types of bacilli were found after November 17th. Two successive negative cultures were later obtained in one case and three in the other, and the isolation room was

thoroughly disinfected November 27th. The children were still kept separate from the baby for more than a week. On December 15th the baby had slight sore throat and diphtheria bacilli were found to be present, as they were also in the throats of J., F., and an older child M—y. This state of things continued till well into January, but rarely were bacilli of the granular type present. Finally on January 20th several successive negative cultures were obtained from all the children, isolation ceased and they were allowed to return to school.

On July 18th a case of diphtheria, F. W., occurred at 172 L—— street, and it was learned that two other children, K. W., and R. W., had been sick with sore throats July 4th and 10th. F. W. was removed to the hospital, and after a single throat negative from all members of the family the house was disinfected. On August 8th after a single negative from the nose and two from the throat, F. W. returned from the hospital. On September 3d C. W. was attacked with diphtheria, and diphtheria bacilli were found in his throat, and that of two other members of the family. Only barred types (Wesbrooks' C1) were found. From these cases negatives were obtained October 2d. On December 16th another case developed in E. W.

The following table contains only cases from families in which Klebs-Loeffler bacilli were found. It does not include institution cases:

Cases from Families where Klebs-Löffler Bacilli were Found.

AGES.	CASES.							NUMBER EXPOSED, INCLUDING CASES.							Ratio of cases to number exposed.
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Totals.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Totals.	
Under 1 year...	11	10	6	5	1	14	47	66	63	31	29	29	48	266	17.6
1 " ..	37	27	17	3	20	28	132	77	33	44	10	42	50	256	51.5
2 years..	48	36	26	18	25	31	184	91	35	38	23	47	56	290	63.4
3 " ..	49	37	19	17	37	39	198	94	27	36	26	66	65	314	63.0
4 " ..	61	50	33	15	21	44	224	114	38	57	25	45	76	355	63.1
5 " ..	48	62	30	10	29	56	235	113	28	46	24	59	86	356	66.0
6 " ..	47	54	25	12	29	37	204	91	38	44	24	55	75	327	62.3
7 " ..	47	41	10	12	22	32	164	104	29	35	22	41	76	307	53.4
8 " ..	50	36	18	6	14	28	152	102	43	36	15	34	57	287	52.9
9 " ..	39	29	8	4	13	26	119	73	33	28	12	30	58	234	50.8
10 " ..	30	22	12	8	13	15	100	66	35	35	15	39	58	248	40.3
11 " ..	31	16	11	4	12	16	90	79	23	25	7	26	41	201	44.7
12 " ..	13	17	13	3	10	14	70	49	29	33	18	33	51	213	32.8
13 " ..	19	13	10	2	3	6	53	53	30	22	9	17	26	157	33.7
14 " ..	13	11	3	2	4	6	39	59	21	18	14	19	25	156	25.0
15 " ..	10	4	5	3	4	5	31	40	29	20	12	13	24	138	22.4
16 " ..	8	5	4	3	1	3	24	33	16	19	10	15	24	117	20.5
17 " ..	10	9	2	4	6	6	37	32	23	12	5	19	18	109	33.9
18 " ..	2	3	3	2	1	2	13	26	11	20	7	11	22	97	13.4
19 " ..	8	6	0	0	2	0	16	29	13	7	6	15	16	86	18.6
20 " ..	5	1	0	3	4	5	18	31	13	3	5	16	15	83	21.6
Adults.....	75	64	35	18	42	67	301	995	862	572	309	588	898	4,224	7.1
Totals.....	661	553	290	154	313	480	2,451	2,417	1,472	1,181	627	1,259	1,865	8,821	27.7

The following shows certain facts in the natural history of diphtheria:

	1889-90.	1891-95.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Totals.
Number of families in which there was more than one child.	233	574	433	326	161	107	194	310	2,338
Number of these in which there was more than one case.	89	179	172	125	57	35	60	104	821
Number of children in all the above families	894	1,614	1,690	1,262	642	458	756	1,138	8,454
Number of these children who were attacked.....	422	750	793	578	287	191	319	470	3,810
Number of additional families with children in the same house.....	97	329	323	254	119	79	131	215	1,547
Number of children in these families.....	262	854	898	665	311	199	359	591	4,139
Number of these additional families attacked.....	18	24	30	9	11	2	5	17	116
Number of children in these families who were attacked.....	25	28	55	26	12	7	6	23	182
Number of tenements which were disinfected where there were other families with children in the house.....	23	108	192	188	82	59	80	124	856
Number of instances of the above where the disease spread to other families in the house.....	5	10	11	9	11	1	0	1	48
Number of well children who were at once removed.....	54	202	141	176	71	57	73	106	880
Number of those who were attacked on their return.....	2	7	0	3	1	0	0	2	15

As in previous years the safety of other families in the house is shown to be very great. In only 17 of 215 cases did the disease extend beyond the first family attacked. In all of these cases communication was free between the families. In no case did the disease extend beyond one family where there was any isolation at all. It is the custom in this department not to exclude from school, children in the house, except those of the family in which the disease actually exists. If, however, it is believed that there will be no isolation and that all the children in the house will mingle freely they are all excluded. This, however, is found to be necessary in not more than one-quarter of the cases. But in scarlet fever no children in the house who have not had scarlet fever are allowed

to attend school for a week, and in diphtheria until a negative culture has been obtained from the throat.

During 1901 such permits were given in scarlet fever in 20 families with 47 susceptible children, and in diphtheria in 26 families in which there were 66 susceptible children. During the past six years the figures are for scarlet fever 130 families with 229 children and for diphtheria, 112 families with 348 children. In none of these did the disease develop, which indicates that it is quite safe to permit children in the infected house but not in the infected family, to attend school, except in those cases where manifestly no care is taken.

During the year, 106 well children were sent away from home to avoid the disease. Two were attacked while away and one on its return home, but the child returned while another member of the family was still sick.

Of 94 cases which went to the hospital from houses where there were children left behind, there was no instance in which these well children were attacked on the return of the patient from the hospital. Two negative cultures from the throat and nose are required before discharge from the hospital.

The following table shows the number of persons exposed to diphtheria who had diphtheria bacilli in their throats, and who were not sick, and also the number exposed in the same families who did not have bacilli in their throats and who were not sick. This table may profitably be compared with the table on page 92, which shows the number of exposed persons who were sick:

Well Persons in Families where there was Diphtheria whose Throats were Examined for Diphtheria.

AGES.	PERSONS EXAMINED.						NUMBER IN WHICH BACILLI WERE FOUND						Percentage.
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Totals.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Totals.	
Under 1 year....	36	3	18	27	35	119	6	...	2	4	5	17	14.2
1 "	34	11	14	27	26	112	5	...	1	4	5	15	13.3
2 years....	32	3	12	23	27	97	11	...	2	6	4	23	23.7
3 "	28	7	16	32	29	112	9	4	1	7	4	25	22.3
4 "	34	9	15	21	37	116	10	5	7	5	4	31	26.7
5 "	29	8	16	33	34	120	4	3	1	6	3	17	14.1
6 "	43	7	17	30	40	137	15	4	6	8	9	42	30.6
7 "	36	10	18	23	43	130	8	2	5	4	11	30	23.1
8 "	41	6	11	29	32	119	8	3	3	4	7	25	21.0
9 "	34	10	10	21	38	113	5	6	1	8	3	23	20.3
10 "	37	9	15	35	43	139	9	3	2	8	4	26	18.7
11 "	20	11	6	16	26	79	2	2	...	3	4	11	13.9
12 "	29	9	16	32	41	127	7	4	2	8	7	28	22.0
13 "	34	5	6	16	25	86	5	4	1	3	2	15	17.4
14 "	21	10	13	20	24	88	3	3	4	2	1	13	14.7
15 "	23	2	14	10	21	70	2	1	...	1	1	5	7.1
16 "	12	4	7	16	25	64	1	...	2	1	5	9	14.0
17 "	16	5	4	17	15	57	3	3	1	1	1	9	15.7
18 "	13	5	8	11	20	57	1	1	...	1	3	6	10.5
19 "	9	4	7	13	12	45	2	1	...	...	1	4	8.8
20 "	10	1	1	12	10	34	...	...	...	2	2	4	11.7
Adults.....	653	159	336	562	795	2,505	74	33	46	64	60	277	11.0
Totals.....	1,224	298	580	1,026	1,398	4,526	190	82	87	150	146	655	14.4

During the year 1901 the attempt was made, as it was in 1895, 1896, 1899, and 1900, to secure data in regard to the curative value of antitoxin as used in cases of diphtheria in this city.

The following shows the fatality in antitoxin and non-antitoxin cases in different classes of persons in 1900:

	ANTITOXIN GIVEN.			NO ANTITOXIN GIVEN.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Hospital cases.....	108	19	17.5	4	1	25.0
Private cases, diphtheria bacilli present.	246	24	9.7	147	14	9.5
Private cases, no diphtheria bacilli present.....	65	5	7.6	29	5	17.2
Membranous Croup.....	8	8	100.00	12	12	100.00
Totals.....	427	56	13.1	192	32	16.6

In interpreting the above it must be borne in mind that physicians in this city are not inclined to give antitoxin unless the case appears to be somewhat severe.

The following table gives the results of my observations during the past fourteen years concerning certain points in the etiology and prevention of scarlet fever. This table for the years previous to 1892 does not include all the families and cases:

	1887-90.	1891-95.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Totals.
Number of families in which there was more than one susceptible child.....	615	1,600	305	174	178	267	215	171	3,525
Number of these in which there was a second case.....	334	711	128	58	68	90	72	51	1,512
Number of susceptible children in all the above families.....	2,270	5,571	1,032	644	655	992	758	573	12,495
Number of these children who were attacked.....	1,194	2,935	526	318	322	477	401	259	6,432
Number of additional families with susceptible children in the same house.....	273	817	197	132	113	206	174	122	2,034
Number of susceptible children in these families.....	799	2,259	545	340	295	628	412	310	5,588
Number of these additional families attacked.....	45	94	16	6	7	5	7	4	184
Number of children in these families who were attacked.....	81	157	41	9	12	9	14	5	328

	1897-90.	1891-95.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Totals.
Number of tenements disinfected where there were other families with susceptible children in the house.....	119	374	139	86	84	137	115	84	1,138
Number of above where the disease spread to other families in the house...	10	9	10	0	7	0	2	0	38
Number of susceptible children who were at once removed.....	60	374	174	106	82	134	76	83	1,089
Number of these who were attacked on their return.....	4	20	5	0	4	0	4	1	38
Number of children who were exposed and who had previously had scarlet fever.....	...	278	112	62	63	73	55	68	711
Number of these who were attacked a second time.....	...	40	20	3	12	10	4	4	93
Number of adults who were exposed and who had previously had scarlet fever...	...	541	120	79	87	155	184	112	1,278
Number of these who were attacked a second time.....	...	10	1	0	1	0	3	1	16

Of the 83 well children who were removed from families where there was scarlet fever, two were attacked on their return. In one case the child was away only five days and the first patient was still sick. The second case was attacked eleven days after its return.

In two instances children who were thus removed were taken sick while away, one on the ninth and one on the tenth day.

Twenty-four cases of scarlet fever were removed to the hospital from families in which there were thirty-seven other children. Of the children left behind, one was taken sick in one day and one in three days, and after that these families remained free from the disease.

Scarlet Fever.

AGES.	CASES.										NUMBER EXPOSED, INCLUDING CASES.										Ratio of cases to number exposed.
	1887-90.	1891-95.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Total.	1887-90.	1891-95.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Total.			
Under 1 year.	29	117	10	11	7	8	3	4	189	117	425	49	24	38	61	46	35	795	23.7		
1 "	39	160	34	15	9	21	20	16	314	93	362	34	19	37	57	42	42	686	45.7		
2 years.	108	257	43	24	29	30	41	30	562	193	478	32	23	44	54	74	42	940	59.7		
3 "	108	320	54	32	31	41	32	39	657	190	554	25	19	46	76	62	61	1033	63.6		
4 "	116	309	59	35	25	60	42	27	673	186	518	26	16	42	87	58	41	974	69.0		
5 "	91	383	61	32	41	61	42	29	740	197	621	24	13	61	88	72	46	1122	65.9		
6 "	113	348	52	30	32	49	51	30	705	188	559	27	12	47	78	75	54	1040	67.7		
7 "	103	326	53	32	32	47	32	22	647	169	581	23	15	48	72	57	41	1006	64.3		
8 "	83	223	43	31	17	30	30	26	483	168	436	30	10	36	53	52	42	827	58.4		
9 "	74	194	27	18	19	31	22	14	399	166	380	21	17	39	53	44	25	745	53.5		
10 "	51	157	33	14	15	17	15	13	315	96	339	19	15	38	46	29	40	622	50.6		
11 "	43	113	23	4	10	22	11	11	237	104	252	19	16	26	49	22	20	508	46.6		
12 "	34	104	23	8	8	10	13	10	210	104	266	22	13	21	32	22	23	503	41.7		
13 "	33	69	7	6	12	5	8	6	146	83	199	24	14	23	35	22	15	415	35.1		
14 "	21	67	11	4	8	8	5	7	131	76	191	23	19	23	35	15	18	400	32.7		
15 "	18	41	8	2	1	6	3	4	83	67	142	13	13	12	26	13	11	297	27.9		
16 "	12	33	8	4	1	2	5	5	70	47	139	20	16	14	18	15	13	282	24.8		
17 "	8	28	5	3	1	5	5	4	59	33	104	15	18	12	19	15	9	225	26.1		
18 "	4	19	3	...	5	3	1	1	36	10	98	19	14	15	17	7	11	191	18.8		
19 "	6	17	3	5	...	4	...	...	35	16	86	22	12	10	17	13	2	178	19.6
20 "	8	17	...	...	2	2	2	2	33	18	76	23	8	12	11	6	10	164	20.1
Adults.....	42	169	23	13	15	15	18	19	314	106	2952	838	506	510	792	566	473	6743	4.6		
Totals....	1144	3471	583	323	320	477	401	319	7038	2427	9758	1348	832	1154	1776	1327	1074	19696	35.7		

Besides the above there were several cases in institutions.

There were two cases in the St. Vincent Asylum in April. Both were contracted outside the asylum and were removed to the Rhode Island Hospital. No other cases occurred.

At the St. Aloysius Asylum there was a case in each of the following months,

July, August, September, October, and December. The origin of these cases was not known. They were all removed to the hospital as soon as recognized.

At the Butler Hospital one of the attendants was taken sick in February and another in November. There was no known exposure. Both went to the hospital.

SMALL-POX.

During the year small-pox appeared at several points in Rhode Island, but Providence fortunately escaped until the latter part of May.

On Memorial day, late in the afternoon, a case was reported by Dr. J. A. O'Keefe at 27 Arthur avenue. The patient was an Italian boy named Giovanni Vendetuoli, 15 years old. He was a pupil at the Atwell's avenue school. He claimed to have been vaccinated in Italy and to have obtained from Dr. Leonard, city vaccinator, a permit to attend school. Both statements were undoubtedly true, but no satisfactory cicatrix was to be found. He began to feel ill in school on May 24th, and went home at noon. The eruption probably appeared May 26th. The patient was allowed to remain in the house over night and the house was guarded, not so much on the patient's account, as to retain the other inmates so that they might be examined and vaccinated by daylight. The next morning the patient was removed to the hospital at Field's Point which meanwhile had been made ready for him. Although a police guard was placed at both front and rear of the house three persons managed to get away, though they were all afterwards discovered, and one later developed small-pox. It has never been the policy of this department to keep suspects (persons exposed in the house and family) in confinement, but to let them go about their business and keep them under daily observation for sixteen days or more. The futility of trying to keep a large number of persons confined in a tenement house was well shown in the brief attempt made in this case. There were between 50 and 60 persons in this house, and all of them were revaccinated on the evening of May 30 or the next morning. The members of the infected family were again vaccinated a few days later. The sick-room was disinfected by burning the bedding and steaming the clothing. All the clothing of the family which was at all likely to have been exposed was also steamed. The sick-room and furniture were well sprayed with corrosive sublimate and also the stairways. Formalin was sprayed on floor, walls, and bedding in other bed-rooms and the kitchen, and the rooms were closed for the night. The floor and woodwork and furniture were also washed with corrosive sublimate. The patient suffered quite a severe attack of small-pox, and during convalescence developed a large number of superficial abscesses in all parts of his body which delayed his recovery so that he was not discharged from the hospital until July 24th. The inmates of the house were visited daily

for sixteen days. The only other case which occurred in this house was evidently contracted before the first case was removed.

On June 6th Dr. J. W. Berton reported a case at 151 Cedar street, just around the corner from 27 Arthur avenue. All communication with the Arthur avenue case was denied, but persons living at 27 Arthur avenue are known to have visited the family on Cedar street where the disease developed. The patient Maria Di Luglio, was married, 33 years old, and had been vaccinated in infancy. She had given birth to a child, Angelo, June 3. On that day she had high fever, and the midwife wished to call a physician, but the family declined. On June 5th a rash appeared. The patient was removed to the hospital together with the infant Angelo, and both were vaccinated. The disease took on the hemorrhagic form and the patient died June 8th, and was buried the same day in St. Patrick's cemetery by the officials of this department. She was visited at the hospital by her husband and a clergyman who put on outside garments before entering the building, and otherwise took the same precautions as I do in my visits. Vaccination took on the infant, and it did not have the disease, and was sent to the State Almshouse June 28th. The same methods of disinfection, vaccination, and observation of suspects was followed as at 27 Arthur avenue, and no other cases developed. There were two unvaccinated children in the family who were successfully vaccinated the day their mother was removed, and who as soon as the vaccination took were sent to St. Vincent's Asylum.

On May 28th, Pasquale Machero, 28 years old, was admitted to the general ward A, Rhode Island Hospital. He had had pneumonia a month previous and was supposed to have muscular rheumatism when admitted. On May 30th a few points of eruption appeared scattered over his body and he was thought by the visiting physician, Dr. Herbert Terry, to have small-pox. Several others, however, including both city and State health officials did not consider it small-pox, but chicken-pox. He was isolated on the hospital grounds in the Russell ward. As the history of the next case showed he probably had small-pox. He was found to be a friend of the first case mentioned. He was vaccinated on June 14th, but it did not take.

Bernard Hudson, 46 years old, was admitted to ward A, Rhode Island Hospital, May 5th, with rheumatism. On June 12th a profuse eruption appeared and he was at once removed to the Russell ward, and the next day proved to have small-pox. It now seemed entirely likely that he contracted the disease from the preceding case, Pasquale Machero, who had been in the same ward with him for two days, just thirteen days before the eruption appeared on Hudson. Both patients were removed to the Field's Point hospital on June 14th. Hudson was vaccinated in infancy and again June 13th. The latter did not take. He

died June 21st and was buried the same day in the North Burial Ground by the health department officials.

Miss X——, a nurse in the Rhode Island Hospital, was detailed to care for Machero the supposed chicken-pox patient. She was not vaccinated until June 15th the day after it was decided that Machero had small-pox. On June 16th she had the initial symptoms of small-pox, and afterwards developed a few papules which became pustules. The vaccination was successful, but Miss D—— was thought by her medical attendants to have had a slight attack of small-pox at the same time. She remained in the Russell ward until her discharge July 3d.

Ward A and the Russell ward at the Rhode Island Hospital were disinfected by burning sulphur, spraying, formalin and washing with bi-chloride. All the other patients in ward A were vaccinated, and also all physicians, nurses, and attendants. No visitors were allowed in the hospital, but patients were admitted as usual. No other cases developed in the hospital.

On June 14th, Giovanni Vendetuoli, a cousin of the first case, was seen by Dr. Cerbo, who reported the case as small-pox. He lived at 27 Arthur avenue where the first case lived, and was one of the three who escaped. He returned to another family in the same house some days later. When seen June 14th he had a scattering small-pox eruption of some day's standing. He was removed to the hospital June 14th, and was discharged July 5th. He had been vaccinated in infancy, and again June 14th. The latter did not take.

On June 14th it was rumored that a man living at 11 Knight street was sick, as some of the neighbors suspected, with small-pox, but no trace could be found of him. Later on it developed that he was Luigi Balestra, who worked at the Crompton Loom Works. He was sick and feverish and was seen by Dr. V. L. Fitzgerald June 11th, 12th, and 13th, at which time there was no eruption. On June 14th Balestra went to New York by train and stated that he stayed with a sister in Brooklyn until June 20th. It was impossible to locate the sister in Brooklyn or to learn much of his history while there. He returned to Providence by steamer June 21st and stayed that night in bar-rooms. On June 22d he went to Dr. Fitzgerald who reported the case as small-pox. He had a fairly profuse eruption which appeared to be of about a week's duration. He was vaccinated in infancy and again during desquamation. The latter did not take. He was discharged July 6th.

On June 15th when search was unsuccessfully made for Balestra, his wife was found at their home and she and her two little children were successfully vaccinated. On June 26th she was found to have a very few pustules which appeared to be small-pox of a few days' duration. She and her children were removed to the hospital. Neither of the children had small-pox. They were discharged

July 20th. The Balestras were found to be acquainted with the other Italian patients.

On June 24th, Dr. Lace, the health officer of Burrillville, brought into the office a man 22 years old named Louis Ledoux. Dr. Lace found him on a train coming in from Georgiaville, and, recognizing in him a case of small-pox, thought the best thing to do was to bring him to this office. The eruption was in the pustular stage, and the patient was removed to the hospital. He was not sick in bed at any time and was discharged July 17th. It was not learned where the disease was contracted. The patient had never been vaccinated. He was, however, vaccinated during convalescence, but it did not take. Correspondence was entered into with the Smithfield authorities, but although Ledoux had lived in that town for a number of years they refused to pay any board or bear any of the expense of caring for him. The car on which Ledoux came to Providence was disinfected with formalin spray and bi-chloride, and the train hands were vaccinated. No other case developed from this.

On July 1st Dr. P. Williams reported a case of small-pox at the stable owned by S. S. Atwell at Field's Point. The man's name was Asa Witter, aged 56 years. He was at once removed to the hospital, and the stable was disinfected by spraying all parts of it with either formalin or corrosive sublimate 1 to 1,000. Only a few persons had been exposed, and these were at once vaccinated, and no other case occurred. The patient was discharged cured August 12th.

There were two important points about this case. In the first place he probably contracted the disease at Field's Point. The small-pox hospital is situated at Field's Point on a bluff about 600 feet from the clam-house, where the guests are entertained during the summer months. The wharf is perhaps 300 feet from the hospital and a much used path runs along the foot of the bank about 200 feet from the hospital. There are fifteen or twenty summer cottages from 500 to 1,000 feet from the hospital, and a much used road about 450 feet distant. I have never, however, believed that there was any danger to the public who are thus brought into what might be considered close proximity to small-pox, provided, of course, that the public kept away from the hospital, and its inmates had no direct communication with outsiders. Contrary to the belief of many I have never thought there was any danger of the poison of small-pox being carried any distance in the open air. This view is substantiated by our experience at Field's Point. During several summers the hospital has been occupied and hundreds and sometimes thousands of persons have passed daily within a few hundred feet of it, and this too, when convalescents were out of doors upon the grounds, and as was stated above, a considerable number of cottagers live within a short distance. Among all these people no case of small-pox has ever occurred until the one now under consideration. Asa Witter worked in the stable about 600 feet

from the hospital. He had broken his arm about three weeks previous to his attack and had had no opportunity for exposure other than at Field's Point. After his arm was broken he could, of course, do very little work, but he visited daily the pig-pen which is about seventy-five feet from the hospital. He had previously had small-pox and believing himself immune and being acquainted with the attendants at the hospital there is little doubt that to while away time which hung heavy on his hands, he made one or more visits to that place.*

The second fact of interest is that this was a second attack of the disease. Asa Witter had two brothers who were physicians, as was also his father. One of the brothers, W. F. Witter, writes me that when Asa was about seventeen or eighteen years old an older brother who was then practicing medicine, contracted small-pox from cases he was attending and came home sick, and that he, W. F. Witter, and Asa, both contracted it from him. Asa was not, however, very sick.

In August a child stopped in Providence for a few days on the way from Nova Scotia to Cleveland. The day after leaving here he was taken sick, and, on arrival at Cleveland, was found to have small-pox. Every one who had been in contact with him in Providence was vaccinated and no other cases developed here, though two did in Cleveland. The case was evidently contracted on the Nova Scotia steamer, which was afterwards learned to have had a case of the disease on board at that time.

From the time of closing the hospital August 12th, no case of small-pox was reported in the city until December 23d. Early in the morning on that date one of the inmates of Marks' lodging house at the corner of South Main and Crawford streets, reported to the policeman on the beat that there was a case of small-pox in the house. The police surgeon was at once notified, and he, in turn, notified this department. The case proved to be small-pox and was removed to the hospital at about 2 P. M. The delay was occasioned by the time needed to turn on the water at the hospital, overhaul the plumbing, heat the building, get the nurse and assistant and purchase provisions. The patient, Louis Bramble, an American, had been in Boston, or its vicinity, from December 3d to December 10th, and probably contracted the disease there as there was much small-pox in Boston at the time. He was taken sick December 17th in the evening, and stated that he first noticed an eruption December 21st. When seen, December 23d, the eruption was papular, but beginning to vesiculate. It was discrete, but fairly copious. He was thirty-nine years old and said that he had never been vaccinated, but a small cicatrix at the insertion of the left deltoid may have represented an early vaccination. This man had remained in the lodging house from December 17th to December 23d, and during all this time the house was

*It has since been learned from unquestionable evidence that this was the fact.

full of lodgers. On the night of the 22d there were probably 150 there. About half of these went away before a guard was placed. The chief of police promptly placed a guard on this and all the other lodging houses, and they were all visited and the inmates vaccinated. This inspection and vaccination was repeated in the evening, and probably most of those exposed were vaccinated. The lodging houses were then inspected nightly during the larger part of the winter.

After the patient was removed the bedding he used was burned, and the room and stairways sprayed and washed with formalin and corrosive sublimate.

The cost of caring for the ten patients during the summer outbreak was \$1,041.03. Besides this expense there was spent about \$1,500 for vaccinating, making the total cost of the outbreak about \$2,500.

THE TEACHING OF CLEANLINESS.

It has for sometime been apparent to me that the chief factor in the spread of diphtheria, scarlet fever, small-pox, and other communicable diseases, is the mild unrecognized cases. These cases are much more common than is generally supposed, and many times the persons do not appear in the least sick, though they are dangerously infected and may give the disease to others. It is impossible to find more than a small proportion of these cases, and, when they are found, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to keep them in isolation. If this danger from unrecognized cases is as great as I believe it is, it is important to know how it may be guarded against. In diphtheria it is well established that the bacteria which cause the disease are contained in the secretions of the mouth and nose. It is extremely probable that the same is true of scarlet fever, measles, influenza, and small-pox. While in the latter stages of scarlet fever, measles, and small-pox, the virus is doubtless given off from the surface of the skin, in the early stages before the eruption appears, and before the disease is recognized, the danger lies chiefly in the secretions of the mouth and nose. Now it is quite certain that the germs of these diseases are not carried through the air from the breath of one person to another, but it is through direct contact as in kissing, or through the medium of pencils, tumblers, spoons, pins, money, handkerchiefs, moistened fingers, etc., that the saliva and nasal secretions are carried from one person to another. Personal hygiene as well as common decency requires that every one should avoid those habits which tend to convey the secretions from mouth to mouth. It seems, therefore, a useful work for public hygiene to teach the facts and principles here involved. This matter was last year brought up at a meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, and a committee of which I had the honor to be a member came to the following conclusions as to ways in which these matters might be taught:

1. By the instruction of teachers by an annual lecture or talk. The Teachers' Institute furnishes an excellent opportunity for this.

2. By the distribution annually to teachers of a circular, a model for which is herewith presented.

3. If the town or city desires cleanliness and refinement taught, it must itself teach by example.

The free text-book system presents some obstacles to the development of the idea of privacy of personal property, but with care they can be overcome. Even with this system the pupil can in most instances have its own books, pencils, and slates for a term or year, and be held responsible for their condition. This should always be done so far as possible with everything that is furnished by the school department for the use of pupils. It entails more trouble for the teachers, particularly in the care of pencils, penholders, etc.; but with a proper system and some care these may be kept separate for each child. When books become decidedly soiled, they should be destroyed.

The use of modelling clay, if it is passed from one pupil to another, is objectionable, as it certainly gathers dirt from the hands. But, if each pupil's clay is kept separate, as is done in many schools, its use may be permitted. Children must not be allowed to use their saliva on their slates. Each child may be provided with its own sponge or cloth, and must not be allowed to use anything else for erasing. This is entirely practicable, and is frequently done. There are several reasons why it would be advantageous to abolish the use of slates, and the chief objection to this appears to be the expense. Nevertheless, the use of slates has been done away with in many schools; and it is recommended that this be done wherever possible.

The drinking-cup is perhaps the most common means of transmitting saliva from one to another, and its use should be abolished if possible. Separate drinking-cups might be provided either by the pupils or by the city school department. The use of a special style of drinking fountain to be used without cups has been recommended, but with this the committee has no experience.

With these conclusions I heartily agree. Many of the matters referred to have already received attention in Providence and others should. Drinking-cups are still used in common in many schools, and this custom ought to be abolished.

The circular prepared by the committee and slightly changed, was last fall distributed to all the teachers in the public schools. It is printed below:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, SUGGESTIONS FOR THE TEACHING OF CLEANLINESS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The poisons of some of the common and also of some of the most loathsome diseases are frequently contained in the mouth. In such cases anything which is moistened by the saliva of the infected person may, if it touches the lips of another convey the disease. The more direct the contact the greater the danger.

It is the purpose of health officials to keep in isolation all persons having communicable disease during the time that they are infectious. But in many cases this is impossible. Little restraint is put on certain mild diseases as measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, and mumps, and even such diseases as diphtheria,

scarlet fever and tuberculosis are frequently so mild as to be unnoticed, and children affected with them mingle freely with others. It is probable that in such cases one of the chief vehicles of contagion is the secretion of the mouth and nose. It is believed that much can be done to prevent contagion by teaching habits of cleanliness. But if such instruction is to be effectual it must be continuous. The teacher must notice and correct violations of those rules as habitually as the violation of the more formal school rules are corrected.

Even if the question of disease and contagion did not enter into the matter at all the subject ought to be given more attention by teachers. Our schools should not only teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, but it is perhaps quite as important that they should inculcate cleanliness, decency, refinement, and manners. Cleanliness should be taught for its own sake even if it had no relation whatever to health.

TEACH THE CHILDREN.

Not to spit; it is rarely necessary. To spit on a slate, floor, or sidewalk, is an abomination.

Not to put the fingers into the mouth.

Not to pick the nose.

Not to wet the finger with saliva in turning the leaves of books.

Not to put pencils into the mouth or moisten them with the lips.

Not to put money into the mouth.

Not to put pins into the mouth.

Not to put anything into the mouth except food and drink.

Not to swap apple cores, candy, chewing gum, half eaten food, whistles or bean blowers or anything that is habitually put in the mouth.

Teach the children to wash the hands and face often, See that they keep them clean. If a child is coming down with a communicable disease, it is reasonable to believe that there is less chance of infecting persons and things if the hands and face are washed clean, and not doubled with the secretions of the nose and mouth.

Teach the children to turn the face aside when coughing and sneezing, if they are facing another person.

Children should be taught that their bodies are their own private possessions, that personal cleanliness is a duty, that the mouth is for eating and speaking, and should not be used as a pocket, and the lips should not take the place of fingers.

PROVIDENCE, May, 1901.

Population.

Census, June 1, 1890.....	132,146
“ Jan. 1, 1893.....	148,944
“ June 1, 1895.....	145,472
“ June 1, 1900	175,597

Area.

18.29 square miles.

Assessed Valuation.

	1900.	1901.
Real estate.....	\$149,094,840 00	\$151,533,940 00
Personal estate.....	43,022,400 00	41,267,920 00
Total.....	\$193,117,240 00	\$192,801,860 00
Total amount of all tax.....	3,073,875 84	3,084,829 76

Water and Sewers.

Miles of water pipes.....	324.157*	330.639*
Number of service pipes in use.....	21,566	22,186
Number of meters in use.....	17,813	18,544
Average daily consumption of water.	10,131,489 gals.	10,734,700 gals.
Miles of sewers.....	180.423	184.666
Number of sewer connections.....	15,576	16,277

1. SCITUATE.

2. Alberto E. Wood, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

7. No sanitary inspections were made during the year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. William H. Poole, Adelbert L. Wood, and William F. Angell are the ice dealers of this town.

1. SMITHFIELD.

2. Jencks Smith, health officer.

3. The contagious diseases reported during the year were as follows: diphtheria, three; scarlet fever, twenty-three; typhoid fever and small-pox, one each. Most of these cases were in the village of Georgiaville.

* Besides 5.569 for fire purposes.

4. Isolation was maintained.
 5. All of the sick were isolated.
 6. All the privies and cesspools on the infected premises were inspected.
 7. Sanitary inspections were made during the year.
 8. The village of Georgiaville is the only unhealthy locality known in this town.
 9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.
 10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.
 11. William Winsor and Arthur Gould are the ice dealers of this town.
1. WOONSOCKET.—No report from the health officer.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1. CHARLESTOWN.
2. Milton Duckworth, M. D., health officer.
3. Scarlet fever was quite prevalent during the month of December there being six cases, none of which, however, were fatal.
4. Isolation was maintained.
5. All of the sick were isolated.
6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made but nothing of an unsanitary nature could be found.
7. One sanitary inspection was made at Quonocontaug Beach. There was found there garbage piled up behind buildings where it had been all summer. This was ordered removed.
8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.
10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.
11. J. C. Tucker of Carolina and Samuel Green of Cross Mills are the ice dealers of this town.

EXETER has no health officer.

1. HOPKINTON.—No report from the health officer.

1. NARRAGANSETT.

2. Solomon H. Hale, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this district during the year.

6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made. This was done daily during the summer months and anything unsanitary was rectified at once.

7. A large amount of mussels was washed upon the beach one day. This was removed at once.

8. No unhealthy localities in this district are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the district council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this district.

11. Browning and Griffin are the ice dealers of this district.

1. NORTH KINGSTOWN.

2. Harold Metcalf, M. D., health officer.

3. Few, if any, contagious diseases were reported during the year.

4. Isolation was maintained in the compact part of the town.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. Occasionally inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made upon complaint.

7. Sanitary inspections of out-houses, cesspools, etc., were made at my own option.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town but I consider the water supply of the village of Saunderstown poor.

11. Rose & Artist, of Saunderstown, John Maglone, of Allenton, and James Brayman, and W. George Orpen, of Wickford, are the ice dealers of this town.

1. RICHMOND.

2. Charles A. Fuller, health officer.

3. The contagious diseases reported were as follows: typhoid fever, three, and scarlet fever, two. No deaths resulted from either of these diseases.

4. Isolation was maintained.
7. Sanitary inspections were made during the year.
9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.
10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.
11. S. R. Avery and John Smith are the ice dealers of this town.

1. SOUTH KINGSTOWN.
2. Daniel T. Carr, health officer.
3. The only contagious disease reported during the year was typhoid fever, there being sixteen cases of that disease with four deaths.
4. Isolation was not maintained.
5. None of the sick were isolated.
6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made and water was analyzed, but was unable to trace cause.
7. No sanitary inspections were made during the year.
8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.
9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.
10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, and ice supplies of this town.
11. George F. Priday is the ice dealer of this town.

1. WESTERLY.—No report from the health officer.

WATER SUPPLIES.

EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

Since 1894 the Board has made monthly analyses of the water supply of the city of Providence, taken from the Pawtuxet river.

The samples have been taken at three different points: At the Pettaconset pumping station; at Washington Village, on the south branch, at a point above any known source of contamination; and at the village of Hope, on the north branch of the river, above any possible source of contamination from villages, residences, or manufacturers.

These reports have been of considerable service in determining the quality of the supply at various points, and permitting of comparison as to their value and the possibility of pollution at any point between the sources of supply and the intake.

At a time when the question as to the necessity of filtering the supply before serving it to the city arose, a proposal that it might be more desirable to take the supply direct from reservoirs to be constructed on one of the branches of the river above possible sources of pollution was presented. By reference to the published results of these examinations, it was determined that a vast amount of contamination entered the water between the two upper branches, and at the intake or pumping station. This arises largely from the surface drainage from fields and villages along the stream, and from the large amount of sediment which has accumulated in the bed of the river.

While the stream is running evenly the sediment is caught in the various reservoirs at the dams connected with the various industries along the banks of the stream. As soon as a mill starts up a rush of water follows, stirring up and carrying along the sediment which

was lying in the shallow stream. This mixture is received at the pumping station, giving a polluted water.

Owing to the distance of the heads of the river, however, and to the probable excessive cost of acquiring control of the water shed, the proposition of obtaining a supply from the upper branches was left in abeyance.

An examination of this water supply has been made by the engineer's department of the city of Providence for many years, one sample being taken on the first and fifteenth of every month. All of the above examinations since 1894 will be found in detail by months in the previous reports of the Board. The average of the several years will be found in this report in conjunction with the monthly reports.

While the supply of the city of Providence is the largest and most important of any in the State, inasmuch as it supplies the largest population, it was believed by the Board that it was equally important that all potable public water supplies in the State should be examined periodically, first to determine their fitness as a drinking water, and, second, to be posted as to any change which might take place in the character of the water at any time and especially in the presence of an epidemic of any water-bourne disease, as the Board would be in a position to determine if any deterioration in the character of the water had occurred at the time and if it might have any influence in the production of the epidemic.

By being able promptly to determine that the water had no influence in this way, the inspector would be in a position to seek other sources of danger more promptly and with greater assurance.

Accordingly as a result of an application to the legislature in 1900, an increased appropriation was made available, wherewith the Board was enabled to equip a complete chemical laboratory and to obtain the services of a competent chemist.

Mr. Ernest F. Badger, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and who had been associated with the Massachusetts State Board of Health at the Lawrence Experiment Station, has

creditably acted as chemist and assisted with suggestions in the selection of samples and in the management and care of the sewage disposal plants of the three cities which purify their waste waters.

Arrangements to make the bacteriological examinations in connection with the work already executed by it in examination of sputum and diphtheria cultures were made with the Rhode Island Laboratory.

In addition to the examination of the three supplies from the Pawtuxet river, a sample of this supply was taken from the tap in the laboratory in the centre of the city, located about six miles from the point where the Pettaconset sample was taken.

In addition, also, monthly samples have been examined of samples of water taken from the several towns having a public water service.

The results are given by months for each supply.

Also in groups by averages for different years where the supplies came from the same neighborhood. In many cases different supplies may be taken by consumers on the same streets or in the same towns.

A final table is given in which the annual averages for the year are given, that comparison may be made with all the supplies.

Chemical Examinations of the Water Supply of the City of Providence, taken from the Pawtucket River, at the Pettaconset Pumping Station, by the Engineering Department of the City of Providence, by months, on the first and fifteenth of each month, for the year 1901.

DATE.	Total Residue.	Organic and Volatile Matter.	Mineral Matter.	Common Salt.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Ready-formed Ammonia.	Nitrogen in Nitrates.	Nitrogen in Nitrites.	Color.	Alkalinity.
January 1.....	52	24	28	9.22	.28	.06	.70	0	.45	7.50
January 15.....	49	21	28	9.55	.22	.04	.70	0	.40	8.00
February 1.....	55	20	35	8.89	.28	.06	.70	0	.35	7.50
February 15.....	62	22	40	7.24	.25	.06	.60	trace	.30	9.90
March 1.....	55	19	36	8.56	.24	.06	.60	trace	.30	9.50
March 15.....	40	21	19	3.25	.24	.08	.60	0	.50	4.00
April 1.....	36	13	23	7.24	.26	.06	.70	0	.45	4.50
April 15.....	41	16	25	7.24	.20	.05	.70	0	.45	5.25
May 1.....	34	20	14	7.57	.17	.02	.60	0	.45	6.00
May 15.....	39	13	26	9.22	.24	.03	.60	0	.55	6.40
June 1.....	38	15	23	6.26	.19	.03	.65	0	.60	5.55
June 15.....	43	16	27	10.54	.20	.06	.60	0	.55	8.00
July 1.....	44	20	21	8.24	.22	.08	.60	0	.50	8.00
July 15.....	50	25	25	7.24	.19	.03	.60	0	.50	9.25
August 1.....	55	21	34	9.22	.30	.08	.45	0	.45	9.00
August 15.....	41	20	21	8.89	.32	.06	.30	0	.45	9.50
*September.....	54	21	30	9.22	.28	.06	.20	0	.55	8.70
September 16.....	60	32	28	9.55	.23	.19	.30	0	.50	14.00
October 1.....	66	21	42	10.87	.32	.07	.30	0	.55	13.00
October 15.....	60	21	36	9.88	.40	.07	.30	0	1.00	11.25
November 1.....	72	36	36	9.55	.40	.06	.30	trace	.60	12.75
November 15.....	60	36	24	9.55	.21	.04	.20	0	.50	10.50
December 2.....	52	18	31	9.88	.26	.06	.70	0	.60	6.00
December 16.....	54	25	29	6.89	.28	.02	.60	0	.85	5.25
Average for year.....	51	22	29	8.49	.26	.06	.53	0	.52	8.35

* Taken on last day of preceding month.

WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE.

Chemical Examinations of the Pawtuxet River Water, taken at the Pettaconset Pumping Station, giving averages, by years, for twenty-six years.

[Parts (in weight) in one million parts of water (in weight).]

YEAR.	Total Residue.		Mineral Matter.		Organic and Volatile Matter.		Common Salt.		Albuminoid Ammonia.		Ammonia.	
	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.
1876.	50	62	30	44	20	30	5.72	8.50	.24	.40	.06	.11
1877.	43	56	24	32	19	24	5.46	7.09	.23	.32	.06	.12
1878.	37	51	21	34	16	24	5.47	8.51	.17	.25	.04	.10
1879.	38	59	24	43	14	24	5.73	10.83	.17	.23	.05	.10
1880.	45	70	29	49	16	22	6.35	8.76	.22	.26	.02	.14
1881.	41	55	26	40	15	21	4.95	8.07	.21	.28	.02	.05
1882.	43	59	27	42	16	25	4.43	6.60	.25	.38	.03	.08
1883.	47	64	30	47	17	24	4.60	7.95	.27	.36	.04	.14
1884.	45	72	29	43	16	29	4.79	7.33	.19	.32	.04	.14
1885.	46	63	30	46	16	24	4.20	6.74	.22	.30	.05	.20
1886.	46	59	29	44	17	25	4.14	5.95	.22	.30	.05	.14
1887.	42	63	24	40	18	25	4.18	6.81	.21	.36	.04	.10
1888.	41	59	24	40	17	30	3.49	5.62	.20	.30	.05	.14
1889.	38	52	22	29	17	27	2.86	4.99	.21	.30	.01	.10
1890.	41	55	24	35	17	25	3.63	5.30	.24	.36	.04	.12
1891.	51	107	32	74	19	33	3.99	6.52	.23	.38	.04	.14
1892.	48	71	29	49	19	29	5.22	8.48	.29	.46	.07	.20
1893.	46	66	29	46	17	22	5.27	8.89	.26	.34	.05	.12
1894.	49	75	31	52	18	24	5.72	8.90	.27	.46	.04	.18
1895.	46	61	29	39	18	27	5.73	8.45	.30	.48	.09	.31
1896.	44	57	27	36	18	25	5.51	7.71	.28	.46	.08	.20
1897.	46	61	27	40	19	28+	5.33	8.60	.27	.36	.05	.16
1898.	42	55	26	35	17	21	4.87	6.80	.24	.31	.04	.08
1899.	46	64	29	42	17	28	7.98	12.18	.26	.36	.04	.09
1900.	50	73	30	50	20	27	8.25	12.52	.27	.36	.06	.18
1901.	51	72	29	42	22	36	8.49	10.87	.26	.40	.06	.19
Average	45	.....	26	.....	18	.....	5.25	.....	.24	.....	.05	.....
Maximum. ....	.....	107	.....	74	.....	36	.....	12.52	.....	.48	.....	.34

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Providence, taken from the Pawtuxet River, at Pumping Station, at Pettaconset, collected during the second and fourth week of the month.

(Parts in 100,000)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.				
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 10.....	v. sl.	dec.	.47	5.65	2.05	3.60	.0012	.0226	.0180	.0046	.42	.014	trace	.70	1.35	.70	3038
Jan. 24.....	sl.	"	.42	5.50	1.85	3.65	.0012	.0216	.0192	.0024	.40	.020	.0002	.66	1.56	.85	3410
Monthly avg.	"	"	.45	5.58	1.95	3.63	.0012	.0221	.0186	.0035	.41	.017	.0001	.68	1.46	.78	3224
Feb. 7.....	sl.	dec.	.31	5.90	2.05	3.85	.0016	.0194	.0158	.0056	.42	.018	trace	.63	1.27	.75	439
Feb. 22.....	"	mkd.	.31	5.35	1.65	3.70	.0010	.0196	.0166	.0030	.45	.014	trace	.58	1.03	.55	3472
Monthly avg.	"	"	.31	5.63	1.85	3.78	.0013	.0195	.0162	.0033	.44	.016	trace	.61	1.15	.65	1956
Mar. 7.....	dec.	dec.	.35	6.00	1.90	4.10	.0048	.0260	.0204	.0056	.44	.021	.0002	.66	1.76	.70	9858
Mar. 21.....	v. sl.	sl.	.41	4.70	2.00	2.70	.0010	.0186	.0156	.0030	.34	.011	trace	.64	.79	.30	3100
Monthly avg.	dec.	dec.	.38	5.35	1.95	3.40	.0029	.0223	.0180	.0043	.39	.016	.0001	.65	1.28	.50	6479
April 11.....	v. sl.	sl.	.40	3.85	1.45	2.40	.0002	.0162	.0144	.0018	.25	.013	0	.57	.79	.40	529
April 30.....	"	"	.38	4.05	1.65	2.40	.0002	.0164	.0136	.0028	.26	.008	0	.54	.79	.40	567
Monthly avg.	"	"	.39	3.95	1.55	2.40	.0002	.0163	.0140	.0023	.26	.011	0	.56	.79	.40	548

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Providence, taken from the Pawtucket River, at Pumping Station at Pettacauset, collected during the second and fourth week of the month.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.					
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
May 9.....	sl.	sl.	.40	4.60	1.70	2.90	.0002	.0300	.0186	.0014	.33	.011	.0006	.58	1.11	.50	1839
May 22.....	"	"	.52	4.60	1.90	2.70	.0002	.0202	.0184	.0018	.27	.010	trace	.67	.79	.41	1903
Monthly avg.	"	"	.46	4.60	1.80	2.80	.0002	.0201	.0185	.0016	.30	.011	.0003	.63	.95	.46	1871
June 5.....	sl.	sl.	.55	5.40	2.05	3.35	.0002	.0218	.0218	.0030	.33	.011	trace	.77	1.11	.65	2418
June 20.....	"	"	.51	5.30	2.45	2.85	.0002	.0286	.0234	.0052	.37	.009	.0002	.72	1.35	.74	686
Monthly avg.	"	"	.53	5.35	2.25	3.10	.0002	.0267	.0226	.0041	.35	.010	.0001	.75	1.23	.70	1552
July 11.....	sl.	sl.	.48	5.05	1.85	3.20	.0008	.0226	.0190	.0036	.35	.009	0	.55	1.03	.69	2209
July 25.....	"	dist.	.51	8.35	2.50	5.85	.0022	.0290	.0238	.0052	.45	.011	trace	.57	1.82	.91	1035
Monthly avg.	"	"	.50	6.70	2.18	4.52	.0015	.0258	.0214	.0044	.40	.010	trace	.56	1.43	.80	1622
Aug. 8.....	sl.	dist.	.95	5.30	1.90	3.40	.0016	.0274	.0204	.0070	.41	.009	.0002	.49	1.50	1.14	1088
Aug. 22.....	"	sl.	.37	6.85	2.30	4.55	.0002	.0284	.0226	.0058	.41	.007	trace	.56	1.89	.97	7998
Monthly avg.	"	dist.	.36	6.08	2.10	3.98	.0009	.0279	.0215	.0064	.41	.008	.0001	.53	1.70	1.06	4543

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Providence, taken from the Pawtuxet River, at Pumping Station at Pettaconset, collected during the second and fourth week of the month.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Sept. 5.....	sl.	sl.	.39	4.60	1.25	3.35	.0000	.0262	.0234	.0028	.44	.010	trace.	.49	1.27	1.06	10444
Sept. 27.....	"	dec.	.33	6.05	2.30	3.75	.0006	.0276	.0206	.0070	.50	.010	trace.	.50	1.82	1.11	3224
Monthly avg.	"	"	.36	5.33	1.78	3.55	.0003	.0269	.0220	.0049	.47	.010	trace.	.50	1.55	1.09	6834
Oct. 10.....	dist.	dist.	.40	7.20	2.30	4.90	.0002	.0312	.0244	.0068	.54	.010	.0006	.63	1.56	1.10	19778
Oct. 21.....	"	dec.	.64	6.80	2.70	4.10	.0022	.0326	.0272	.0054	.54	.010	.0010	1.00	1.89	1.09	5580
Monthly avg.	"	"	.52	7.00	2.50	4.50	.0012	.0319	.0258	.0061	.54	.010	.0008	.82	1.73	1.10	12679
Nov. 7.....	dist.	dec.	.51	9.15	3.25	5.90	.0016	.0122	.0330	.0092	.64	.017	.0002	.98	2.21	1.83	2170
Nov. 21.	"	dist.	.33	6.60	2.30	4.30	.0010	.0262	.0228	.0034	.57	.020	.0024	.76	1.76	1.33	7998
Monthly avg.	"	dec.	.42	7.88	2.78	5.10	.0013	.0342	.0279	.0063	.61	.019	.0013	.87	1.99	1.58	5084
Dec. 5.....	dist.	sl.	.55	6.95	2.40	4.55	.0038	.0250	.0234	.0016	.53	.016	0	.87	1.69	.85	1842
Dec. 19.....	sl.	dist.	.70	6.25	2.70	3.55	.0020	.0226	.0202	.0024	.39	.025	.0010	.90	1.69	.50	2542
Monthly avg.	dist.	"	.63	6.60	2.55	4.05	.0029	.0238	.0218	.0020	.46	.021	.0005	.89	1.69	.68	2192
Yearly avg ..	sl.	sl.	.41	5.83	2.10	3.73	.0012	.0248	.0207	.0041	.42	.013	.0003	.67	1.41	.82	4032

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Providence, taken from the South Branch of the Pawtucket River, at Washington, above all sources of pollution from town and mill wastes, collected during the second and fourth week of the month.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 10.....	v. sl.	sl.	.47	4.00	1.85	2.15	.0008	.0154	.0146	.0008	.30	.006	0	.60	.79	.50	363
Jan. 24.....	sl.	v. sl.	.40	3.80	1.35	2.45	.0010	.0172	.0166	.0006	.30	.004	0	.63	.79	.55	2046
Monthly avg.	"	sl.	.44	3.90	1.60	2.30	.0009	.0163	.0156	.0007	.30	.005	0	.62	.79	.53	1205
Feb. 7.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.31	3.95	1.45	2.50	.0012	.0104	.0092	.0012	.33	.006	0	.45	.63	.65	177
Feb. 21.....	"	sl.	.30	3.65	1.10	2.55	.0020	.0110	.0102	.0008	.32	.005	0	.37	.63	.50	169
Monthly avg.	"	"	.31	3.80	1.28	2.52	.0016	.0107	.0097	.0010	.33	.006	0	.41	.63	.58	173
Mar. 7.....	sl.	v. sl.	.28	3.80	1.25	2.55	.0038	.0138	.0134	.0004	.32	.007	0	.41	.63	.45	1910
Mar. 21.....	sl.	dist.	.45	4.35	1.95	2.40	.0024	.0202	.0152	.0050	.20	.003	0	.69	.32	.30	3162
Monthly avg.	"	"	.37	4.08	1.60	2.48	.0031	.0170	.0143	.0027	.26	.005	0	.55	.48	.38	2536
April 11.....	0	v. sl.	.47	3.15	1.30	1.85	.0002	.0138	.0136	.0002	.20	.0011	0	.64	.24	.30	902
April 30.....	v. sl.	"	.50	3.25	1.45	1.80	.0002	.0136	.0128	.0008	.18	.002	0	.60	.32	.35	395
Monthly avg.	"	"	.49	3.20	1.38	1.82	.0002	.0137	.0132	.0005	.19	.002	0	.62	.28	.33	649

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Providence, taken from the South Branch of the Pawtucket River, at Washington, above all sources of pollution from town and mill wastes, collected during the second and fourth week of the month.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.				
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
May. 9.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.43	4.05	1.80	2.25	.0006	.0168	.0158	.0010	.24	.004	0	.57	.32	.39	449
May. 22	"	"	.56	3.65	1.55	2.10	.0004	.0184	.0178	.0006	.25	.005	0	.71	.40	.32	368
Monthly avg.	"	"	.50	3.85	1.68	2.17	.0005	.0176	.0168	.0008	.25	.005	0	.64	.36	.36	401
June 5.....	v. sl.	sl.	.57	3.50	1.70	1.80	.0002	.0190	.0182	.0008	.23	.005	0	.73	.32	.37	128
June 20.....	"	v. sl.	.57	4.50	2.00	2.50	.0002	.0190	.0176	.0014	.27	.003	0	.66	1.19	1.03	152
Monthly avg.	"	sl.	.57	4.00	1.85	2.15	.0002	.0190	.0179	.0011	.25	.004	0	.70	.76	.70	140
July 11.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.45	3.65	1.60	2.05	.0008	.0186	.0180	.0006	.27	.002	0	.55	.40	.50	4009
July 25.....	"	"	.40	3.25	1.20	2.05	.0008	.0204	.0196	.0008	.27	.003	0	.44	.56	.48	88
Monthly avg.	"	"	.43	3.45	1.40	2.05	.0008	.0195	.0188	.0007	.27	.003	0	.50	.48	.49	3049
Aug. 8.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.35	3.25	1.30	1.95	.0002	.0180	.0176	.0010	.23	.001	0	.47	.48	.48	463
Aug. 22.....	sl.	sl.	.37	4.05	1.45	2.60	.0006	.0202	.0186	.0016	.29	.001	0	.52	1.11	.58	971
Monthly avg.	"	"	.36	3.65	1.38	2.27	.0004	.0192	.0178	.0013	.26	.001	0	.50	.80	.53	717

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Providence, taken from the South Branch of the Pawtucket River, at Washington, above all sources of pollution from town and mill wastes, collected during the second and fourth week of the month.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.						
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Sept. 5.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.37	3.55	1.05	2.50	.0006	.0186	.0174	.0012	.26	.001	0	.41	.71	.71	218
Sept. 27.....	"	"	.36	3.90	1.15	2.75	.0006	.0160	.0158	.0002	.28	.002	0	.41	.79	.65	74
Monthly avg.	"	"	.37	3.73	1.10	2.63	.0006	.0173	.0166	.0007	.27	.002	0	.41	.75	.68	146
Oct. 10.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.47	4.05	1.90	2.15	.0022	.0210	.0208	.0002	.30	.003	0	.67	.77	.52	775
Oct. 24.....	"	"	.61	4.35	2.00	2.35	.0052	.0210	.0194	.0016	.35	.002	0	.87	1.11	.49	262
Monthly avg.	"	"	.54	4.20	1.95	2.25	.0037	.0210	.0201	.0009	.33	.003	0	.77	.94	.51	519
Nov. 7.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.50	3.20	2.10	1.10	.0042	.0212	.0208	.0004	.33	.003	0	.61	.55	.45	83
Nov. 21.....	"	"	.35	3.70	1.45	2.25	.0028	.0128	.0126	.0002	.31	.005	0	.54	.63	.48	241
Monthly avg.	"	"	.43	3.45	1.78	1.67	.0035	.0170	.0167	.0003	.32	.004	0	.58	.59	.47	162
Dec. 5.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.60	5.80	2.10	3.70	.0036	.0221	.0210	.0014	.40	.008	0	.87	.87	.45	715
Dec. 19.....	sl.	"	.66	4.30	1.85	2.45	.0016	.0168	.0162	.0006	.29	.007	0	.81	.87	.31	887
Monthly avg	"	"	.63	5.05	1.98	3.07	.0026	.0196	.0186	.0010	.35	.008	0	.84	.87	.38	801
Yearly avg..	v. sl.	v. sl.	.45	3.86	1.58	2.28	.0015	.0173	.0163	.0010	.28	.004	0	.59	.64	.49	792

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Providence, taken from the North Branch of the Pawtuxet River, at Hope, above all sources of pollution from town and mill wastes, collected during the second and fourth week of the month.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.										
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.								
Jan. 10.	v. sl.	v. sl.	.33	4.30	1.30	3.00	.0006	.0120	.0118	.0002	.30	.007	0	.46	.71	.50	920	
Jan. 24.	"	"	.32	3.80	1.40	2.40	.0006	.0120	.0118	.0002	.28	.008	0	.53	.63	.60	1128	
Monthly avg.	"	"	.33	4.05	1.35	2.70	.0006	.0120	.0118	.0002	.29	.008	0	.50	.67	.55	1024	
Feb. 7.	v. sl.	v. sl.	.27	3.95	1.05	2.90	.0008	.0096	.0094	.0002	.33	.006	0	.39	.70	.60	114	
Feb. 21.	"	sl.	.27	3.40	1.05	2.35	.0004	.0110	.0106	.0004	.24	.004	0	.36	.63	.50	140	
Monthly avg.	"	"	.27	3.68	1.05	2.63	.0006	.0103	.0100	.0003	.29	.005	0	.38	.67	.55	127	
Mar. 7.	sl.	v. sl.	.35	4.10	1.40	2.70	.0026	.0188	.0160	.0028	.30	.010	0	.49	.63	.45	lost	
Mar. 21.	v. sl.	sl.	.35	3.55	1.45	2.10	.0001	.0114	.0110	.0004	.20	.005	0	.41	.32	.30	2421	
Monthly avg.	sl.	"	.35	3.83	1.43	2.40	.0015	.0151	.0135	.0016	.25	.008	0	.45	.48	.38	....
April 11.	0	v. sl.	.35	3.00	1.10	1.90	.0002	.0136	.0116	.0020	.17	.001	0	.44	.32	.30	395	
April 30.	v. sl.	"	.36	3.25	1.30	1.95	.0002	.0122	.0112	.0010	.20	.003	0	.45	.32	.35	1151	
Monthly avg.	"	"	.36	3.13	1.20	1.93	.0002	.0129	.0114	.0015	.19	.002	0	.45	.32	.33	773	

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Providence, taken from the North Branch of the Pawtucket River at Hope, where all sources of pollution from town and mill wastes, collected during the second and fourth week of the month.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.							
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.		Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
					Fixed.			Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
May 9.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.35	4.05	1.30	2.75	.0002	.0142	.0132	.0010	.25	.005	0	.45	.56	.44	325
May 22.....	"	trace.	.50	3.50	1.35	2.15	.0002	.0160	.0158	.0002	.20	.005	0	.60	.48	.48	561
Monthly avg.	"	v. sl.	.43	3.78	1.33	2.45	.0002	.0151	.0145	.0006	.23	.005	0	.53	.52	.46	443
June 5.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.42	4.00	1.75	2.25	.0002	.0148	.0136	.0012	.20	.005	0	.52	.48	.48	316
June 20.....	"	"	.41	3.45	1.60	1.85	.0002	.0122	.0120	.0002	.22	.003	0	.50	.63	.55	864
Monthly avg.	"	"	.42	3.73	1.68	2.05	.0002	.0135	.0128	.0007	.21	.004	0	.51	.56	.52	590
July 11.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.40	3.90	1.55	2.35	.0008	.0188	.0170	.0018	.25	.004	0	.50	.63	.63	1364
July 25.....	"	"	.40	3.80	1.55	2.25	.0008	.0192	.0190	.0002	.22	.003	0	.47	.63	.65	25
Monthly avg.	"	"	.40	3.85	1.55	2.30	.0008	.0190	.0180	.0010	.24	.004	0	.49	.63	.64	695
Aug. 8	v. sl.	v. sl.	.35	3.55	1.25	2.30	.0002	.0184	.0180	.0004	.24	.003	0	.48	.55	.55	2038
Aug. 22.....	"	"	.35	4.45	1.70	2.75	.0002	.0192	.0176	.0016	.23	.002	6	.51	1.27	.68	154
Monthly avg.	"	"	.35	4.00	1.48	2.52	.0002	.0188	.0178	.0010	.24	.003	0	.50	.91	.62	1096

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Providence, taken from the North Branch of the Pawtuxet River, at Hope, above all sources of pollution from town and mill wastes, collected during the second and fourth week of the month.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE,			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.				
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Sept. 5.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.36	3.85	1.45	2.40	.0006	.0184	.0174	.0010	.21	.004	0	.46	.71	.73	159
Sept. 27.....	"	"	.30	4.35	1.45	2.90	.0002	.0148	.0136	.0012	.28	.003	0	.36	.95	.65	173
Monthly avg.	"	"	.33	4.10	1.45	2.65	.0004	.0166	.0155	.0011	.25	.004	0	.41	.83	.69	166
Oct. 10.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.54	5.15	2.25	2.90	.0002	.0228	.0218	.0010	.29	.005	0	.85	.95	.50	198
Oct. 24.....	"	"	.69	5.10	2.05	3.05	.0006	.0212	.0198	.0014	.37	.005	0	.91	1.08	.53	311
Monthly avg.	"	"	.62	5.13	2.15	2.98	.0004	.0220	.0208	.0012	.33	.005	0	.88	1.02	.52	255
Nov. 7.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.37	3.55	1.50	2.05	.0006	.0142	.0134	.0008	.32	.005	0	.49	.71	.60	208
Nov. 21.....	"	trace.	.28	3.90	1.35	2.55	.0000	.0120	.0108	.0012	.32	.005	0	.51	.79	.58	513
Monthly avg.	"	v. sl.	.33	3.73	1.43	2.30	.0006	.0131	.0121	.0010	.32	.005	0	.50	.75	.59	361
Dec. 5.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.55	4.65	1.65	3.00	.0010	.0176	.0170	.0006	.26	.006	0	.77	.71	.45	1099
Dec. 19.....	sl.	trace.	.62	3.70	1.95	1.75	.0008	.0144	.0136	.0008	.29	.007	0	.78	.87	.35	1396
Monthly avg.	"	v. sl.	.59	4.18	1.80	2.38	.0009	.0160	.0153	.0007	.28	.007	0	.78	.79	.40	1248
Yearly avg..	v. sl.	v. sl.	.79	3.93	1.49	2.44	.0005	.0154	.0145	.0009	.26	.004	0	.53	.68	.52	694

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Providence, taken from the Tap in the Laboratory of the State Board of Health in Providence, during the second and fourth week of the month.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Aug. 8.....	sl.	sl.	.33	5.60	1.60	4.00	.0002	.0188	.0178	.0010	.45	.011	trace.	.40	1.69	1.15	122
Aug. 22.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.33	5.70	1.55	4.15	.0002	.0190	.0172	.0018	.44	.018	trace.	.39	1.95	.97	106
Monthly avg.	sl.	sl.	.33	5.65	1.58	4.07	.0002	.0189	.0175	.0014	.45	.015	trace.	.40	1.82	1.06	114
Sept. 5.....	v. sl.	sl.	.35	6.05	1.80	4.25	.0008	.0216	.0174	.0042	.44	.010	trace.	.41	1.56	.95	363
Sept. 27.....	sl.	dist.	.26	6.80	1.90	4.90	.0000	.0216	.0164	.0052	.50	.012	trace.	.36	1.82	1.10	4650
Monthly avg.	"	"	.31	6.43	1.85	4.58	.0004	.0216	.0169	.0047	.47	.011	trace.	.39	1.69	1.03	2507
Oct. 10	v. sl.	v. sl.	.31	7.35	2.10	5.25	.0000	.0230	.0212	.0008	.54	.010	.0002	.48	1.69	1.12	882
Oct. 24.....	dist.	dec.	.56	6.30	2.15	4.15	.0012	.0266	.0198	.0068	.54	.010	0	.74	1.82	.97	239
Monthly avg.	"	"	.44	6.83	2.13	4.70	.0006	.0243	.0205	.0038	.54	.010	.0001	.61	1.76	1.05	556
Nov. 7.....	sl.	sl.	.7	6.70	1.95	4.75	.0006	.0261	.0234	.0030	.56	.010	trace.	.67	1.82	1.05	298
Nov. 21.....	"	dist.	.35	6.00	1.80	4.20	.0008	.0242	.0212	.0030	.52	.010	.0006	.66	1.69	1.00	4836
Monthly avg.	"	"	.41	6.35	1.88	4.47	.0007	.0253	.0223	.0030	.55	.010	.0003	.67	1.76	1.03	2567
Dec. 5.....	sl.	sl.	.	5.95	2.05	3.90	.0006	.0221	.0200	.0021	.49	.016	trace.	.75	1.56	.75	2601
Dec. 19.....	dist.	v. sl.	.70	5.35	2.35	3.00	.0006	.0214	.0190	.0021	.40	.020	.0002	.81	1.50	.55	2232
Monthly avg	"	sl.	.58	5.65	2.20	3.45	.0006	.0219	.0195	.0024	.45	.018	.0001	.80	1.53	.65	2418
Yearly avg..	sl.	sl.	.41	6.18	1.93	4.25	.0005	.0224	.0193	.0031	.50	.013	.0001	.57	1.71	.96	8161

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Providence, giving the Average for the Years 1900-1901 Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Water at Different Points of the Supply.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION				AMMONIA.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.					
						Total.	In Solution.								In Suspension.
Pettaconset—															
1900.....	.45	5.78	1.90	3.88	.0014	.0222	.0182	.0040	.46	.014	.0003	.56	1.45	1.00 3395	
1901.....	.44	5.83	2.10	3.73	.0012	.0248	.0207	.0041	.42	.013	.0003	.67	1.41	.82 4032	
Washington—															
1900.....	.46	3.73	1.49	2.24	.0017	.0173	.0164	.0009	.28	.006	.0000	.55	.61	.59 1072	
1901.....	.45	3.86	1.58	2.28	.0015	.0173	.0163	.0010	.28	.004	.0000	.59	.64	.49 792	
Hope—															
1900.....	.39	3.60	1.38	2.22	.0007	.0155	.0142	.0013	.25	.007	.0000	.48	.68	.62 536	
1901.....	.79	3.93	1.49	2.44	.0005	.0154	.0145	.0009	.26	.004	.0000	.53	.68	.52 694	
Laboratory Tap—															
1900.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	.41	6.18	1.93	4.25	.0005	.0224	.0193	.0031	.50	.013	.0001	.57	1.71	.96 8161	

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Partuxet Valley, controlled by the Partuxet Valley Water Company, the sample being taken in the village of Riverpoint.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 15.....	0	v. sl.	.25	4.80	2.20	2.60	.0008	.0160	.0138	.0022	.47	.027	0	.38	1.11	....	69
Feb. 26.	v. sl.	"	.21	4.40	1.10	3.30	.0008	.0116	.0112	.0004	.55	.021	0	.28	1.27	.60	49
Mar. 19.....	"	0	.25	3.60	1.35	2.25	.0060	.0128	.0128	.0000	.38	.032	0	.35	.79	.40	916
April 17.....	"	v. sl.	.22	3.30	1.35	1.95	.0002	.0116	.0104	.0012	.32	.019	0	.33	.32	.30	69
May 14.	0	trace.	.24	2.90	.95	1.95	.0000	.0134	.0130	.0004	.31	.005	0	.36	.63	.50	495
June 10.....	0	"	.30	3.15	.85	2.30	.0006	.0144	.0142	.0002	.26	.006	0	.38	.48	.58	17546
July 22.....	0	"	.35	3.70	1.75	1.95	.0002	.0168	.0166	.0002	.26	.010	0	.34	.63	.70	27
Aug. 26.....	0	v. sl.	.30	2.85	1.00	1.85	.0002	.0166	.0164	.0002	.27	.003	0	.29	.71	.70	178
Sept. 9.....	v. sl.	0	.22	4.00	2.20	1.80	.0006	.0170	.0168	.0002	.28	.024	0	.31	.63	.65	111
Oct. 14.....	0	v. sl.	.20	3.45	1.50	1.95	.0002	.0166	.0160	.0006	.33	.003	0	.29	.85	.67	5081
Nov. 18.....	v. sl.	trace.	.21	3.25	1.20	2.05	.0008	.0170	.0170	.0000	.38	.005	0	.31	.87	.70	181
Dec. 16.....	sl.	v. sl.	.34	3.85	1.35	2.50	.0014	.0166	.0162	.0004	.35	.025	0	.48	.95	.58	2914
Dec. 23.....	"	sl.	.50	4.30	1.75	2.55	.0026	.0220	.0192	.0028	.40	.024	0	.69	.95	.50	lost.
Dec. 23.....	"	"	.45	3.85	1.65	2.20	.0022	.0202	.0184	.0018	.38	.025	0	.62	.95	.50	2790
Monthly avg.	"	"	.43	4.00	1.58	2.42	.0021	.0196	.0179	.0017	.38	.025	0	.60	.95	.53	2852
Yearly avg..	v. sl.	v. sl.	.29	3.67	1.44	2.23	.0012	.0159	.0151	.0008	.35	.016	0	.40	.80	.57	3341

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of a Water Supply in the Pawtuxet Valley, taken from a supply known as Knight's Spring or Fountain, the sample being taken in the village of Riverpoint.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 15.....	0	0	0	4.85	1.10	3.75	.0000	.0030	.0030	.0000	.78	.280	0	.01	1.95	.30	151
Feb. 26.....	0	0	0	5.55	1.90	3.65	.0000	.0034	.0034	.0000	.72	.280	0	.00	1.95	.30	26
Mar. 19.....	0	0	0	5.60	1.65	3.95	.0002	.0030	.0030	.0000	.88	.320	0	.00	1.05	.20	140
April 17.....	0	0	0	7.10	3.00	4.10	.0000	.0024	.0024	.0000	.91	.400	0	.01	2.40	.30	43
May 14.....	0	0	0	7.10	2.75	4.35	.0000	.0016	.0016	.0000	.80	.300	0	.01	2.08	.30	206
June 10.....	0	0	0	6.20	2.45	3.75	.0000	.0012	.0012	.0000	.72	.280	0	.00	2.02	.30	640
July 22.....	0	0	0	6.00	2.50	3.50	.0000	.0018	.0018	.0000	.69	.280	0	.01	1.69	.44	211
Aug. 26.....	0	0	0	6.10	1.75	4.35	.0000	.0010	.0010	.0000	.70	.260	0	.00	1.82	.40	16605
Sept. 9.....	0	0	0	6.90	2.05	4.85	.0000	.0014	.0014	.0000	.66	.260	0	.00	1.95	.40	435
Oct. 14.....	0	0	0	6.05	2.35	3.70	.0000	.0012	.0012	.0000	.72	.300	0	.01	1.80	.36	435
Nov. 18.....	0	0	0	6.15	2.35	3.80	.0000	.0020	.0020	.0000	.78	.320	0	.01	1.95	.30	132
Dec. 16.....	0	0	0	7.90	2.60	5.30	.0032	.0020	.0020	.0000	1.08	.458	.0005	.03	2.41	.30	2015
Dec. 23.....	0	0	0	7.55	2.40	5.15	.0014	.0022	.0023	.0000	1.12	.440	trace.	.03	2.28	.28	46
Monthly avg.	0	0	0	7.73	2.50	5.23	.0023	.0021	.0021	.0000	1.10	.449	.0003	.03	2.35	.29	1031
Yearly avg..	0	0	0	6.39	2.22	4.17	.0004	.0020	.0020	.0000	.81	.321	0	.01	2.03	.32	1622

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of a Water Supply in the Pawtuxet Valley, controlled by the Coventry Water Company, the sample being taken in the village of Arctic Centre.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.				
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 14.....	0	0	.05	2.30	.75	1.55	.0008	.0084	.0084	.0000	.30	.004	0	.08	.32	.20	29
Feb. 26	0	0	.02	2.40	.80	1.60	.0002	.0082	.0082	.0000	.32	.002	0	.09	.32	.25	13
Mar. 19.....	0	0	.05	2.15	.55	1.60	.0004	.0082	.0082	.0000	.32	.003	0	.07	.24	.30	15
April 17.....	0	0	.03	2.10	.35	1.75	.0006	.0060	.0060	.0000	.26	.009	0	.11	.16	.20	114
May 14.....	0	0	.03	2.30	.80	1.50	0	.0066	.0066	.0000	.27	.002	0	.07	.32	.20	56
June 10.....	0	0	.03	2.05	.35	1.70	0	.0070	.0070	.0000	.26	.003	0	.05	.32	.25	7998
July 22.....	0	0	.03	2.35	1.00	1.35	.0002	.0070	.0070	.0000	.27	.005	0	.07	.32	.30	57
Aug. 26	0	0	.01	1.85	.50	1.35	0	.0074	.0074	0	.27	.003	0	.07	.32	.29	7969
Sept. 9	0	trace.	.00	2.40	.75	1.65	0	.0072	.0072	0	.27	.001	0	.08	.32	.26	183
Oct. 14.....	0	0	.04	2.35	.90	1.45	0	.0080	.0080	0	.32	.003	0	.09	.32	.29	17
Nov. 18	0	0	.06	1.70	.55	1.15	.0002	.0074	.0074	0	.30	.002	0	.09	.24	.30	10
Dec. 16	v. sl	iron sl.	.16	2.15	.90	1.25	.0004	.0068	.0068	0	.30	.002	0	.08	.40	.32	19
Yearly avg..	0	0	.04	2.17	.68	1.49	.0002	.0074	.0074	.0000	.29	.003	0	.08	.30	.20	1382

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the town of East Greenwich, the sample being taken from tap in the office of the health officer.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
April 22.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.48	4.35	1.70	2.65	0	.0132	.0114	.0018	.38	.008	0	.54	.63	.50	1123
May 22.....	0	v. sl.	.56	4.30	1.60	2.70	.0002	.0140	.0134	.0006	.37	.010	0	.61	.79	.69	276
June 24.....	0	v. sl.	.25	3.80	.90	2.90	.0004	.0078	.0076	.0002	.39	.008	0	.24	1.03	1.04	11408
July 22.....	v. sl.	sl.	.40	4.30	1.50	2.80	0	.0124	.0106	.0018	.42	.006	0	.41	1.11	.87	1860
Aug. 19.....	0	v. sl.	.12	4.85	1.30	3.55	0	.0082	.0080	.0002	.41	.011	0	.17	1.43	1.16	185
Sept. 9.....	0	v. sl.	.25	4.35	1.05	3.30	0	.0078	.0070	.0008	.41	.008	0	.24	1.35	1.06	43
Oct. 31.....	0	v. sl.	.34	4.90	1.35	3.55	.0006	.0108	.0092	.0016	.45	.013	0	.35	1.19	1.10	3038
Nov. 18.....	0	sl.	.20	3.80	.90	2.90	.0004	.0066	.0064	.0002	.37	.005	0	.25	1.43	1.00	85
Dec. 16.....	v. sl.	dist.	.98	5.95	2.80	3.15	.0012	.0216	.0204	.0012	.44	.015	0	1.17	1.43	.45	1280
Yearly avg..	v. sl.	sl.	.40	4.51	1.45	3.06	.0003	.0114	.0104	.0010	.40	.009	0	.44	1.13	.87	2144

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of Kent County, giving the Average for the Years 1900-1901, Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Water at Different Points of the Supply.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.					AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.							
	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.		Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
							Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Pawtuxet Valley—																
1900.....	.33	3.69	1.39	2.30	.0005	.0166	.0154	.0012	.32	.011	.0000	.36	.63	.79	384	
1901.....	.29	3.67	1.44	2.23	.0012	.0159	.0151	.0008	.85	.016	.0000	.40	.80	.57	2341	
Knight's Spring —																
1900.....	.00	5.56	2.11	3.45	.0001	.0013	.0013	.0000	.64	.237	.0000	.01	1.64	.28	1142	
1901.....	.00	6.39	2.22	4.17	.0004	.0020	.0020	.0000	.81	.321	.0000	.01	2.03	.32	1622	
Coventry Water Co.—																
1900.....	.05	2.04	.60	1.44	.0003	.0063	.0063	.0000	.28	.005	.0000	.06	.27	.30	2154	
1901.....	.04	2.17	.68	1.49	.0002	.0074	.0074	.0000	.29	.003	.0000	.08	.30	.26	1382	
East Greenwich—																
1900.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	.40	4.51	1.45	3.06	.0003	.0114	.0104	.0010	.40	.009	.0000	.44	1.13	.87	2144	

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Woonsocket, the sample being taken from the First Impounding Reservoir.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.						
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 14.....	dec.	sl.	.65	4.90	2.45	2.45	.0020	.0490	.0398	.0092	.28	.003	0	.86	.87	.60	181
Feb. 19.....	sl.	"	.67	4.35	2.70	1.65	.0066	.0514	.0328	.0186	.28	.007	0	.91	.87	.60	29
Mar. 18.....	v. sl.	"	.55	3.45	1.70	1.75	.0006	.0350	.0246	.0104	.22	.003	0	.64	.48	.40	2542
April 15.....	sl.	"	.47	3.55	1.55	2.00	.0002	.0272	.0182	.0090	.14	.002	0	.70	.40	.45	287
May 13.....	"	"	.56	3.80	1.45	2.35	.0002	.0340	.0214	.0126	.23	.002	0	.78	.56	.40	73
June 17.....	"	dist.	.58	4.10	2.50	1.60	.0002	.0528	.0284	.0244	.19	.003	0	.84	.48	.50	146
July 22.....	"	sl.	.65	4.95	3.10	1.85	.0006	.0462	.0316	.0146	.22	.004	0	.88	.63	.46	848
Aug. 19.....	dist.	"	.65	4.80	3.05	1.75	.0002	.0510	.0356	.0154	.21	.002	0	.82	.63	.46	483
Sept. 9.....	dist.	dist.	.61	4.05	2.35	1.70	.0002	.0562	.0400	.0162	.22	.004	0	.86	.48	.45	226
Oct. 21.....	dec.	sl.	.65	4.50	2.65	1.85	.0002	.0552	.0362	.0190	.23	.002	.0002	.86	.48	.40	1302
Nov. 18.....	dist.	"	.50	3.65	2.50	1.15	.0086	.0428	.0362	.0066	.21	.005	0	.83	.48	.38	1663
Dec. 16.....	sl.	dist.	.45	3.65	2.15	1.50	.0208	.0614	.0352	.0262	.22	.000	0	.80	.56	.60	2046
Yearly avg..	sl.	sl.	.58	4.15	2.35	1.80	.0034	.0469	.0317	.0152	.24	.003	0	.82	.58	.48	819

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Woonsocket, the sample being taken from the Pumping Station.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.				Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	Nitrates.		As Nitrites.				
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.		As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.					
Jan. 14.....	sl.	v. sl.	.55	4.70	1.90	2.80	.0010	.0226	.0224	.0002	.28	.003	0	.74	1.11	.65	933	
Feb. 19.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.53	3.75	2.00	1.75	.0076	.0252	.0204	.0048	.29	.007	0	.63	1.11	.76	104	
Mar. 18.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.47	3.40	1.60	1.80	.0020	.0208	.0198	.0010	.24	.003	0	.54	.79	.40	2852	
April 15.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.47	3.00	1.20	1.80	0	.0172	.0164	.0008	.14	.005	0	.61	.48	.50	804	
May 13.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.57	3.30	1.45	1.85	.0010	.0200	.0174	.0026	.24	.002	0	.75	.71	.55	151	
June 17.....	v. sl.	sl.	.65	3.60	1.70	1.90	.0046	.0204	.0186	.0018	.21	.003	0	.68	.63	.50	729	
July 22.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.81	5.20	2.50	2.70	.0092	.0296	.0284	.0012	.23	.010	trace.	.86	1.03	.70	29	
Aug. 19.....	sl.	sl.	.68	5.05	2.60	2.45	.0668	.0274	.0268	.0006	.21	.004	0	.71	1.11	.65	51	
Sept. 9.....	sl.	v. sl.	.60	4.20	1.95	2.25	.0010	.0320	.0282	.0038	.23	.004	0	.72	.87	.69	146	
Oct. 21.....	sl.	v. sl.	.92	5.40	2.80	2.60	.0002	.0334	.0322	.0012	.23	.006	.0002	1.03	1.11	.55	340	
Nov. 18.....	sl.	sl.	.51	4.25	2.00	2.25	.0028	.0260	.0260	0	.30	.007	0	.80	1.11	.50	794	
Dec. 16.....	sl.	v. sl.	.82	4.50	2.30	2.20	.0022	.0218	.0210	.0008	.22	.012	0	1.11	1.03	.35	4154	
Yearly avg..	v. sl.	v. sl.	.63	4.20	2.00	2.20	.0032	.0247	.0231	.0016	.24	.006	0	.68	.92	.56	882	

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Woonsocket, the sample being taken from the tap in the office of the Superintendent of the Woonsocket Water Works.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.				
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 14.....	v. sl.	0	.27	4.90	1.45	3.45	.0006	.0150	.0150	0	.28	.009	0	.45	1.27	.80	296
Feb. 19.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.53	4.35	1.75	2.60	.0074	.0258	.0200	.0058	.29	.007	0	.62	1.11	.70	109
Mar. 18.....	0	v. sl.	.47	3.40	1.55	1.85	.0034	.0210	.0182	.0028	.24	.003	0	.55	.79	.40	5208
April 15.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.40	3.10	1.15	1.95	.0002	.0158	.0134	.0024	.16	.008	0	.53	.48	.50	250
May 18.....	sl.	dec.	Iron .73	5.40	2.20	3.20	.0002	.0334	.0206	.0128	.24	.002	0	.89	.87	.60	844
June 17.....	sl.	dec.	.76	4.10	1.85	2.25	.0010	.0306	.0272	.0034	.21	.006	0	.91	.63	.61	225
July 22.....	dist.	dist.	.85	5.20	2.55	2.65	.0014	.0382	.0262	.0120	.23	.010	0	1.01	1.03	.70	422
Aug. 19.....	dist.	dist.	.76	5.65	3.35	2.30	.0032	.0328	.0252	.0076	.21	.003	0	.81	1.11	.65	1498
Sept. 9.....	dist.	sl.	.60	4.80	2.10	2.70	.0002	.0370	.0272	.0098	.23	.004	0	.72	.87	.68	190
Oct. 21.....	sl.	v. sl.	7.02	6.00	3.05	2.95	.0002	.0338	.0316	.0022	.23	.006	0	1.10	1.35	.55	504
Nov. 18.....	sl.	v. sl.	.51	4.35	2.35	2.00	.0024	.0374	.0254	.0020	.30	.008	0	.77	1.11	.50	546
Dec. 16.....	sl.	trace	.82	4.70	.....	.....	.0014	.0216	.0206	.0010	.22	.002	0	1.11	1.11	.35	4080
Yearly avg..	sl.	sl.	.64	4.66*	2.11	2.55	.0017	.0277	.0226	.0051	.24	.006	0	.79	.98	.59	1177

* Average of eleven months only to agree with averages on *loss on ignition* and *fixed*.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Woonsocket, Giving the Average for the Years 1900-1901, Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Water at Different Points of the Supply.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.				AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.					
						Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.								
Woonsocket, Reservoir 3—																
1900.....	.81	4.85	2.87	1.98	.0010	.0507	.0350	.0157	.24	.006	.0000	.96	.75	.65	693	
1901.....	.58	4.15	2.35	1.80	.0034	.0469	.0317	.0132	.22	.003	.0000	.82	.58	.48	819	
Woonsocket, Pumping Station—																
1900.....	.72	4.71	2.27	2.44	.0017	.0311	.0256	.0055	.25	.007	.0000	.81	.87	.70	668	
1901.....	.63	4.20	2.00	2.20	.0032	.0247	.0231	.0016	.24	.006	.0000	.68	.92	.56	882	
Woonsocket, Supt's Office—																
1900.....	.70	4.92	2.31	2.61	.0014	.0292	.0232	.0060	.24	.010	.0000	.77	.88	.75	370	
1901.....	.64	4.66	2.11	2.55	.0017	.0277	.0226	.0051	.21	.006	.0000	.79	.98	.59	1177	

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Pawtucket, the sample being taken from the Intake at the Happy Hollow Pond.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- TION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan 28.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.24	4.75	1.30	3.45	.0004	.0118	.0116	.0002	.40	.010	0	.30	1.60	1.10	3658
Feb. 25.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.20	4.45	1.10	3.35	.0001	.0142	.0140	.0002	.35	.013	0	.22	1.56	1.15	844
Mar. 25.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.34	3.80	1.65	2.15	.0002	.0186	.0172	.0014	.30	.007	0	.47	1.11	.50	244
April 29.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.35	3.60	1.70	1.90	.0002	.0158	.0146	.0012	.22	.005	0	.45	.95	.60	425
May 27.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.43	4.25	1.65	2.60	.0014	.0174	.0174	.0000	.25	.006	0	.60	1.11	.85	770
June 24.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.25	4.40	1.75	2.65	.0020	.0172	.0152	.0020	.33	.010	0	.32	1.35	1.22	91
July 29.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.30	4.85	1.60	3.25	.0010	.0202	.0190	.0012	.35	.010	.0002	.31	1.50	1.35	3782
Aug. 26.....	v. sl.	sl.	.27	3.65	1.15	2.50	.0002	.0216	.0191	.0022	.32	.004	.0000	.31	1.43	1.17	75
Sept. 30.....	sl.	v. sl.	.32	4.10	1.20	2.90	.0028	.0170	.0152	.0018	.30	.007	0	.30	1.50	1.00	....
Oct. 28.....	v. sl.	sl.	.25	4.00	1.15	2.85	.0030	.0176	.0174	.0002	.31	.006	0	.34	1.56	1.05	68
Nov. 25.....	v. sl.	sl.	.20	4.20	1.45	2.75	.0024	.0144	.0138	.0006	.33	.005	0	.24	1.43	.98	354
Dec. 23....	v. sl.	sl.	.56	4.65	1.55	3.10	.0014	.0164	.0160	.0004	.37	.011	0	.71	1.56	.80	2170
Yearly avg.,	v. sl	v. sl	.31	4.23	1.44	2.79	.0012	.0169	.0159	.0010	.32	.008	0	.38	1.40	.98	1135

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Pawtucket, the sample being taken from the tap in the Boiler-room of Pumping Station No. 3.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.				Bacteria per c. c.		
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.		Hardness.	Alkalinity.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 28.....	v. sl.	0	.24	4.40	1.15	3.25	.0004	.0104	.0104	.0000	.40	.010	0	.27	1.69	1.10	1984
Feb. 25.....	0	trace	.20	4.45	1.10	3.35	.0006	.0094	.0090	.0004	.35	.013	0	.22	1.56	1.15	532
Mar. 25.....	v. sl.	trace	.33	3.55	1.40	2.15	.0002	.0170	.0162	.0008	.30	.007	0	.46	1.11	.50	937
April 29.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.35	3.80	1.40	2.40	.0002	.0132	.0126	.0006	.22	.005	0	.41	.95	.60	299
May 27.....	v. sl.	trace	.43	4.05	1.60	2.45	.0012	.0162	.0162	.0000	.25	.006	0	.56	1.11	.85	73
June 24.....	v. sl.	trace	.25	4.10	1.25	2.85	.0020	.0136	.0134	.0002	.33	.011	0	.28	1.35	1.14	28,520
July 29.....	v. sl.	trace	.30	4.70	1.55	3.15	.0008	.0170	.0158	.0012	.35	.011	.0002	.30	1.50	1.25	1140
Aug. 26.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.26	3.70	1.30	2.40	.0002	.0165	.0164	.0004	.32	.005	0	.25	1.27	1.05	1848
Sept. 30.....	v. sl.	0	.31	3.85	1.15	2.70	.0004	.0120	.0120	.0000	.30	.010	0	.28	1.50	1.00	lost
Oct. 28.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.25	4.05	1.15	2.90	.0018	.0134	.0134	.0000	.31	.006	0	.33	1.56	1.00	84
Nov. 25.....	v. sl.	trace	.20	4.20	1.50	2.70	.0014	.0128	.0128	0	.33	.005	0	.24	1.43	.98	372
Dec. 23.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.55	4.80	1.85	2.95	.0008	.0152	.0150	.0002	.37	.016	0	.70	1.50	.80	3224
Yearly avg..	v. sl.	v. sl.	.31	4.14	1.37	2.77	.0008	.0139	.0136	.0003	.32	.009	0	.36	1.38	.95	3547

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Pawtucket, Giving the Average for the Years 1900-1901, Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Water at Different Points of the Supply.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	Color.	RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.		Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.	
		Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.
						Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Pawtucket, Intake—															
1900 .....	.31	4.19	1.38	2.81	.0016	.0163	.0141	.0022	.29	.009	.0000	.35	1.33	1.02	915
1901 . . . . .	.31	4.23	1.41	2.79	.0012	.0169	.0159	.0010	.32	.008	.0000	.38	1.40	.98	1135
Pawtucket, Tap in Boiler Room—															
1900.....	.31	4.12	1.30	2.82	.0012	.0130	.0121	.0009	.29	.009	.0000	.33	1.31	1.02	815
1901.....	.31	4.14	1.37	2.77	.0008	.0139	.0136	.0003	.32	.009	.0000	.36	1.38	.95	3547

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of Bristol, the sample being taken from the Kickemuit River, at the Pumping Station of the Bristol and Warren Water Works.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.					NITROGEN.		Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.				
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 1.....	sl.	sl.	.85	10.55	3.40	7.15	.0020	.0278	.0250	.0028	2.20	.006	.0000	1.17	2.67	0.80	250
Feb. 5.....	sl.	sl.	.68	8.40	2.75	5.65	.0020	.0254	.0218	.0036	1.40	.009	.0000	0.96	2.47	0.80	13
Mar. 4.....	v. sl.	sl.	.54	8.60	2.85	5.75	.0002	.0250	.0236	.0014	1.35	.006	.0000	0.83	2.86	1.20	199
April 1.....	v. sl.	sl.	.94	5.70	2.70	3.00	.0002	.0316	.0252	.0064	0.52	.007	.0000	1.20	1.27	0.50	280
May 6.....	sl.	dec.	.95	6.10	2.85	3.25	.0006	.0314	.0256	.0058	0.50	.006	.0000	1.18	1.43	0.75	4774
June 3.	sl.	sl.	1.28	6.65	3.75	2.90	.0024	.0348	.0314	.0034	0.42	.005	.0000	1.51	1.35	0.55	6696
July 1.....	sl.	sl.	1.40	7.25	3.25	4.00	.0096	.0470	.0444	.0026	0.81	.015	.0000	1.47	1.56	lost	lost
Aug. 5.....	sl.	sl.	.76	7.50	1.60	5.90	.0022	.0462	.0388	.0074	1.27	.005	.0000	1.12	1.82	0.93	2675
Sept. 2.....	sl.	dist.	.57	9.50	3.45	6.05	.0024	.0410	.0280	.0030	2.35	.003	.0000	0.96	1.95	0.97	220
Oct. 9.....	dist.	sl.	.51	16.55	4.20	12.35	.0020	.0416	.0382	.0034	6.00	.002	.0000	0.84	3.38	0.98	526
Nov. 4.	sl.	dist.	.65	12.00	3.65	8.35	.0064	.0398	.0390	.0008	3.15	.005	.0000	1.10	2.73	0.85	2914
Dec. 2.....	sl.	sl.	.61	12.85	3.30	9.55	.0044	.0374	.0362	.0012	4.47	.010	.0000	1.02	3.12	0.93	6510
Yearly avg..	sl.	sl.	.81	9.31	3.15	6.16	.0029	.0358	.0323	.0035	2.04	.007	.0000	1.11	2.22	.84	1001

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of Bristol, the sample being taken from the tap in the Office of the Town Clerk of Bristol.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.						
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 1.	v. sl.	v. sl.	.73	9.30	3.25	6.05	.0008	.0238	.0236	.0002	1.65	.006	.0000	1.04	2.53	0.85	123
Feb. 5.	v. sl.	sl.	.66	8.10	2.75	5.35	.0018	.0244	.0216	.0025	1.20	.009	.0000	0.91	2.34	0.80	20
Mar. 4.	v. sl.	v. sl.	.54	8.90	2.65	6.25	.0002	.0234	.0224	.0010	1.50	.007	.0000	0.83	2.99	1.30	399
April 1.	v. sl.	v. sl.	.94	5.35	2.75	2.60	.0002	.0254	.0238	.0016	0.47	.008	.0000	1.17	1.43	0.50	189
May 8.	sl.	dec.	1.01	6.40	2.80	3.60	.0016	.0286	.0256	.0030	0.50	.006	.0000	1.14	1.50	0.70	264
June 3.	sl.	sl.	1.26	6.00	3.25	2.75	.0002	.0328	.0300	.0028	0.46	.005	.0000	1.50	1.19	0.67	1063
July 1.	sl.	dist.	1.30	7.65	2.85	4.80	.0010	.0444	.0388	.0056	0.83	.025	.0000	1.42	1.76	lost	382
Aug. 5.	sl.	dist.	.75	8.30	1.90	6.40	.0006	.0470	.0342	.0128	1.27	.005	.0000	1.12	1.95	1.20	16112
Sept. 2.	sl.	dist.	.55	8.60	3.20	5.40	.0004	.0388	.0382	.0006	1.75	.005	.0000	0.91	2.02	1.23	1057
Oct. 9.	sl.	sl.	.45	19.05	4.05	15.00	.0008	.0380	.0258	.0122	7.64	.002	.0000	0.78	4.29	1.15	llq.
Nov. 4.	sl.	dist.	.66	11.15	3.25	7.90	.0018	.0394	.0384	.0010	2.85	.005	.0000	1.01	2.73	0.85	27404
Dec. 2.	dist.	sl.	.62	13.95	3.80	10.15	.0046	.0434	.0424	.0010	4.20	.012	.0000	0.92	3.19	0.95	2790
Yearly avg.,	sl.	sl.	.79	9.40	3.04	6.36	.0012	.0341	.0361	.0037	2.03	.006	.0000	1.06	2.33	0.93	3074

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of Bristol, Giving the Average for the Years 1900-1901, Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Water at Different Points of the Supply.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORA- TION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.					Bacteria per c. c.				
	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	
						Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.								
Bristol, Pumping Station—																
1900.....	.97	11.28	4.02	7.26	.0035	.0439	.0356	.0083	3.00	.007	.0000	1.16	2.31	1.03	1764	
1901.....	.81	9.31	3.15	6.16	.0029	.0358	.0323	.0035	2.04	.007	.0000	1.11	2.22	.84	1001	
Bristol, Town Clerk's Office—																
1900.....	.94	24.77	5.10	19.67	.0016	.0376	.0325	.0051	9.54	.011	.0000	1.07	3.76	1.14	13014	
1901.....	.79	9.40	3.04	6.36	.0012	.0341	.0301	.0037	2.03	.006	.0000	1.06	2.33	.93	3074	

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the District of Narragansett, the sample being taken from Rocky Brook, at the Pumping Station.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition,	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.									
								Total.	In Solution.		In Suspension.						
Jan. 24.	v. sl.	sl.	.72	5.35	2.35	3.00	.0014	.0250	.0238	.0022	.68	.007	0	.87	1.27	.50	572
Feb. 28.	"	"	.49	4.65	1.65	3.00	.0020	.0308	.0246	.0062	.60	.006	0	.52	.71	.45	705
Mar. 27.	"	"	.72	5.30	2.10	3.20	.0010	.0222	.0192	.0030	.56	.004	0	.91	.79	.50	1767
April 25.	"	"	.95	4.75	2.55	2.20	.0004	.0214	.0192	.0022	.48	.004	0	.99	.79	.40	20194
May 27.	sl.	"	1.12	4.90	2.80	3.10	.0008	.0270	.0244	.0026	.49	.008	0	1.24	.71	.40	744
June 24.	"	"	.93	5.15	2.35	2.80	.0021	.0260	.0222	.0038	.56	.003	0	.96	.79	.58	975
July 22.	dist.	"	.90	5.35	2.00	3.35	.0102	.0296	.0244	.0052	.55	.004	0	.89	.56	.65	2976
Aug. 26.	sl.	dist.	.70	5.25	1.80	3.45	.0030	.0340	.0268	.0072	.50	.002	0	.84	.95	.70	1006
Sept. 30.	v. sl.	sl.	.77	5.20	1.90	3.30	.0002	.0250	.0228	.0022	.59	.005	0	.87	1.11	.54	330
Oct. 31.	"	dist.	.90	6.70	2.50	4.20	.0018	.0206	.0184	.0032	.58	.006	0	.92	1.11	.55	218
Nov. 26.	sl.	sl.	.92	6.00	2.35	3.65	.0008	.0236	.0200	.0036	.71	.005	0	1.01	.95	.40	114
Dec. 31.	"	"	1.10	5.80	2.60	3.20	.0022	.0234	.0228	.0006	.58	.013	0	1.31	.95	.38	307
Yearly avg ..	sl.	sl.	.85	5.37	2.25	3.12	.0022	.0257	.0223	.0034	.57	.006	0	.94	.89	.50	2760

* Stood 4 days.

† Stood 24 hours.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the District of Narragansett, the sample being taken from the tap in the Office of the Water Company.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.						
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 24.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.72	5.70	1.90	3.80	.0010	.0170	.0158	.0012	.70	.007	0	0.81	1.43	.70	1354
Feb. 28.....	"	"	.55	5.50	1.85	3.65	.0010	.0188	.0160	.0028	.67	.007	0	0.52	1.11	.60	368
Mar. 27.....	"	"	.66	4.75	1.85	2.90	.0002	.0174	.0168	.0006	.64	.008	0	0.74	.79	.60	595
April 25.....	"	"	.92	4.45	2.65	1.80	.0002	.0172	.0168	.0004	.46	.006	0	0.90	.71	.40	203670*
May 27.....	"	"	1.14	4.95	2.30	2.65	.0002	.0220	.0208	.0012	.48	.008	0	1.19	1.19	.76	lost
June 24.....	sl.	"	.93	5.80	2.65	3.15	.0002	.0206	.0186	.0020	.55	.010	0	.80	1.43	.90	7
July 23.....	dist.	sl.	1.12	5.65	2.45	3.20	.0002	.0260	.0220	.0040	.58	.005	0	.91	.79	.70	4
Aug. 26. . .	"	"	.81	5.70	1.80	3.90	.0002	.0250	.0198	.0052	.59	.006	0	.73	1.82	1.42	9951
Sept. 30.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.75	5.00	1.85	3.15	.0000	.0200	.0190	.0010	.59	.005	0	.72	1.11	.71	153
Oct. 31.....	"	"	.89	5.55	2.10	3.45	.0008	.0208	.0192	.0016	.57	.008	0	.85	1.11	.75	1137
Nov. 26.....	sl.	sl.	.92	6.00	2.45	3.55	.0006	.0196	.0190	.0006	.71	.005	0	1.00	1.03	.50	289
Dec. 31.....	"	"	1.10	5.65	2.60	3.05	.0012	.0216	.0212	.0004	.58	.011	0	1.22	1.27	.43	1196
Yearly avg..	sl.	v. sl.	.88	5.39	2.20	3.19	.0005	.0205	.0188	.0017	.59	.007	0	.87	1.15	.71	19884

* Stood 4 days.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of a Water Supply in the District of Narragansett, taken from a supply known as the Gladstone Spring, the same being located at Narragansett Pier.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.						
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
June 28.....	0	0	.00	6.90	1.30	5.70	0	.0020	.0020	0	1.07	.080	0	0.00	2.08	....	126400
July 22.....	0	0	.00	7.25	1.85	5.40	0	.0012	.0012	0	1.02	.088	0	0.00	1.82	1.20	*
Aug. 26.....	0	0	.00	6.50	1.10	5.40	0	.0008	.0008	0	1.00	.088	0	0.00	1.95	1.25	8411
Sept. 30.....	0	0	.00	6.80	1.30	5.50	0	.0008	.0008	0	1.00	.088	0	0.01	1.95	....	61656
Yearly avg..	0	0	.00	6.86	1.36	5.50	0	.0012	.0012	0	1.02	.086	0	0.00	1.95	1.23	67406

* Too numerous.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the District of Narragansett, giving the Average for the Years 1900-1901, Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Water at Different Points of the Supply.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.					AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.						
	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
						Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Narragansett Pier.															
Pumping Station—															
1900.....	.82	4.54	1.80	2.74	.0022	.0256	.0205	.0051	.60	.006	.0000	.88	.81	.71	1536
1901.....	.85	5.37	2.25	3.12	.0022	.0257	.0223	.0034	.57	.006	.0000	.94	.89	.50	2760
Narragansett Pier.															
Office Water Co.															
1900.....	.87	5.02	1.98	3.09	.0007	.0196	.0166	.0030	.60	.007	.0000	.78	.84	.72	1652
1901.....	.88	5.39	2.20	3.19	.0005	.0205	.0188	.0017	.59	.007	.0000	.87	1.15	.71	19884

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Newport, the sample being taken from the South Reservoir, at the Intake.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 8.....	v. sl.	sl.	.24	9.95	3.75	6.20	.0470	.0542	.0494	.0048	2.20	.006	.0002	.60	2.93	2.00	578
Feb. 8.....	sl.	"	.30	10.10	3.80	6.30	.0676	.0798	.0608	.0190	2.09	.021	.0002	.73	2.86	2.20	390
Feb. 12.....	"	"	.30	10.40	3.55	6.85	.0676	.0624	.0528	.0096	2.10	.021	trace	.65	2.86	2.20	1333
Monthly avg.	"	"	.30	10.25	3.68	6.57	.0676	.0711	.0568	.0143	2.10	.021	.0001	.69	2.86	2.20	862
Mar. 11.....	dec.	dec.	.25	9.55	3.50	6.05	.0412	.0492	.0324	.0168	1.50	.042	.0006	.64	2.73	1.60	2390
April 8.....	"	"	.51	8.65	3.15	5.50	.0324	.0508	.0372	.0136	1.23	.050	.0012	.75	2.21	1.10	8413
May 6.....	"	"	.34	8.55	2.50	6.05	.0070	.0468	.0288	.0180	1.20	.060	.0010	.61	2.28	1.20	1492
June 10.....	"	"	.40	8.20	3.10	5.10	.0032	.0644	.0358	.0286	1.23	.020	.0014	.78	2.47	1.65	693
July 8.....	v. sl.	sl.	.25	7.75	2.50	5.25	.0054	.0414	.0332	.0082	1.19	.004	.0000	.53	2.53	1.85	2478
Aug. 12.....	sl.	"	.32	8.30	3.30	5.00	.0002	.0514	.0370	.0144	1.30	.006	0	.61	2.80	2.20	3534
Sept. 3.....	"	"	.32	8.80	3.45	5.35	.0020	.0516	.0382	.0134	1.59	.004	0	.58	2.80	2.27	459
Oct. 16.....	v. sl.	"	.25	9.30	3.25	6.05	.0020	.0506	.0370	.0136	1.63	.002	0	.71	2.67	2.12	868
Nov. 11.....	sl.	"	.20	9.20	3.40	5.80	.0034	.0188	.0398	.0090	1.65	.003	0	.57	2.73	2.00	589
Dec. 9.....	"	dist.	.22	9.35	4.40	5.25	.0196	.0506	.0438	.0068	1.50	.012	0	.70	2.99	2.03	496
Yearly avg'.	"	sl.	.30	9.11	3.36	5.75	.0220	.0540	.0405	.0135	1.57	.019	.0004	.65	2.65	1.88	1820

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Newport, the sample being taken from the tap in the Cottage of the Engineer of the Newport Water Works.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.				AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.				Bacteria per c. c.		
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.		Hardness.	Alkalinity.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 8.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.20	9.80	3.55	6.25	.0462	.0476	.0450	.0026	2.20	.017	0	.54	2.99	2.00	1712
Feb. 8.....	sl.	"	.25	9.70	2.85	6.85	.0604	.0472	.0424	.0048	2.17	.026	0	.62	2.93	2.00	602
Feb. 12.....	v. sl.	"	.15	11.25	3.00	8.25	.0480	.0288	.0276	.0012	2.43	.035	0	.38	3.38	1.70	1003
Monthly avg.	sl.	"	.20	10.48	2.93	7.55	.0542	.0380	.0350	.0030	2.30	.031	0	.50	3.16	1.85	803
Mar. 11.....	sl.	sl.	.22	8.75	3.05	5.70	.0344	.0380	.0324	.0056	1.70	.052	.0002	.45	3.06	1.70	2468
April 8.....	"	"	.39	8.95	3.25	5.70	.0244	.0332	.0300	.0032	1.55	.066	.0006	.51	2.60	1.00	2308
May 6.....	dec.	"	.26	8.30	2.05	6.25	.0052	.0316	.0250	.0066	1.52	.070	.0006	.47	2.67	1.50	1735
June 10.....	dist.	dist.	.36	8.10	2.20	5.90	.0036	.0410	.0362	.0048	1.43	.025	0	.50	2.73	1.75	584
July 8.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.21	8.10	2.05	6.05	.0042	.0296	.0272	.0024	1.40	.012	0	.41	2.73	1.90	54250
Aug. 12.....	"	sl.	.30	9.55	3.05	6.50	.0020	.0354	.0324	.0030	1.53	.008	0	.50	3.06	2.15	9424
Sept. 3.....	sl.	"	.32	9.75	3.45	6.30	.0186	.0414	.0330	.0084	1.70	.006	trace	.47	3.32	2.95	236
Oct. 16.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.20	8.70	2.55	6.15	.0030	.0316	.0336	.0010	1.73	.005	0	.50	2.99	2.35	262
Nov. 11.....	sl.	sl.	.20	9.65	3.05	6.60	.0032	.0414	.0358	.0056	1.73	.008	0	.56	2.80	2.00	453
Dec. 9.....	"	dist.	.21	10.05	3.80	6.25	.0174	.0488	.0392	.0096	1.60	.020	0	.67	3.19	2.20	2170
Yearly avg..	sl.	sl.	.25	9.28	2.92	6.36	.0208	.0383	.0338	.0045	1.75	.027	.0001	.51	2.90	1.94	6162

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Newport, the sample being taken from the tap in the Office of the Board of Health of the City of Newport.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.						
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 8.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.20	10.20	3.10	7.10	.0418	.0500	.0444	.0056	2.20	.017	0	.52	2.93	2.00	914
Feb. 13.....	sl.	sl.	.25	10.85	3.25	7.60	.0648	.0484	.0452	.0032	2.20	.035	trace 0	.55	2.99	2.10	1099
Mar. 11.....	"	"	.22	9.20	3.65	5.55	.0316	.0428	.0344	.0084	1.70	.052	.0006	.53	3.06	1.90	1543
April 8.....	"	"	.26	8.50	2.65	5.85	.0148	.0356	.0336	.0020	1.65	.063	.0012	.45	2.60	1.20	1765
May 6.....	dist.	sl.	.25	9.00	1.90	7.10	.0046	.0306	.0210	.0066	1.68	.084	.0006	.47	2.67	1.50	6448
June 10.....	"	dist.	.31	11.30	2.70	8.60	.0002	.0402	.0332	.0070	1.59	.030	0	.46	2.99	2.20	173
July 8.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.20	9.00	2.60	6.40	.0004	.0278	.0260	.0018	1.53	.012	0	.39	3.12	2.65	4960
Aug. 12.....	"	"	.22	8.65	2.45	6.20	.0004	.0330	.0298	.0032	1.50	.001	0	.45	3.12	2.30	3976
Sept. 3.....	"	"	.25	9.35	3.05	6.30	.0002	.0330	.0316	.0014	1.87	.010	0	.48	3.32	2.55	1116
Oct. 8.....	"	"	.20	9.40	3.20	6.20	.0020	.0400	.0368	.0032	1.70	.010	0	.56	3.25	2.65	4096
Nov. 11.....	"	"	.20	10.15	3.35	6.80	.0032	.0420	.0316	.0074	1.95	.010	0	.56	2.86	2.25	1337
Dec. 9.....	sl.	dist.	.21	9.10	2.90	6.20	.0698	.0122	.0368	.0054	1.50	.020	0	.64	3.12	2.00	1777
Yearly avg..	sl.	sl.	.23	9.56	2.90	6.60	.0145	.0388	.0342	.0046	1.76	.029	.0002	.51	3.00	2.11	2345

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the City of Newport, giving the Average for the Years 1900-1901, Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Water at Different Points of the Supply.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.					AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.							
	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.	
						Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.								
Newport,																
Eastons Pond—																
1900.....	.39	9.51	3.17	6.34	.0056	.0560	.0372	.0188	1.80	.009	.0001	.66	2.58	2.12	1235	
1901.....	.80	9.11	3.36	5.75	.0230	.0540	.0405	.0135	1.57	.019	.0004	.65	2.65	1.88	1820	
Newport,																
Eng. Cottage—																
1900.....	.25	9.69	2.90	6.79	.0059	.0387	.0329	.0058	2.20	.012	.0001	.49	2.94	2.12	1755	
1901.....	.25	9.28	2.92	6.36	.0208	.0383	.0338	.0045	1.75	.027	.0001	.51	2.96	1.94	6162	
Newport,																
Office Bld. of H th —																
1900.....	.23	10.55	3.43	7.12	.0055	.0489	.0413	.0076	2.02	.015	.0000	.58	2.94	2.06	563	
1901.....	.23	9.56	2.90	6.60	.0145	.0388	.0342	.0046	1.76	.029	.0002	.51	3.00	2.11	2345	

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of Jamestown, the sample being taken from the North Pumping Station.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.						
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 8,	0	v. sl.	.48	8.55	2.35	6.20	.0008	.0228	.0222	.0006	1.43	.054	0	.79	2.47	.60	375
Feb. 19,	v. sl.	sl.	.55	8.35	3.10	5.25	.0018	.0302	.0270	.0032	1.50	.014	0	.89	2.34	.60	156
Mar. 10,	0	v. sl.	.35	7.05	2.40	4.65	.0006	.0138	.0126	.0012	1.18	.082	0	.39	2.34	1.10	309
April 8,	sl.	sl.	.64	6.60	3.00	3.60	.0008	.0254	.0246	.0008	0.80	.016	0	.94	1.27	.50	2264
May 6,	v. sl.	v. sl.	.55	7.90	3.10	4.80	.0006	.0232	.0222	.0010	2.65	.022	0	.80	2.21	1.60	1273
June 9,	v. sl.	v. sl.	1.02	6.95	3.45	3.50	.0006	.0414	.0386	.0028	0.73	.009	0	1.37	1.43	.85	62958
July 14,	sl.	sl.	1.10	8.30	3.50	4.80	.0094	.0472	.0434	.0038	0.98	.006	0	1.19	1.63	1.25	3100
Aug. 12,	v. sl.	sl.	1.32	8.45	4.00	4.45	.0048	.0680	.0616	.0064	1.03	.006	0	1.55	1.69	.99	5332
Sept. 9,	sl.	v. sl.	1.40	9.60	4.05	5.55	.0054	.0858	.0770	.0088	1.20	.010	.0002	1.72	1.69	1.00	5828
Oct. 15,	v. sl.	v. sl.	1.12	8.50	4.05	4.45	.0062	.0632	.0592	.0040	1.20	.010	0	1.54	1.56	.65	111600
Nov. 11,	0	v. sl.	1.02	8.95	4.05	4.90	.0076	.0650	.0622	.0028	1.39	.010	0	1.45	1.63	.60	22
Dec. 9,	v. sl.	v. sl.	.79	9.85	4.30	5.55	.0032	.0428	.0398	.0030	1.70	.019	0	1.26	2.73	.86	3100
Yearly avg.,	v. sl.	v. sl.	.86	8.25	3.44	4.81	.0035	.0441	.0409	.0032	1.32	.020	0	1.92	1.92	.88	16401

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of Jamestown, the sample being taken from the South Pumping Station.

(Parts in 100,000.)

'DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.					AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.					Bacteria per c.c.	
			Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.				Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.
	Total.	In Solution.						In Suspension.									
Jan. 8.....	0	0	.02	11.70	3.40	8.30	0	.0030	.0030	.0000	2.35	.350	0	.02	3.77	1.20	509
Feb. 19.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.46	8.35	2.80	5.55	.0014	.0204	.0190	.0014	1.50	.038	0	.67	3.06	1.00	46
Mar. 10.....	0	v. sl.	.20	9.95	3.10	6.85	0	.0092	.0092	.0000	1.95	.140	0	.27	3.51	1.45	661
April 8.....	0	0	.03	11.85	4.55	7.30	.0002	.0028	.0028	.0000	2.45	.360	0	.06	3.85	1.10	1806
May 6.....	0	0	.00	14.70	5.50	9.20	0	.0098	.0098	.0000	1.00	.600	0	.06	4.16	1.10	li. q
June 9.....	sl.	v. sl.	.10	12.95	3.80	9.15	.0038	.0122	.0088	.0034	2.25	.220	.0004	.21	3.90	1.35	63860
July 14.....	0	sl.	.13	14.70	5.20	9.50	.0008	.0088	.0088	.0000	2.43	.300	0	.20	4.78	1.83	.....
Aug. 12.....	0	0	.00	14.00	5.00	9.00	.0000	.0022	.0022	0	2.68	.449	.0002	.02	4.29	1.41	3534
Sept. 9.....	0	0	.00	13.55	5.00	8.55	0	.0020	.0020	0	2.60	.440	.0002	.01	4.86	1.10	152
Oct. 15.....	0	0	.04	12.85	2.90	9.95	.0002	.0034	.0034	0	2.93	.340	0	.11	4.16	1.35	77438
Nov. 11.....	0	0	.01	11.95	3.85	8.10	.0004	.0046	.0046	0	2.51	.400	.0002	.08	3.61	1.35	61
Dec. 9.....	0	trace	.00	12.35	3.90	8.45	.0008	.0022	.0022	0	2.78	.387	.0000	.02	3.90	1.33	631
Yearly avg.,	v. sl.	v. sl.	.08	12.41	4.08	8.33	.0006	.0067	.0063	.0001	2.20	.335	.0001	.14	3.99	1.32	7142

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the town of Jamestown, the sample being taken from tap in the store of J. Watson, located on the distal end of the supply pipes.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.				Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.						
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.	Chlorine.								
Jan. 8.....	0	0	.03	12.10	3.75	8.35	.0006	.0046	.....	.....	2.35	.350	0	.04	4.43	2.20	331
Feb. 19.....	v. sl.	trace	.42	8.85	2.75	6.10	.0006	.0186	.0158	.0028	1.28	.036	0	.54	3.51	2.30	806		
Mar. 10.....	0	0	.10	13.25	4.75	8.50	0	.0058	.....	.....	2.28	.250	0	.10	5.43	3.25	14322
April 8.....	0	0	.30	8.55	2.75	5.80	.0002	.0132	.0130	.0002	1.55	.150	0	.40	2.86	1.40	273		
May 6.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.51	6.15	2.20	3.95	.0028	.0232	.0212	.0020	1.00	.020	0	.75	1.50	.70	10098		
June 9.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	1.00	6.85	3.25	3.60	.0096	.0388	.0374	.0014	.75	.006	0	1.36	2.02	1.15	42594		
July 14.....	sl.	sl.	1.12	7.85	3.20	4.65	.0022	.0462	.0440	.0022	1.03	.013	0	1.19	1.95	1.55	32860		
Aug. 12.....	v. sl.	iron dist.	.69	14.50	5.15	9.35	0	.0112	.0051	.0058	2.55	.449	.0002	.19	4.86	2.09	1191		
Sept. 9.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.69	14.85	5.10	9.45	.0014	.0096	.0072	.0024	2.50	.400	.0004	.18	4.86	2.20	386		
Oct. 15.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	1.00	9.20	3.85	5.35	.0014	.0534	.0528	.0006	1.45	.017	0	1.29	2.08	1.20	2752		
Nov. 11.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.26	11.15	3.20	8.25	.0014	.0174	.0166	.0008	2.18	.280	0	.37	3.19	1.35	1084.		
Dec. 9.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.53	10.65	2.95	7.70	.0031	.0288	.0278	.0010	2.05	.154	0	.80	3.19	1.43	14661		
Yearly avg.,	v. sl.	v. sl.	.38	10.35	3.60	6.75	.0014	.0260	.0241	.0019	1.75	.177	.0001	.60	3.32	1.74	11016		

* Average for 10 months only to agree with averages on albuminoid in solution and in suspension.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of Jamestown, Giving the Average for the Years 1900-1901, Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Water at Different Points of the Supply.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.					AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.							
	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.			Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.		Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
			Fixed.	Free.	Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.									
Jamestown, No. Pump'g Sta'n—																
1900.....	.63	9.62	3.08	6.54	.0035	.0336	.0269	.0067	1.27	.071	.0001	.77	2.26	1.04		4794
1901.....	.86	8.25	3.44	4.81	.0035	.0441	.0409	.0082	1.32	.020	.0600	1.92	1.92	.88		16401
Jamestown, So. Pump'g Sta'n—																
1900.....	.03	10.23	2.95	7.28	.0001	.0030	.0029	.0001	2.02	.243	.0000	.05	3.49	1.49		842
1901.....	.08	12.41	4.08	8.33	.0006	.0067	.0063	.0004	2.29	.335	.0001	.14	3.99	1.32		7142
Jamestown, Watson Store—																
1900.....	.45	10.34	2.88	7.46	.0010	.0202	.0194	.0008	1.60	.105	.0000	.52	3.39	2.12		723
1901.....	.38	10.35	3.60	6.75	.0014	.0260	.0241	.0019	1.75	.177	.0001	.60	3.32	1.74		11016

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of Westerly, the sample being taken from the Pumping Station of the Westerly Water Works.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Albuminoid.				Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.				
							Free.	Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 1.....	0	0	0	4.70	.95	3.75	0	.0018	.0018	.0000	.58	.062	0	.02	1.82	1.50	2
Feb. 7.....	0	0	0	5.70	1.40	4.30	.0006	.0020	.0020	.0000	.58	.070	0	.07	1.95	1.50	1
Mar. 4.....	0	0	0	5.15	1.00	4.15	0	.0014	.0014	.0000	.60	.056	0	.00	1.95	1.50	4
April 8.....	0	0	0	5.35	1.35	4.00	0	.0014	.0014	.0000	.55	.056	0	.00	1.82	1.45	75
May 6.....	0	0	0	5.35	1.15	4.20	0	.0014	.0014	.0000	.56	.068	0	.01	1.95	1.50	14198
June 10.....	0	0	0	5.80	1.70	4.10	.0002	.0012	.0012	.0000	.54	.064	0	.00	2.08	1.50	675
July 8.....	0	0	0	5.90	1.70	4.20	0	.0020	.0020	.0000	.57	.064	0	.02	1.95	1.50	89
Aug. 5.....	0	0	0	5.25	.60	4.65	.0002	.0018	.0018	.0000	.58	.052	0	.00	1.95	1.65	46
Sept. 3.....	0	0	0	5.75	1.15	4.30	0	.0012	.0012	0	.58	.060	0	.01	2.34	1.65	41
Oct. 7.....	0	0	0	5.60	1.70	3.90	.0002	.0018	.0018	0	.58	.050	0	.02	2.21	1.70	114
Nov. 1.....	0	0	0	5.50	1.30	4.20	0	.0012	.0012	0	.58	.054	0	.00	2.02	1.50	4
Dec. 4.....	0	0	0	4.90	.95	3.95	0	.0016	.0016	0	.60	.050	0	.00	1.95	1.55	3
Yearly avg..	0	0	0	5.31	1.27	4.14	.0001	.0016	.0016	.0000	.58	.059	0	.01	2.00	1.54	1269

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of Westerly, the sample being taken from the Tap at the Drinking Fountain at the Railroad Station.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.							
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.		Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
					Fixed.			Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 1.....	0	0	0	5.00	.90	4.10	0	.0022	.0022	.0000	.58	.062	0	.01	1.82	1.50	2
Feb. 7.....	0	tr.*	0	5.65	1.40	4.25	.0010	.0020	.0020	.0000	.58	.070	0	.13	1.95	1.59	0
Mar. 4.....	0	0	0	5.15	1.10	4.05	0	.0012	.0012	.0000	.60	.056	0	.60	1.95	1.50	0
April 8.....	0	0	0	5.35	1.40	3.95	0	.0014	.0014	.0000	.55	.056	0	.00	1.82	1.45	32
May 6.....	0	0	0	5.25	1.15	4.10	0	.0014	.0014	.0000	.56	.068	0	.02	1.95	1.50	1302
June 10.....	0	0	0	5.50	1.30	4.20	.0002	.0020	.0020	0	.56	.064	0	.00	2.08	1.50	1054
July 8.....	0	0	0	5.80	1.30	4.50	0	.0022	.0022	0	.57	.064	0	.02	1.95	1.55	1550
Aug. 5.....	0	0	0	5.30	.65	4.65	0	.0016	.0016	0	.59	.052	0	.01	1.95	1.65	1476
Sept. 3.....	0	0	0	5.75	1.55	4.20	0	.0010	.0010	0	.58	.060	0	.01	2.34	1.65	699
Oct. 7.....	0	0	0	5.60	1.70	3.90	0	.0016	.0016	0	.58	.050	0	.01	2.21	1.70	113
Nov. 4.....	0	0	0	5.45	1.00	4.45	0	.0008	.0008	0	.58	.054	0	.00	2.02	1.50	4
Dec. 2.....	0	0	0	5.60	1.55	4.05	0	.0008	.0008	0	.60	.050	0	.00	2.15	1.55	1
Yearly avg..	0	0	0	5.45	1.25	4.20	.0001	.0015	.0015	.0000	.58	.059	0	.02	2.02	1.55	520

* Sediment grassy.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of Westerly, giving the Average for the Years 1900-1901. Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Water at Different Points of the Supply.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.					AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.		Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.
						Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Westerly, Pumping Station—															
1900.....	.00	5.32	1.28	4.04	.0000	.0016	.0016	.0000	.59	.056	.0000	.00	1.82	1.52	390
1901.....	.00	5.41	1.27	4.14	.0001	.0016	.0016	.0000	.58	.059	.0000	.01	2.00	1.54	1269
Westerly, Drink'g Fount'n—															
1900.....	.00	5.36	1.27	4.09	.0000	.0014	.0014	.0000	.59	.056	.0000	.00	1.79	1.47	340
1901.....	.00	5.45	1.25	4.20	.0001	.0015	.0015	.0000	.58	.059	.0000	.02	2.02	1.55	520

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of East Providence, the sample being taken from the Ten Mile River, at the Pumping Station at Hunt's Mills.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.						
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 2.....	sl.	v. sl.	.49	6.70	2.35	4.35	.0088	.0186	.0170	.0016	.68	.032	.0022	.62	2.08	.70	3534
Feb. 6.....	sl.	dec.	.43	7.20	2.15	5.05	.0138	.0212	.0158	.0054	.74	.070	.0016	.51	2.21	...	1178
Mar. 6.....	d.	dec.	.53	8.20	2.90	5.30	.0410	.0446	.0374	.0072	.77	.040	.0010	.80	2.28	.90	40920
April 3.....	v. sl.	sl.	.60	5.15	2.10	3.05	.0018	.0222	.0202	.0020	.48	.026	.0002	.61	1.56	.70	673
May 1.....	v. sl.	sl.	.61	4.90	1.80	3.10	.0022	.0186	.0170	.0016	.42	.016	.0000	.66	1.56	.90	583
June 5.....	v. sl.	iv. sl.	.95	5.60	2.10	3.50	.0018	.0250	.0244	.0006	.46	.014	.0008	.93	1.56	.93	414
July 3.....	v. sl.	sl.	.66	6.40	2.20	4.20	.0018	.0292	.0284	.0008	.62	.025	.0002	.60	1.95	1.15	361
Aug. 7.....	sl.	v. sl.	.29	6.50	1.55	4.95	.0010	.0168	.0160	.0008	1.00	.013	.0006	.33	2.34	1.45	146
Sept. 3.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.35	6.95	2.05	4.90	.0018	.0192	.0180	.0012	1.06	.009	.0002	.41	2.34	1.45	192
Oct. 2.....	v. sl.	sl.	.36	7.10	1.85	5.25	.0016	.0220	.0188	.0042	1.11	.023	.0004	.46	2.21	.98	1426
Nov. 4.....	v. sl.	sl.	.41	6.50	2.30	4.30	.0024	.0168	.0156	.0012	.76	.035	trace	.47	2.21	.81	108
Dec. 2.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.40	8.25	2.10	6.15	.0106	.0244	.0218	.0026	1.01	.060	.0024	.59	2.68	.88	13826
Yearly avg..	sl.	sl.	.51	6.62	2.11	4.51	.0074	.0233	.0209	.0024	.76	.030	.0008	.58	2.00	.90	5591

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of East Providence, sample being the Effluent of the Mechanical Filter, at Hunt's Mills.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 2.....	0	0	.05	6.75	1.50	5.25	.0086	.0070	.0070	0	.68	.032	.0022	.18	2.53	.00	25
Feb. 6.....	0	0	.05	7.25	1.50	5.75	.0138	.0082	.0082	0	.68	.070	.0016	.12	2.60	.05	4
Mar. 6.....	0	0	.05	7.15	1.50	5.65	.0386	.0158	.0158	0	.72	.040	.0010	.28	2.60	.10	235
April 3.....	0	0	.10	5.25	1.70	3.55	.0010	.0074	.0074	0	.42	.026	.0002	.17	1.89	.10	lost.
May 1.....	0	0	.05	1.70	.80	3.90	.0006	.0062	.0062	0	.40	.011	trace	.15	1.95	.10	0
June 5.....	0	0	.08	5.05	1.65	3.40	.0014	.0100	.0100	0	.45	.013	.0008	.21	1.76	.21	76
July 3.	0	0	.05	5.95	1.50	4.45	.0016	.0104	.0104	0	.60	.025	.0002	.15	2.08	.41	17
Aug. 7.....	0	0	.00	6.00	1.00	5.00	.0008	.0058	.0058	0	.97	.008	.0006	.07	2.47	.45	1
Sept. 3.....	0	0	.01	7.25	1.90	5.35	.0018	.0076	.0076	0	1.06	.008	.0002	.11	2.47	.52	2
Oct. 2.....	0	0	.01	8.30	2.05	6.25	.0002	.0076	.0076	0	1.10	.022	.0004	.17	2.60	.14	1
Nov. 1.....	0	0	.05	6.65	1.35	5.30	.0018	.0052	.0052	0	.75	.021	trace	.14	2.47	.10	0
Dec. 2.....	0	0	.03	7.80	1.70	6.10	.0102	.0092	.0092	0	.95	.040	.0020	.26	2.73	.15	44
Yearly avg..	0	0	.04	6.51	1.51	5.00	.0067	.0081	.0081	.0000	.73	.026	.0008	.17	2.36	.19	36

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of East Providence, giving the average for the years 1900-1901, Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Water at Different Points of the Supply.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	Color.	RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.				Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c.c.
		Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.				
						Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
East Providence, Pumping Station—															
1900.....	.58	6.53	2.01	4.52	.0026	.0234	.0205	.0029	.69	.019	.0003	.58	1.86	1.11	730
1901.....	.51	6.62	2.11	4.51	.0074	.0233	.0209	.0024	.76	.030	.0008	.58	2.00	.90	5591
East Providence, Mechanical Filter—															
1900.....	.08	6.15	1.63	4.52	.0022	.0109	.0109	.0000	.66	.018	.0003	.18	2.10	.33	18
1901.....	.04	6.51	1.51	5.00	.0067	.0084	.0084	.0000	.73	.026	.0008	.17	2.36	.19	36

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of New Shorcham, the sample being taken from Fresh Pond, near the centre of the town.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.		Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Jan. 26	v. sl.	sl.	.10	8.80	2.50	6.30	.0314	.0510	.0358	.0152	2.87	.005	0	.33	1.63	.70	1778
Feb. 18.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.05	8.55	2.40	6.15	.0360	.0476	.0388	.0088	2.98	.003	0	.36	1.50	.70	25
Mar. 11	0	sl.	.10	9.90	2.55	7.35	.0338	.0416	.0328	.0088	2.85	.007	0	.41	1.43	.55	4638
April 2.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.08	8.30	2.45	5.85	.0246	.0412	.0342	.0070	2.78	.007	0	.39	1.43	.60	45322
May 13.....	sl.	sl.	.10	9.70	3.95	5.75	.0092	.0506	.0384	.0122	2.70	.008	0	.56	1.43	.60	13578
June 3.....	d.	sl.	.11	9.10	3.50	5.60	.0114	.0460	.0396	.0064	2.60	.003	.0006	.45	1.27	1.15	3224
July 11.....	dist.	sl.	.26	9.80	2.80	7.00	.0036	.0616	.0428	.0188	2.53	.004	0	.51	1.43	.85	156
Aug. 5.....	sl.	dist.	.06	9.10	3.75	5.35	.0012	.0474	.0392	.0082	2.65	.003	0	.15	1.50	.80	70990
Sept. 3.....	sl.	dec.	.13	9.90	3.60	6.30	.0048	.0592	.0376	.0216	2.60	.002	0	.45	1.43	.65	5784
Oct. 8.....	sl.	dist.	.20	10.20	3.50	6.70	.0006	.0654	.0422	.0232	2.70	.001	0	.52	1.56	.70	1319
Nov. 7.....	v. sl.	dist.	.08	9.65	2.90	6.75	.0022	.0536	.0328	.0198	2.70	.001	0	.38	1.56	.76	1922
Dec. 2.....	sl.	dec.	.10	11.90	1.30	7.60	.0078	.0838	.0298	.0540	2.20	.003	0	.65	1.19	.60	697
Yearly avg..	sl.	sl.	.10	9.57	3.18	6.39	.0139	.0541	.0371	.0170	2.68	.004	.0001	.43	1.45	.72	12454

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of New Shoreham, the sample being taken from Sand's Pond, at the Intake.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			
							Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.	Chlorine.			Alkalinity.
Jan. 26.....	sl.	iron sl.	.19	9.40	2.25	7.15	.0006	.0172	.0142	.0050	3.03	.003	0	0.13 2.08 .65 92
Feb. 18.....	0	v. sl.	.02	8.35	2.40	5.95	.0012	.0196	.0184	.0012	3.28	.004	0	0.14 1.95 .60 87
Mar. 11.....	0	sl.	.11	8.65	1.70	6.95	.0044	.0214	.0192	.0023	2.78	.006	0	0.19 1.50 .60 6448
April 1.....	v. sl.	trace	.16	9.20	1.80	7.40	.0002	.0148	.0144	.0004	2.92	.002	0	0.10 2.28 1.00 580
May 13.....	dist.	v. sl.	.27	9.15	2.25	6.90	.0002	.0118	.0106	.0012	2.78	.003	0	0.55 2.21 .65 1395
June 3.....	d.	iron sl.	.90	12.10	3.60	8.50	.0018	.0458	.0288	.0070	3.25	.006	0	0.80 2.08 1.15 6400
July 11.....	dist.	sl.	.65	10.09	1.15	8.85	.0014	.0400	.0284	.0116	3.80	.017	0	0.45 2.86 1.34 1
Aug. 5.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.14	9.90	2.65	7.25	.0002	.0176	.0160	.0016	2.85	.003	0	0.14 1.95 .65 73222
Sept. 3.....	gr.	dist.	br.	13.99	3.15	10.75	.0156	.0968	.0572	.0396	3.01	.012	0	1.29 1.95 1.00 51761
Oct. 8.....	0	v. sl.	.06	10.25	3.80	6.45	.0006	.0212	.0176	.0036	2.95	.003	0	0.15 2.21 .91 94
Nov. 7.....	0	v. sl.	.07	9.00	1.50	7.50	.0010	.0162	.0162	0	2.95	.003	0	0.11 2.21 .93 4836
Dec. 2.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.10	9.85	2.10	7.75	.0012	.0156	.0150	.0006	3.25	.005	0	0.11 2.54 1.35 410
Yearly avg.,	sl.	sl.	.22	9.98	2.36	7.62	.0026	.0282	.0222	.0060	3.08	.006	0	0.35 2.15 .86 18206

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water Supply of the Town of New Shoreham. Giving the Average for the Years 1900-1901, Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Water at Different Points of the Supply.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	Color.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Free.	AMMONIA.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
		Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.		Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.				
						Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
New Shoreham, Fresh Pond—															
1900 .....	.14	8.72	2.55	6.17	.0075	.0484	.0298	.0186	2.58	.012	.0000	.40	1.22	.67	24762
1901 . . . . .	.10	9.54	3.18	6.39	.0139	.0541	.0371	.0170	2.68	.004	.0001	.13	1.45	.72	12154
New Shoreham, Sands Pond—															
1900. ....	.....	13.57	4.35	9.22	.0287	.0556	.0455	.0101	3.62	.016	.0053	.96	2.28	1.23	2897
1901. ....	.22	9.98	2.36	7.62	.0026	.0282	.0222	.0060	3.08	.006	.0000	.35	2.15	.86	18206

Averages of Results of Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of all the Water Supplies in the State, January to December inclusive, for the year 1901.

(Parts in 100,000.)

	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.							
Pettaconset.	sl.	sl.	.44	5.83	2.10	3.73	.0012	.0248	.0207	.0041	.42	.013	.0003	.67	1.41	.82	4032
Washington.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.45	3.86	1.58	2.28	.0015	.0173	.0163	.0010	.28	.004	0	.59	.64	.49	792
Hope.....	"	"	.79	3.93	1.49	2.44	.0005	.0154	.0145	.0009	.26	.004	0	.53	.68	.52	694
Laboratory Tap...	sl.	sl.	.41	6.18	1.93	4.25	.0005	.0224	.0193	.0031	.50	.013	.0001	.57	1.71	.96	8161
P. V. Water Co....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.29	3.67	1.41	2.23	.0012	.0159	.0151	.0008	.35	.016	0	.40	.80	.57	2341
Knights' Spring...	0	0	.00	6.39	2.22	4.17	.0004	.0020	.0020	.0000	.81	.321	0	.01	2.03	.32	1622
Coventry Water Co	0	0	.04	2.17	.68	1.49	.0002	.0074	.0074	.0000	.29	.003	0	.08	.30	.26	1382
E. Greenwich.....	v. sl.	sl.	.40	4.51	1.45	3.06	.0003	.0114	.0104	.0010	.40	.009	0	.44	1.13	.87	2144
Woonsocket, Res. 3	sl.	"	.58	4.15	2.35	1.80	.0034	.0469	.0317	.0152	.22	.003	0	.82	.58	.48	819
" P. Sta...	v. sl.	v. sl.	.63	4.20	2.00	2.20	.0032	.0247	.0231	.0016	.24	.006	0	.68	.92	.56	882
" Supts. Office	sl.	sl.	.64	4.66	2.11	2.55	.0017	.0277	.0226	.0051	.24	.006	0	.79	.98	.59	1177
Pawtucket, Intake	v. sl.	v. sl.	.31	4.23	1.41	2.79	.0012	.0169	.0159	.0010	.32	.008	0	.38	1.40	.98	1135
" Tap...	"	"	.31	4.14	1.37	2.77	.0008	.0139	.0126	.0003	.32	.009	0	.36	1.38	.95	3547
Bristol, P. Sta.....	sl.	sl.	.81	9.31	3.15	6.16	.0029	.0358	.0323	.0035	2.04	.007	0	1.11	2.22	.84	1001
" Tap, Clerk's Office.....	"	"	.79	9.40	3.04	6.36	.0012	.0341	.0304	.0037	2.03	.006	0	1.06	2.33	.93	3074
Narrag., P. Sta....	"	"	.85	5.37	2.25	3.12	.0021	.0257	.0223	.0034	.57	.006	0	.94	.89	.50	2760
" Office Water Co.....	"	"	.88	5.39	2.20	3.19	.0005	.0205	.0188	.0017	.59	.007	0	.87	1.15	.71	19884

Averages of Results of Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of all the Water Supplies in the State, January to December inclusive, for the year 1901.—Concluded.

(Parts in 100,000.)

	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.					AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.										
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				Chlorine.	As Nitrates.					As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Hardness.	Alkalinity.	Bacteria per c. c.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.												
Narrag., Gladstone Spring.....	0	0	.00	6.86	1.36	5.50	.0000	.0012	.0012	.0000	1.02	.086	0	.00	1.95	1.23	67406					
Newport, Easton's Pond.....	sl.	sl.	.30	9.11	3.36	5.75	.0230	.0540	.0405	.0135	1.57	.019	.0001	.65	2.65	1.88	1820					
Newport, Eng. Cot- tage.....	"	"	.25	9.28	2.92	6.36	.0208	.0383	.0338	.0045	1.75	.027	.0001	.51	2.96	1.94	6162					
Newport, Office Bld. of Health.....	"	"	.23	9.56	2.90	6.66	.0145	.0388	.0312	.0046	1.76	.029	.0002	.51	3.00	2.11	2345					
Jamestown, No. P. Station.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.86	8.25	3.11	4.81	.0035	.0441	.0109	.0032	1.32	.020	0	1.92	1.92	.88	10401					
Jamestown, So. P. Station.....	"	"	.08	12.41	1.08	8.23	.0006	.0067	.0063	.0004	2.29	.335	.0001	.14	3.99	1.32	7142					
Jamestown, Wat- son's Store.....	"	"	.38	10.25	3.60	6.75	.0011	.0260	.0241	.0019	1.75	.177	.0001	.60	3.32	1.74	11016					
Westerly, P. Sta., ..	0	0	.00	5.41	1.27	4.14	.0001	.0016	.0016	.0000	.58	.059	0	.01	2.00	1.54	1269					
" Drinking Fountain.....	0	0	.00	5.45	1.25	4.20	.0001	.0015	.0015	.0000	.58	.059	0	.02	2.02	1.55	520					
E. Prov., P. Sta., ..	sl.	sl.	.51	6.62	2.11	4.51	.0071	.0233	.0209	.0024	.76	.030	.0008	.58	2.00	.90	5591					
" Mechani- cal Filter.....	0	0	.04	6.51	1.51	5.00	.0067	.0081	.0081	.0000	.73	.026	.0008	.17	2.36	.19	36					
N. Shoreham, Fresh Pond.....	sl.	sl.	.10	9.57	3.18	6.39	.0139	.0511	.0371	.0170	2.68	.001	.0001	.43	1.45	.72	12451					
N. Shoreham, Sands Pond.....	"	"	.22	9.98	2.26	7.62	.0026	.0282	.0222	.0060	3.08	.006	0	.35	2.15	.86	18206					

EXAMINATION OF SEWAGE WASTES.

One of the most difficult problems which is presented for solution to boards of health is the disposal of sewage wastes. Few inland towns are so situated as to be able to discharge their crude sewage into a nearby water-way. It must be treated and purified before final disposal, or a nuisance will rapidly be created which will demand summary treatment.

A very good understanding of this subject has been established in England, and the various commissions and controlling boards are prepared to recommend methods for disposal of sewage wastes for any given town.

It so happens that the sewages of no two towns are of the same character. The size of the town, the character of the population, the introduction of manufacturers' wastes, and the presence of an ample water supply will each modify materially the density and quality of the sewage. Even the conditions of a water service which is sold by meter will cause a considerable difference in the character of the sewage.

The State of Massachusetts has for many years made a study of these variable quantities, and has published yearly most valuable data.

With the same end in view this board has, with its increased facilities for chemical analyses, undertaken to consider the stable and the varying conditions attending the disposal of the sewage wastes of those cities in the State which have made an effort to purify their sewage before final disposal. These cities are Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Central Falls.

All of these cities, realizing that to dispose of their crude sewage by delivering it untreated into the streams near them would sooner or later call for censure, made provision to meet the existing conditions.

The city of Pawtucket, in 1894, established a filtration system for the treatment of the sewage from a certain section.

The system includes the reception of the sewage, for a period of from eight to twelve hours, in tanks 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. Being held in one of the two tanks for such time as is required for it to flow through from one end to the other, a certain amount of sedimentation takes place, and the supernatant fluid flows over into the second tank. From this latter, at certain intervals, the fluid sewage is discharged upon sand beds, which, after a certain period of rest, are again dosed, or treated with another flowage.

With this experiment, the city engineer of Pawtucket, Mr. George A. Carpenter, has undertaken a series of comprehensive tests to determine the most advantageous means of treating the sewage of his city. Accordingly, in conjunction with the facilities offered by the laboratories of the board, a test was made of the efficiency of the different filters under varying conditions, different forms of filtering media were utilized, and the so-called "septic" treatment was given an extended trial.

The conditions of these various tests during the year will be found under the report of the city engineer of Pawtucket, on pages 23 to 35 inclusive. The results, also, are given in the following tables.

The city of Woonsocket, having a sewage of an entirely different character than that produced at Pawtucket, being weaker, utilizes the filtration system only, and equally good results are obtained as with the more complex sewage of the first city. The results are given in the following tables.

The city of Central Falls, having a sewage also weaker than that in Pawtucket, has tried the filtration and the septic system, and although the detail of results have not been so thoroughly carried out, yet enough information has been obtained to show where defects exist and wherein they may be improved. The results are given in the following tables.

The data obtained from all these results are extremely instruc-

tive, not only to the cities for which the work has been done, but offer suggestions for other boards of health and cities to whom these problems are liable to occur at any time.

It is hoped that they will serve as a contribution to the extensive and valuable reports issued by the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

The results are not commented upon in this issue, owing to the short time during which the experiments have been carried on, and because some of the work has been extended into the next year.

The analyses are given in the order of sewage, septic sewage, and effluents from different beds. At the Woonsocket plant the septic process is not used. The sewage of Pawtucket is the heaviest. Good results have been obtained with the use of the septic process, both in Pawtucket and Central Falls. The purification of the sewage is considerable at all three places, the effluent after filtration being as clear as a spring water.

The effluent from the filter beds at Central Falls is delivered into a small stream. Analyses of water taken from this stream at a point above where the effluent discharges into it have been made at the same time that the determinations on the effluent sewage were made. This has been done for the purpose of determining whether the addition of the sewage effluent caused an increased contamination of the stream, or if the water in the stream above was not of a poorer quality than the purified sewage.

A description of the plant located at Pawtucket may be found on pages 24-33, together with cost of operation and data connected with the operation of the plant.

The city of Providence has established a system of chemical purification and sedimentation for all the sewage of the city. Reference to the plant will be found on page 42, accompanied with plans and views of the tanks, chemical house, and sludge press house, and one of the interior of the press room.

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of the City of Pawtucket, the sample being taken from the crude sewage as it is being collected in the receiving tank.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.			As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 22.....				97.4	52.6	44.8	4.90	.97	.50	.47	6.20	.....	.....	13.80	16,120,000
Jan. 30.....				63.2	38.2	25.0	5.80	.85	.57	.28	6.40	.....	.....	9.00	14,260,000
Monthly avg.				80.3	45.4	34.9	5.35	.91	.54	.37	6.30	.....	.....	11.40	15,190,000
Feb. 13.....				104.8	49.4	55.4	20.40	1.70	1.01	.69	20.66	.....	.....	14.90	9,720,000
Feb. 20.....				123.6	57.2	66.4	16.80	2.32	1.98	.34	23.82	.....	.....	18.70	Too numer- ous.
Feb. 27.....				88.6	54.6	36.0	7.80	1.49	.62	.87	8.86	.....	.....	16.00	6,485,000
Monthly avg.				105.7	53.1	52.6	15.00	1.83	1.20	.63	17.78	.....	.....	16.53	8,102,500
Mar. 14.....				91.1	66.2	35.2	6.00	.88	.60	.28	7.02	.....	.....	13.70	15,655,000
Mar. 28.....				108.4	77.4	31.0	6.60	1.31	.72	.59	8.62	.....	.....	22.70	10,015,000
Monthly avg.				99.9	71.8	28.1	6.30	1.10	.66	.44	7.82	.....	.....	18.20	12,835,000
April 19.....				49.0	28.8	20.2	4.50	.71	.31	.40	6.38	.....	.....	7.40	23,684,000
May 1.....				87.1	51.6	35.8	6.20	.86	.75	.11	7.72	.....	.....	12.90	3,350,000
May 15.....				77.2	55.8	21.4	6.80	.99	.51	.45	9.18	.....	.....	10.60	53,320,000
May 28.....				84.0	47.6	36.4	5.40	1.12	.52	.60	12.58	.....	.....	11.70	50,220,000
Monthly avg.				82.9	51.7	31.2	6.13	.99	.60	.30	9.83	.....	.....	11.73	35,640,000

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of the City of Pawtucket, the sample being taken from the crude sewage as it is being collected in the receiving tank.—Concluded.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.			As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
June 12.....				105.4	62.2	43.2	7.00	1.66	.78	.88	11.60			15.56	16,120,000
June 26.....				102.6	55.0	47.6	8.20	1.08	.53	.55	15.64			10.90	16,230,000
Monthly avg.				104.0	58.6	45.4	7.60	1.37	.66	.71	13.62			13.20	16,175,000
July 10.....				91.8	49.0	42.8	9.00	1.30	.78	.52	13.58			10.90	11,250,000
July 24.....				112.4	53.6	58.8	8.20	1.45	.48	.97	13.84			12.70	8,070,000
Monthly avg.				102.1	51.3	50.8	8.60	1.38	.63	.75	13.71			11.80	9,660,000
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*
Aug. 22.....				87.0	48.0	39.0	8.40	1.09	.60	.49	10.16			13.70	8,210,000
Sept. 4.....				102.6	44.4	58.2	9.20	1.40	.70	.70	14.36			11.10	4,580,000
Oct. 2.....				82.2	46.4	35.8	8.10	1.24	.80	.44	11.34			10.10	65,800,000
Oct. 16..				96.8	52.0	44.8	8.80	1.36	.93	.43	12.98			14.30	24,760,000
Oct. 30.....				106.6	61.8	44.8	9.20	1.57	.65	.92	14.26			14.70	14,260,000
Monthly avg.				95.2	53.4	41.8	8.80	1.39	.80	.59	12.86			13.03	34,940,000
Yearly avg..				93.1	52.5	40.6	8.38	1.27	.72	.55	11.76			13.27	19,586,363

* Septic tank discontinued.

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Septic Sewage of the City of Pawtucket, taken from the septic tank, having been subjected to these conditions for from eight to ten hours.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 2.....				63.2	26.4	26.8	7.00	.83	.71	.12	7.28			10.10	4,260,000
Jan. 16.....				52.4	13.6	38.8	3.80	.34	.21	.13	2.88			5.30	70,000
Jan. 30.....				61.0	34.2	26.8	7.00	.84	.60	.24	7.68			10.50	8,265,000
Monthly avg.				58.9	28.1	30.8	5.93	.67	.51	.16	5.95			8.63	4,198,000
Feb. 13.....				62.4	32.6	29.8	8.00	.84	.64	.20	7.80			11.00	5,865,000
Feb. 20.....				58.4	30.6	27.8	7.00	.83	.65	.18	7.32			11.90	1,060,000
Feb. 27.....				67.0	37.2	29.8	7.40	.88	.75	.13	8.42			12.30	3,081,400
Monthly avg.				62.6	33.5	29.1	7.47	.85	.68	.17	7.85			11.73	3,335,467
Mar. 12.....				47.6	24.4	23.2	2.80	.48	.38	.10	4.02			8.80	1,880,000
April 11.....				54.4	30.2	21.2	5.40	.66	.41	.22	7.42			8.50	8,760,000
May 2.....				48.8	21.8	27.0	6.00	.69	.60	.09	8.02			7.50	622,480,000
May 15.....				67.2	31.6	35.6	8.20	.74	.63	.11	12.02			7.30	11,440,000
May 28.....				71.0	40.0	31.0	7.80	.74	.66	.08	12.18			8.40	9,300,000
Monthly avg.				63.3	31.1	32.2	7.33	.72	.63	.09	10.74			7.73	214,406,667

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Septic Sewage of the City of Pawtucket, taken from the septic tank, having been subjected to these conditions for from eight to ten hours.—Concluded.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.					NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
June 12.....				67.6	30.8	36.8	7.40	.82	.70	.12	11.70			7.30	11,020,000
June 26.....				61.4	30.2	31.2	6.20	.59	.48	.11	9.02			6.80	15,650,000
Monthly avg.				64.5	30.5	34.0	6.80	.71	.59	.12	10.36			7.05	8,890,000
July 10.....				74.8	34.4	40.4	7.40	.80	.56	.24	12.80			6.60	16,100,000
July 24.....				65.0	27.4	37.6	6.20	.63	.50	.13	11.38			7.20	1,260,000
Monthly avg.				69.9	30.9	39.0	6.80	.72	.53	.19	12.09			6.90	8,680,000
Yearly avg..				61.7	30.4	31.3	6.51	.81	.64	.17	8.06			8.06	48,032,760

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Effluent or Filtered Sewage of the City of Pawtucket, being taken from the effluent pipe from regular sand beds numbered 10 and 11.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORA- TION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.				Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 17.....	sl.	v. sl.	1.40	24.7	5.1	19.6	4.40	.1480	.1440	.0040	5.44	.090	.0060	2.28	498,000
Feb. 14... ..	0	"	1.40	38.7	14.4	24.3	6.48	.2600	.1840	.0760	7.40	.029	0	3.80	722,500
Mar. 14.....	sl.	"	1.25	36.2	11.2	25.0	5.60	.1100	.1040	.0060	6.20	.032	.0030	2.68	200,000
May 16.....	d.	"	rd. br.	43.7	15.2	28.5	2.80	.1010	.1000	.0040	8.22	1.750	.0600	1.58	159,000
June 13.....	sl.	dist.	rd. br.	50.7	13.0	37.7	2.16	.1330	.0960	.0360	11.76	2.140	.0600	1.28	5,000
July 10.....	v. sl.	Inorg d.	.22	53.5	18.6	34.9	1.16	.0660	.0380	.0280	9.98	3.490	.0260	.66	47,500
Nov. 26.....	dist.	sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	1.96	.0820	.0780	.0040	6.40	.620	.0200	2.62	998,200
Yearly avg.,	sl.	sl.	....	41.2	12.9	28.3	3.51	.1289	.1063	.0226	7.91	1.164	.0250	2.13	375,748

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Effluent or Filtered Sewage of the City of Pawtucket, being taken from the effluent pipe from regular sand beds numbered 12 and 13.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.				Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 3.....	d.	v. sl.	.86	29.1	10.8	18.3	2.80	.1400	.1360	.0040	5.64	1.55	.0183	2.00	118,600
Jan. 31.....	"	"	.86	28.8	9.2	19.6	4.40	.1680	.1480	.0200	6.32	.70	.0520	2.36	325,500
Monthly avg.	"	"	.86	29.0	10.0	19.0	3.60	.1540	.1420	.0120	5.98	1.13	.0502	2.18	222,050
Feb. 28.....	d.	v. sl.	.90	38.7	13.3	25.4	6.40	.2400	.2280	.0120	7.52	.07	.0010	3.58	445,000
May 3.....	gr.	d.	br. iron	45.9	18.7	27.2	2.80	.1280	.1160	.0120	6.00	3.46	.0600	1.62	422,000
May 29.....	v. sl.	sl.	.20	64.7	31.9	32.8	1.40	.0520	.0380	.0140	9.32	4.38	.0180	.88	2,139,000
Monthly avg.	.....	.....	...	55.3	25.3	30.0	2.10	.0900	.0770	.0130	7.66	3.92	.0390	1.25	1,280,500
June 26.....	v. sl.	sl.	.16	64.3	26.3	38.0	1.64	.0440	.0420	.0020	9.62	4.81	.0300	.71	30,000
July 24.....	0	trace	.14	53.9	23.2	30.7	.88	.0300	.0300	.0000	10.38	4.57	.0140	.46	103,000
Nov. 13.....	v. sl.	0	.21	42.8	20.8	22.0	.88	.0440	.0440	.0000	6.80	3.95	.0100	.74	190,000
Yearly avg..	sl.	sl.	....	46.0	19.3	26.7	2.65	.1058	.0978	.0080	7.70	2.94	.0292	1.54	471,650

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Effluent obtained from bed 14, which is a contact bed, made of crushed stone, for the purpose of treating the septic sewage.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c.c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 10.....	gr.	sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	2.84	.3240	.2560	.0680	6.84	.02	0	3.10	17,980,000
Feb. 14.....	gr.	v. sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	4.40	.4000	.2840	.1160	7.88	.13	.0010	4.00	2,960,000
April 11.....	gr.	sl.	.60	.....	.....	.....	2.88	.2600	.1880	.0720	7.98	.87	.0060	3.10	4,260,000
May 16.....	gr.	v. sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	2.96	.4360	.2960	.1400	9.58	.11	.0140	4.72	2,511,000
June 13.....	gr.	sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	5.20	.4640	.4400	.0240	13.00	.04	0	4.32	81,000
June 26.....	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	2.80	.3200	.3000	.0200	9.78	.02	0	3.68	3,370,000
Monthly avg.	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.3920	.3700	.0220	11.39	.03	0	4.00	1,725,500
July 24.....	gr.	dist.	.90	.....	.....	.....	2.64	.3320	.2800	.0520	10.20	.04	0	3.40	1,400,000
Oct. 30.....	dec.	sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	2.32	.3680	.1880	.1800	7.02	.01	0	3.64	2,560,000
Yearly avg..	gr.	sl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.26	.3630	.2790	.0840	8.45	.14	.0026	3.75	4,390,250

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Effluent obtained from Bed 15, which is a contact bed, made of soft coke cinders, for the purpose of treating the septic sewage.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 3.....	gr.	sl.	.80	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.3520	.2680	.0840	6.20	.770	.0200	4.00	9,349,000
Jan. 17.....	d.	v. sl.	.55	.....	.....	.....	.90	.1040	.0800	.0240	4.32	2.410	.0120	1.18	140,000
Jan. 31.....	gr.	sl.	br. .80	.....	.....	.....	3.32	.2840	.2400	.0440	6.78	1.270	.0060	3.02	3,330,000
Monthly avg.	"	sl.	.72	.....	.....	.....	2.21	.2467	.1960	.0507	5.73	1.483	.0127	2.73	4,273,000
Feb. 14.....	gr.	v. sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	3.12	.2640	.2400	.0240	7.82	.700	.0020	2.88	1,805,000
Feb. 28.....	d.	v. sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	3.20	.3200	.2320	.0880	7.90	1.090	.0050	3.84	860,000
Monthly avg.	.....	v. sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	3.16	.2920	.2360	.0560	7.86	.895	.0035	3.36	832,500
Mar. 14.....	d.	sl.	br. .65	.....	.....	.....	1.42	.2100	.1420	.0680	4.40	1.640	.0300	2.58	1,495,000
April 11.....	gr.	sl.	.60	.....	.....	.....	2.72	.2400	.1760	.0640	7.98	1.340	.0180	3.00	2,590,000
May 3.....	gr.	v. sl.	.50	.....	.....	.....	2.41	.2600	.1800	.0800	6.38	.910	.0160	2.72	1,742,000
May 16.....	"	v. sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	3.60	.3800	.2600	.1200	9.68	.031	0	3.80	5,146,000
May 28.....	d.	sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	2.32	.2610	.2160	.0480	7.76	.930	.0610	3.24	.....
Monthly avg.	gr.	v. sl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.79	.3013	.2187	.0826	7.94	.624	.0267	3.25	3,444,000

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Effluent obtained from Bed 15, which is a contact bed, made of soft coke cinders, for the purpose of treating the septic sewage.—Continued.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		Oxygen Consumed.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
June 13.....	gr.	sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	5.20	.4600	.4440	.0160	13.04	.035	0	4.18	3,472,000
June 26 .....	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	4.48	.2200	.2080	.0120	9.96	.020	0	2.88	47,500
Monthly avg.	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	4.84	.3400	.3260	.0140	11.50	.028	0	3.53	1,759,750
July 10.....	gr.	d.	br.	.....	.....	.....	3.76	.4480	.3040	.1440	9.98	.044	0	3.64	5,610,000
July 18.....	dec.	sl.	br. .80	.....	.....	.....	2.80	.2960	.2240	.0720	10.82	.014	0	2.64	1,269,000
July 24.....	gr.	dist.	br. 1.00	.....	.....	.....	2.64	.3120	.2120	.1000	10.38	.015	0	2.92	1,271,000
Monthly avg.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.07	.3520	.2467	.1053	10.39	.024	0	3.07	2,713,667
Sept. 4.....	gr.	dec.	.95	.....	.....	.....	2.61	.3000	.2240	.0760	11.78	.050	.1000	2.44	17,860,000
Oct. 2.....	dec.	dist.	1.00	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.2960	.2400	.0560	7.00	.040	0	2.36	11,190,000
Oct. 16.....	"	sl.	.80	.....	.....	.....	1.81	.2560	.1600	.0960	6.82	.010	.0010	2.50	121,600,000
Oct. 30.....	"	"	br.	.....	.....	.....	2.08	.2560	.1760	.0800	6.70	.004	.0100	2.66	2,860,000
Monthly avg.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.04	.2693	.1920	.0773	6.84	.018	.0137	2.51	45,213,333

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Effluent obtained from Bed 15, which is a contact bed, made of soft coke cinders, for the purpose of treating the septic sewage.—Concluded.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		Oxygen Consumed.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Nov. 14.....	gr.	dec.	br.	.....	.....	.....	1.68	.3160	.2480	.0680	6.98	1.74	.0700	3.44	liquefied.
Nov. 27.....	dec.	sl.	"	.....	.....	.....	1.24	.2960	.2640	.0320	6.44	.39	.0500	3.60	5,425,000
Monthly avg.	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	1.46	.3060	.2560	.0500	6.71	1.07	.0600	3.52	.....
Dec. 12.....	dec.	sl.	br. .60	.....	.....	.....	1.58	.2300	.1520	.0780	5.78	.61	.0520	2.84	15,500
Dec. 26.....	"	"	br. .70	.....	.....	.....	1.80	.2340	.1880	.0460	4.50	.47	.0480	3.32	631,000
Monthly avg.	"	"	br. .65	.....	.....	.....	1.69	.2320	.1700	.0620	5.14	.54	.0500	3.08	323,250
Yearly avg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.72	.2996	.2311	.0685	8.09	1.001	.0250	3.03	9,390,429

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Effluent obtained from Small Experimental Filter representing a contact bed, No. 16, made of coke, for the purpose of further treating the effluent received from bed 15, making a double contact treatment.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.				Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 3	gr.	v. sl.	.50	....	....	....	1.30	.2400	.2160	.0240	6.20	1.61	.0200	2.60	3,398,400
Jan. 17.....	sl.	"	.50	....	....	....	.60	.0960	.0500	.0460	5.16	2.53	.0200	1.10	8,500
Monthly avg.	"	"	.50	....	....	....	.95	.1680	.1320	.0350	5.68	2.07	.0200	1.85	1,653,450
Feb. 28.....	d.	v. sl.	br.	....	....	....	2.40	.2760	.1720	.1040	7.88	1.31	.0260	3.30	380,000
Mar. 14.....	"	sl.	br. .55	....	....	....	1.12	.1580	.1220	.0360	4.72	1.76	.0460	2.10	197,100
April 11.....	"	v. sl.	br. .50	....	....	....	2.24	.2340	.1380	.0960	7.98	1.61	.0600	2.52	713,000
May. 2.....	"	"	.40	....	....	....	1.60	.1760	.1640	.0120	6.28	1.50	.0400	2.16	1,442,500
May 16.....	"	"	br.	....	....	....	2.80	.2520	.1760	.0760	9.92	1.29	.0320	2.66	1,320,000
May 28.....	"	"	.55	....	....	....	1.20	.2240	.1160	.1080	7.80	1.52	.0200	2.48	1,160,000
Monthly avg.	"	v. sl.	....	....	....	....	1.87	.2173	.1520	.0653	8.00	1.44	.0307	2.43	1,307,500
June 13.....	d.	v. sl.	br.	....	....	....	2.60	.3110	.2520	.0920	13.78	2.24	.0080	2.91	3,472,000
June 26.....	"	sl.	"	....	....	....	1.60	.2760	.2000	.0760	9.96	1.51	.3000	2.56	2,062,000
Monthly avg.	"	.....	"	....	....	....	2.10	.3100	.2260	.0840	11.87	1.88	.1540	2.75	2,767,000

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Effluent obtained from Small Experimental Filter representing a contact bed, No. 16, made of coke, for the purpose of further treating the effluent received from bed 15, making a double contact treatment.—Concluded.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.				Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
July 10.....	d.	sl.	.60	.....	.....	.....	2.24	.3080	.1560	.1520	10.40	2.33	.3100	2.70	2,350,000
Sept. 4.....	d.	sl.	.70	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.2640	.1680	.0960	11.74	1.54	.2000	2.20	1,674,000
Oct. 2.....	dec.	sl.	.47	.....	.....	.....	.44	.1240	.0920	.0320	6.52	1.57	.0240	1.40	2,650,030
Oct. 16.....	"	v. sl.	.50	.....	.....	.....	.42	.1100	.0960	.0140	6.78	1.53	.0060	1.58	312,500
Oct. 30.....	d.	sl.	.50	.....	.....	.....	.42	.1560	.0960	.0600	6.78	1.22	.0060	1.74	470,000
Monthly avg. ....	.....	.....	.49	.....	.....	.....	.43	.1300	.0947	.0353	6.69	1.44	.0120	1.57	1,144,167
Nov. 14.....	gr.	v. sl.	br. .85	.....	.....	.....	.48	.1560	.1240	.0320	7.02	2.42	.0030	1.74	840,000
Nov. 27.....	dec.	"	br. .80	.....	.....	.....	.70	.1520	.1380	.0140	6.42	1.72	.0030	1.84	1,387,000
Monthly avg. ....	.....	"	br. .83	.....	.....	.....	.59	.1540	.1310	.0230	6.72	2.07	.0030	1.79	1,113,500
Yearly avg..	d.	v. sl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.40	.2086	.1456	.0630	7.96	1.72	.0661	2.21	1,396,294

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Effluent obtained from Bed 17, which is a contact bed, made of cinders, for the purpose of treating the septic sewage.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		Oxygen Consumed.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 3.....	gr.	v. sl.	.50	.....	.....	.....	.70	.1920	.1460	.0460	6.20	2.41	.0080	2.36	3,162,000
Jan. 17.....	d.	"	.50	.....	.....	.....	.55	.1000	.0480	.0520	5.16	3.01	.0240	1.08	253,500
Jan. 31.....	"	"	.60	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.2080	.1380	.0700	6.50	2.01	.0560	1.98	483,600
Monthly avg.	"	"	.53	.....	.....	.....	.95	.1667	.1107	.0560	5.95	2.48	.0293	1.81	1,299,700
Feb. 23.....	d.	v. sl.	br. .60	.....	.....	.....	2.12	.2080	.1800	.0280	7.76	1.68	.0400	2.88	690,000
Mar. 14.....	"	sl.	.55	.....	.....	.....	1.12	.1040	.0900	.0140	4.72	1.71	.0460	1.70	270,940
April 11.....	"	v. sl.	.50	.....	.....	.....	1.92	.1660	.1180	.0480	7.74	3.02	.0600	2.20	899,000
May 2.....	"	"	.40	.....	.....	.....	.80	.1240	.1080	.0160	6.20	2.58	.0240	1.56	21,500
May 28.....	"	"	.42	.....	.....	.....	.60	.1520	.1140	.0380	8.64	3.49	.0300	1.80	880,000
Monthly avg.	"	"	.41	.....	.....	.....	.70	.1380	.1110	.0270	7.42	3.04	.0270	1.68	450,750
June 26.....	d.	sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	2.24	.2920	.2060	.0920	9.88	.64	.2400	2.52	20,150,000

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Effluent obtained from Bed 17, which is a contact bed, made of cinders, for the purpose of treating the septic sewage.—Concluded.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Oxygen consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
July 10.....	d.	sl.	.60	.....	.....	.....	1.28	.2400	.1880	.0520	9.80	3.90	.2400	2.24	1,060,000
July 24.....	"	"	.65	.....	.....	.....	.68	.1960	.1440	.0520	10.40	2.31	.1100	1.96	3,379,000
Monthly avg.	"	"	.63	.....	.....	.....	.98	.2180	.1660	.0520	10.10	3.11	.1750	2.10	2,219,500
Sept. 4.....	d.	dec.	.45	.....	.....	.....	.80	.2040	.1200	.0840	11.24	3.06	.0680	1.84	382,250
Oct. 2.....	dec.	sl.	.70	.....	.....	.....	.60	.1980	.1400	.0580	6.52	1.36	.0880	1.76	10,416,000
Oct. 16.....	"	v. sl.	.60	.....	.....	.....	.68	.1780	.1120	.0660	6.70	1.08	.0240	2.08	.....
Monthly avg.	"	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	.64	.1880	.1260	.0620	6.61	1.22	.0560	1.92	.....
Nov. 14.....	gr.	v. sl.	br. .85	.....	.....	.....	.80	.2000	.1680	.0320	7.08	2.38	.0030	2.26	211,500
Nov. 27.....	dec.	sl.	br. .80	.....	.....	.....	.94	.1620	.1380	.0240	6.40	1.23	.0040	2.76	5,401,000
Monthly avg.	.....	.....	br. .83	.....	.....	.....	.87	.1810	.1530	.0280	6.74	1.81	.0035	2.51	2,806,250
Dec. 12.....	dec.	sl.	.45	.....	.....	.....	.40	.1260	.1140	.0120	5.80	1.97	.0500	1.66	95,600
Dec. 26.....	"	v. sl.	.50	.....	.....	.....	.50	.1340	.1180	.0160	4.24	1.15	.0040	1.83	1,116,000
Monthly avg.	"	.....	.48	.....	.....	.....	.45	.1300	.1160	.0140	5.02	1.56	.0270	1.75	605,800
Yearly avg..	d.	sl.	....	.....	.....	.....	1.02	.1769	.1325	.0444	7.28	2.17	.0622	2.03	1,716,038

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Effluent taken from pipe receiving the combined effluents of all the regular sand filter beds, taken at the point where it discharges into the stream.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.					
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.		Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		Oxygen Consumed.	
						Fixed.		Total.	In Solution.							In Suspension.
June 10.....	d.	d.	br.	35.4	10.9	24.5	4.24	.1560	.1400	.0160	6.68	.13	.0060	2.36	469,600	
July 5.....	"	dist.	red br.	46.0	8.5	37.5	4.00	.1240	.1200	.0040	10.78	lost	.0130	2.34	5,000	
Aug. 22.....	dist.	"	.41	52.5	15.5	37.0	2.00	.1200	.0840	.0360	10.22	2.76	.1040	1.64	420,000	
Sept. 4.....	0	"	.16	47.0	12.4	34.6	1.32	.0620	.0360	.0260	9.62	2.83	.0300	.90	114,500	
Oct. 2.....	v. sl.	dec.	.21	39.8	15.5	24.3	.74	.0460	.0360	.0100	6.90	2.97	.0180	.84	129,500	
Oct. 16.....	"	dec. floc.	.23	45.4	16.4	29.0	1.06	.0860	.0540	.0320	7.00	3.05	.0300	1.19	30,000	
Oct. 30.....	sl.	floc. dec.	.23	41.8	17.1	24.7	1.40	.0620	.0340	.0280	7.38	.296	.0280	1.17	3,000	
Monthly avg. ....			.22	42.3	16.3	26.0	1.07	.0646	.0413	.0233	7.09	2.99	.0253	1.07	54,167
Dec. 12 .. .	dec.	v. sl.	.75	29.5	10.3	19.2	2.80	.1620	.1440	.0180	7.80	1.08	.0200	2.36	1,054,000	
Dec. 26.....	dist.	"	.65	26.6	9.4	17.2	3.60	.1120	.1060	.0060	5.78	.98	.0300	1.31	179,800	
Monthly avg.	"	"	.70	28.1	9.9	18.2	3.20	.1370	.1250	.0120	6.79	1.03	.0250	1.84	616,900	
Yearly avg..				40.4	12.9	27.5	2.35	.1033	.0838	.0195	8.02	2.10	.0309	1.57	267,267	

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the water of the Moshassuck River, which receives the treated sewage of the City of Pawtucket, the sample being taken above the filter fields during the daytime.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- TION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.		
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.		As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 10.	gr.	d.	blue	45.4	19.6	25.8	.1800	.4100	.2360	.1740	4.28	.049	.0060	4.80	590,000
Feb. 21,	d.	"	"	49.4	19.8	29.6	.2400	.2480	.1400	.1080	4.02	.028	.0080	5.40	.....
Mar. 20.	"	"	"	24.1	9.8	14.3	.1000	.0900	.0540	.0360	2.06	.024	.0030	2.22	4,480,000
April 18.	"	"	.47	18.0	7.0	11.0	.0880	.0660	.0460	.0200	1.59	.036	.0030	1.88	750,000
May 21.	dist.	dec.	br. .50	20.8	8.3	12.5	.1800	.3440	.1140	.2300	1.57	.039	.0075	1.92	4,955,000
June 18.	gr.	d.	blue	38.9	13.3	25.6	.3600	.5920	.3540	.2380	4.18	.020	.0002	2.96	4,245,000
July 18.	dec.	hea.	"	47.6	18.6	29.0	.5600	.4120	.3040	.1080	4.36	.014	0	3.82	990,000
Aug. 14.	"	"	.60	54.2	30.8	33.4	.5600	.6800	.4840	.1960	5.98	.017	0	4.00	2,455,000
Yearly avg..	d.	d.	.....	37.3	14.7	22.6	.2835	.3553	.2165	.1388	3.51	.028	.0035	3.38	2,637,857

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the water of the Moshassuck River, which receives the treated sewage of the City of Pawtucket, the sample being taken above the filter fields during the nighttime.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		Oxygen Consumed.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Feb. 21, 22...	d.	sl.	.50	47.2	19.4	27.8	.2800	.2120	.1320	.0800	4.24	.046	.0070	4.56	.....
Mar. 20, 21...	sl.	d.	.45	29.0	12.3	16.7	.1000	.0760	.0660	.0100	2.35	.017	.0030	2.66	.....
April 18.....	d.	sl.	.45	16.3	6.3	10.0	.0480	.0920	.0480	.0440	1.42	.026	.0016	1.54	130,000
May 21.....	sl.	iron dec.	.55	20.9	8.3	12.6	.0200	.0640	.0600	.0040	1.51	.037	.0030	1.56	10,470,000
Yearly avg ..	.....	.....	.49	28.4	11.6	16.8	.1120	.0860	.0515	.0345	2.38	.032	.0037	2.58	202,966,666

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water of the Moshassuck River, which receives the treated sewage of the City of Pawtucket, the sample being taken below the filter fields during the daytime.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		Oxygen Consumed.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Feb. 21, 22...	d.	d.	blue	44.2	18.2	26.0	.3200	.1560	.1360	.0200	3.52	.014	.0150	5.32	.....
Mar. 20	"	"	blue .50	23.9	10.7	13.2	.1100	.0900	.0760	.0140	2.04	.034	.0030	2.52	7,840,000
April 18.....	"	"	.46	18.5	8.1	10.4	.1000	.0760	.0580	.0180	1.30	.026	.0030	2.02	1,420,000
May 21, 22...	dist.	dec.	.53	22.0	9.5	12.5	.2000	.1520	.1340	.0180	1.50	.018	.0060	1.94	2,485,000
June 18.....	gr.	d.	blue	40.5	15.8	24.7	.1000	.6040	.3800	.2240	4.02	.020	.0002	3.40	3,470,000
July 18.....	dec	hen.	"	40.5	15.7	24.8	.7000	.4160	.2840	.1320	3.66	.011	0	3.46	570,000
Aug. 14.....	"	"	.55	47.6	16.1	31.5	.5600	.2960	.2100	.0860	6.42	.012	0	3.36	4,030,000
Yearly avg..	.....	.....	.....	33.9	13.5	20.4	.3414	.2557	.1869	.0688	3.21	.019	.0039	3.15	3,302,500

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the water of the Moshassuck River which receives the treated sewage of the City of Pawtucket, the samples being taken below the filter fields during the nighttime.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Feb. 21, 22...	d.	sl.	.50	51.6	21.6	30.0	.2700	.1640	.1420	.0220	4.12	.046	.0070	4.88	.....
Mar. 20, 21..	sl.	d.	.45	31.7	13.8	17.9	.2400	.0880	.0620	.0260	2.49	.025	.0031	2.92	557,380,000
April 18	d.	sl.	.45	16.9	6.6	10.3	.1020	.0620	.0460	.0160	1.31	.036	.0020	1.60	120,000
May 21, 22...	sl.	dec.	.55	22.3	9.1	13.2	.2000	.0760	.0700	.0060	1.61	.031	.0050	1.68	15,230,000
Yearly avg.....	.....	.....	.49	30.6	12.8	17.8	.2030	.0975	.0860	.0175	2.38	.035	.0044	2.77	190,910,000

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of the City of Pawtucket, giving the Average for the Years 1900-1901, Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Sewage at Different Points of the system.

(Parts in 100,000.)

	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.			As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Sewage, 1900				103.9	60.1	43.8	7.77	1.45	.74	.71	10.55	.....	.....	16.39	10,434,800
Sewage, 1901.....				93.1	52.5	40.6	8.38	1.27	.72	.55	11.76	.....	.....	13.27	19,586,263
Septic, 1900.....				62.3	30.7	31.6	7.31	.79	.57	.22	8.98	.....	.....	7.89	70,388,414
Septic, 1901.....				61.7	30.1	31.3	6.51	.81	.64	.17	8.66	.....	.....	8.66	48,032,760
Beds 10-11, 1900.....			.56	42.5	17.7	24.8	2.18	.1616	.1100	.0516	7.33	2.700	.0202	1.90	351,120
Beds 10-11, 1901....	sl.	sl.	.....	41.2	12.9	28.3	3.51	.1289	.1063	.0226	7.91	1.164	.0250	2.13	375,743
Beds 12-13, 1900.....				45.1	18.1	27.0	.98	.0665	.0443	.0222	6.98	3.630	.0137	.95	1,463,967
Beds 12-13, 1901....	sl.	sl.	.....	46.0	19.3	26.7	2.65	.1058	.0978	.0080	7.70	2.940	.0292	1.54	471,650
Bed 14, 1900.....	gr.	dec.	.....	49.5	17.0	32.5	4.23	.4080	.2863	.1217	9.00	.052	.0093	3.83	4,858,731
Bed 14, 1901	"	sl.	.....				3.26	.3630	.2790	.0810	8.15	.110	.0026	3.75	4,390,250
Bed 15, 1900.. ..				47.2	11.7	32.5	3.66	.3770	.2770	.1000	8.50	.262	.0054	3.10	3,540,431
Bed 15, 1901.....							2.72	.2996	.2311	.0685	8.09	1.001	.0250	3.03	9,890,429

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of the City of Pawtucket, giving the Average for the years 1900-1901, Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Sewage at Different Points of the system.—Concluded.

(Parts in 100,000.)

	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.				Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Bed 16, 1901.....	d.	sl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.66	.2340	.1753	.0587	6.46	1.36	.0525	1.86	323,033
Bed 16, 1901.....	"	v. sl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.40	.2086	.1456	.0630	7.96	1.72	.0661	2.21	1,896,294
Bed 17, 1900..	d.	sl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.47	.2143	.1820	.0323	6.45	1.75	.0437	1.88	547,360
Bed 17, 1901.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.02	.1769	.1325	.0444	7.28	2.17	.0622	2.03	1,716,038
Effluent at river, 1900.....			.57	50.2	17.9	32.3	1.71	.0793	.0615	.0178	9.38	2.77	.0417	1.05	183,213
Effluent at river, 1901.....				40.4	12.9	27.5	2.35	.1033	.0838	.0195	8.02	2.10	.0309	1.57	267,267
River above filter fields, day, 1900..															
River above filter fields, day, 1901..	d.	d.	....	37.3	14.7	22.6	.2835	.3553	.2165	.1388	3.51	.028	.0035	3.38	2,637,857
River above filter fields, night, 1900.															
River above filter fields, night, 1901.			.49	28.4	11.6	16.8	.1120	.0860	.0515	.0345	2.38	.032	.0037	2.58	202,966,666
River below filter fields, day, 1900..															
River below filter fields, day, 1901..				33.9	13.5	20.4	.3414	.2557	.1869	.0688	3.21	.019	.0039	3.15	3,302,500
River below filter fields, night, 1900.															
River below filter fields, night, 1901.	sl.	.....	.49	30.6	12.8	17.8	.2030	.0975	.0800	.0175	2.38	.035	.0014	2.77	190,910,000

CENTRAL FALLS SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of the City of Central Falls, the sample being taken from the receiving tank.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrites.			As Nitrates.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 2.....				169.2	110.0	59.2	12.20	2.73	1.99	.74	20.22			27.00	1,470,000
Jan. 15.....				120.4	71.2	49.2	13.60	2.35	1.56	.79	18.42			20.20	3,865,000
Jan. 29.....				124.6	77.6	47.0	11.80	1.84	1.20	.64	11.22			19.70	8,715,000
Monthly avg.				138.1	86.3	51.8	12.53	2.31	1.58	.73	16.62			22.30	4,683,333
Feb. 12.....				162.4	104.8	57.6	14.20	2.60	1.46	1.14	13.01			25.40	9,110,000
Feb. 26.....				105.6	60.2	45.4	5.20	1.24	.71	.53	7.98			14.90	2,465,000
Monthly avg.				134.0	82.5	51.5	9.70	1.92	1.09	.83	10.50			20.15	5,787,500
Mar. 12.....				99.8	61.0	38.8	4.60	1.39	1.10	.29	12.38			13.99	3,295,000
April 2.....				171.6	113.8	57.8	4.40	1.98	1.00	.98	9.76			28.50	9,320,000
April 17.				283.6	197.4	86.2	5.60	2.96	2.06	.90	15.28			46.80	12,890,000
April 30.....				211.2	142.4	68.8	20.00	3.71	1.72	2.02	24.84			27.30	30,000,000
Monthly avg.				222.1	151.2	70.9	10.00	2.89	1.59	1.30	16.63			34.20	17,403,333
May 14				131.4	73.1	61.0	10.00	1.70	1.20	.50	18.38			19.00	255,440,000
June 4.....				105.0	41.4	55.6	8.00	1.39	.86	.53	13.50			18.40	11,655,000
June 18.....				199.4	60.2	139.2	12.20	1.76	.94	.82	73.10			12.90	12,335,000
Monthly avg.				152.2	51.8	97.4	10.10	1.58	.90	.68	43.45			15.65	11,395,000

CENTRAL FALLS SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of the City of Central Falls, the sample being taken from the receiving tank.—Concluded.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.			As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
July 2.....	101.0	52.2	48.8	11.60	1.24	.95	.29	16.98	.....	.....	11.60	22,320,000
July 16.....	80.8	45.8	35.0	13.00	1.29	1.06	.23	9.78	.....	.....	11.60	22,940,000
July 30.....	96.2	56.4	39.8	11.40	1.27	.84	.43	14.18	.....	.....	14.60	25,815,000
Monthly avg.	92.7	51.5	41.2	12.00	1.27	.95	.32	13.65	.....	.....	12.60	23,691,666
Aug. 13.....	120.6	66.0	54.6	18.00	2.09	.99	1.10	13.38	.....	.....	19.90	18,910,000
Aug. 27.....	109.0	62.4	46.6	17.60	1.71	1.25	.46	15.78	.....	.....	15.20	17,930,000
Monthly avg.	114.8	64.2	50.6	17.80	1.90	1.12	.78	14.58	.....	.....	17.55	18,420,000
Sept. 9.....	69.0	37.0	32.0	7.00	.96	.42	.54	11.12	.....	.....	8.40	5,125,000
Oct. 8.....	132.4	90.4	42.0	5.60	1.08	.80	.28	12.16	.....	.....	13.70	9,965,000
Oct. 22.....	116.2	72.2	44.0	15.80	1.81	1.21	.60	13.10	.....	.....	15.90	13,020,000
Monthly avg.	124.3	81.3	43.0	10.70	1.45	1.01	.44	12.63	.....	.....	14.80	11,492,500
Nov. 11.....	211.0	134.4	76.6	20.00	3.83	1.78	2.05	17.78	.....	.....	27.30	10,410,000
Nov. 25.....	9.80	1.53	1.31	.22	15.78	.....	.....	20.30	5,260,000
Monthly avg.	14.90	2.68	1.55	1.13	16.78	.....	.....	23.80	7,835,000
Yearly avg.	139.2	82.8	56.1	11.11	1.93	1.20	.73	17.20	.....	.....	19.66	23,284,318

CENTRAL FALLS SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of the City of Central Falls, the sample being taken from the septic tank.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.			As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 2.....	75.8	27.4	48.4	10.80	.73	.48	.25	11.36	.....	.....	7.20	780,000
Jan. 15.....	73.8	30.8	43.0	9.00	.88	.71	.17	14.96	.....	.....	9.20	2,690,000
Jan. 29.....	78.6	38.2	40.4	11.00	.94	.77	.17	14.38	.....	.....	7.70	13,640,000
Monthly avg.	76.0	32.1	43.9	10.27	.85	.65	.20	13.57	.....	.....	8.03	5,703,333
Feb. 12.....	76.6	35.8	40.8	11.20	.95	.82	.13	13.64	.....	.....	10.00	1,355,000
Feb. 26.....	68.2	33.0	35.2	7.20	.78	.59	.19	10.36	.....	.....	9.70	2,180,000
Monthly avg.	72.4	34.1	38.0	9.20	.87	.71	.16	12.00	.....	.....	9.85	1,767,500
Mar. 12.....	81.2	34.4	46.8	9.20	.74	.47	.27	15.18	.....	.....	8.40	2,555,000
April 2.....	78.8	36.4	42.4	9.00	.80	.57	.23	13.45	.....	.....	9.20	2,650,000
April 17.....	86.8	37.4	49.4	9.00	.76	.50	.26	19.38	.....	.....	8.10	5,100,000
April 30.....	82.8	39.1	43.4	9.00	.72	.60	.12	15.54	.....	.....	8.20	2,460,000
Monthly avg.	82.8	37.7	45.1	9.00	.76	.56	.20	16.12	.....	.....	8.50	3,403,333
May 14.....	75.2	29.0	46.2	9.00	.56	.41	.15	19.28	.....	.....	6.00	950,000

CENTRAL FALLS SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of the City of Central Falls, the sample being taken from the septic tank.—Concluded.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
June 4.....				73.8	36.8	37.0	9.00	.74	.45	.29	19.45			8.60	15,290,000
June 18.....				82.4	27.8	54.6	8.80	.60	.43	.17	20.76			6.30	530,000
Monthly avg.				78.1	32.3	45.8	8.90	.67	.44	.23	20.11			7.45	7,910,000
July 2.....				127.0	36.6	90.4	8.60	.83	.43	.40	34.38			6.80	2,515,000
July 16.....				95.2	32.8	62.4	9.00	.91	.35	.56	16.60			8.30	1,470,000
July 30.....				103.6	28.6	75.0	10.60	.52	.42	.10	27.70			6.80	2,570,000
Monthly avg.				108.6	32.7	75.9	9.40	.75	.40	.35	26.23			7.30	2,185,000
Aug. 13.....				99.6	25.8	73.8	10.20	.58	.34	.24	24.40			10.60	1,190,000
Aug. 27.....				117.6	16.6	71.0	11.00	.80	.38	.42	24.42			8.90	1,410,000
Monthly avg.				108.6	36.2	72.4	10.60	.69	.36	.33	24.41			9.75	1,300,000
Sept. 9.....				92.0	28.4	63.6	10.20	.57	.47	.10	27.44			5.90	650,000
Oct. 22.....				102.6	53.8	48.8	9.80	1.05	.92	.13	16.40			12.70	9,450,000
Yearly avg.				88.0	34.7	53.3	9.56	.76	.53	.23	18.85			8.35	3,654,474

CENTRAL FALLS SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage Effluent of the City of Central Falls, the sample being taken from beds, 1, 2, and 3.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 15.....	d.	v. sl.	.80	48.2	12.0	36.2	5.92	.3640	.3410	.0200	11.84	.11	.0050	3.64	1,116,000
Feb. 26.....	"	d.	.80	52.6	15.4	37.2	7.04	.3160	.2160	.1000	12.82	.18	.0120	3.81	5,813,500
Mar. 12	gr.	sl.	.86	55.9	17.2	38.7	8.00	.3760	.3400	.0360	6.62	.09	.0030	4.32	490,000
April 2.....	dec.	v. sl.	.85	47.0	9.4	37.6	4.48	.1520	.1200	.0320	14.94	1.20	.0320	1.56	337,000
April 30.....	v. sl.	"	.36	62.2	14.8	47.4	3.76	.1040	.1040	0	15.58	3.68	.0200	1.04	260,030
Monthly avg.		"	.61	54.6	12.1	42.5	4.12	.1280	.1120	.0160	15.26	2.44	.0260	1.30	298,500
May 14.....	sl.	v. sl.	.36	72.4	22.7	49.7	3.20	.0720	.0640	.0080	15.84	4.38	.0160	.82	6,000
June 4.	sl.	sl.	.26	79.8	33.2	46.6	1.72	.0540	.0460	.0080	16.22	4.84	.0040	1.94	8,500
July 2.....	v. sl.	"	.20	86.2	33.9	62.3	2.24	.0720	.0580	.0140	21.28	4.13	.0060	1.74	4,000
Sept. 9.....	"	v. sl.	.19	105.7	21.4	84.3	1.96	.0540	.0540	0	30.04	5.28	.0040	.87	750

CENTRAL FALLS SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage Effluent of the City of Central Falls, the sample being taken from beds 1, 2, and 3.—Concluded.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.				Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Oct. 8.....	0	sl.	.16	79.6	25.3	54.3	1.40	.0260	.0260	.0000	20.42	4.73	.0150	.61	500
Oct. 22.....	sl.	dec. hyd.	.26	60.0	15.2	44.8	1.84	.0620	.0360	.0260	17.58	2.97	.0170	.92	.....
Monthly avg. ....	.....	.....	.21	69.8	20.3	49.5	1.62	.0440	.0310	.0130	19.00	3.85	.0160	.77	.....
Nov. 11.....	dist.	sl.	.25	69.8	13.5	56.3	1.18	.0860	.0780	.0080	21.78	2.69	.0440	1.30	No growth.
Nov. 25.....	dec.	v. sl.	.50	.....	.....	.....	3.20	.1640	.1600	.0040	18.22	1.94	.0400	3.12	6,600
Monthly avg. ....	.....	.....	.38	.....	.....	.....	2.19	.1250	.1190	.0060	20.00	2.32	.0420	2.21	.....
Dec. 16.....	dec.	dec.	br.	71.3	21.7	49.6	6.40	.4840	.4000	.0840	18.40	.23	.0600	5.04	1,815,000
Yearly avg. ....	.....	.....	....	68.5	18.9	49.6	3.74	.1704	.1461	.0248	16.19	2.60	.0199	2.20	823,996

CENTRAL FALLS SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage Effluent of the City of Central Falls, the sample being taken from beds 4 and 5.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.				Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites,	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspens. on.					
Jan. 2.....	d.	v. sl.	1.32	59.6	14.3	45.3	5.20	.2840	.2040	.0800	18.76	.79	.0500	3.30	16,500
Jan. 29.....	"	sl.	.88	56.5	20.5	36.0	6.40	.4360	.3920	.0440	12.10	1.19	.0200	3.84	2,788,000
Monthly avg.	"	.....	.....	58.1	17.4	40.7	5.80	.3600	.2980	.0620	15.43	.99	.0350	3.57	1,402,250
June 11.....	sl.	dist.	.70	85.2	21.5	63.7	2.76	.1900	.1440	.0460	27.78	3.42	.0960	1.92	69,000
Aug. 13.....	v. sl.	hyd. dec.	.39	115.0	34.4	80.6	2.16	.0920	.0720	.0200	29.58	7.03	.0140	1.06	1,565,500
Nov. 25.....	dec.	sl.	br.	.....	.....	.....	5.68	.3400	.2960	.0440	13.28	.84	.0360	3.00	76,700
Dec. 16.....	dec.	dec.	br.	54.3	12.1	42.2	6.82	.2840	.2680	.0160	16.38	.48	.0600	3.90	227,500
Yearly avg..	.....	.....	.....	74.1	20.6	53.5	4.75	.2710	.2293	.0417	19.65	2.29	.0460	2.84	790,533

CENTRAL FALLS SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage Effluent of the City of Central Falls, the sample being taken from beds 6 and 7.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension .					
Jan. 2.....	d.	v. sl.	1.10	70.0	21.2	48.8	7.60	.3160	.2700	.0460	23.64	.91	.1500	3.90	31,700
Jan. 29.....	"	sl.	.90	51.9	15.8	36.1	7.20	.3720	.3520	.0200	12.78	.19	.0340	3.44	7,347,000
Monthly avg.	"	.....	1.00	61.0	18.5	42.5	7.40	.3440	.3110	.0330	18.21	.55	.0920	3.67	3,689,350
April 17.....	d.	v. sl.	.65	55.3	17.1	38.2	2.80	.1360	.1160	.0200	15.12	2.08	.3000	1.96	968,500
April 30.....	"	sl.	.36	66.1	21.8	44.3	.60	.1840	.1600	.0240	8.32	4.63	.2100	2.06	740,000
Monthly avg.	"	.....	.51	60.7	19.5	41.2	1.70	.1600	.1380	.0220	11.72	3.36	.2550	2.01	854,350
July 16.....	dist.	dist.	.39	107.3	44.3	63.0	2.16	.0920	.0880	.0040	18.38	7.04	.0024	2.23	10,000
July 30.....	sl.	dec.	.37	96.6	32.6	64.0	3.60	.1340	.0840	.0400	28.62	4.47	.0180	1.26	3,561,000
Monthly avg.	.....	.....	.38	102.0	38.5	63.5	2.88	.1080	.0860	.0220	23.50	5.76	.0102	1.75	3,571,000
Nov. 25.....	dec.	sl.	.90	.....	.....	.....	4.80	.2520	.2320	.0200	13.96	1.24	.0840	2.26	58,300
Dec. 16....	dec.	v. sl.	.80	55.7	13.1	42.6	5.20	.2040	.1760	.0280	15.81	1.92	.0640	2.68	182,500
Yearly avg ..	.....	.....	.68	71.8	23.7	48.1	4.25	.2100	.1848	.0252	17.08	2.81	.1078	2.47	2,073,544

CENTRAL FALLS SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Water taken from the stream into which the Effluent of the Central Falls filter beds flow, the sample being taken at a point 250 feet below the city line and above the outlet of the effluent pipe.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.				
Jan. 15.	v. sl.	v. sl.	iron 1.25	24.5	5.8	18.7	.6400	.0340	.0280	.0060	4.76	.53	.0400	.62
Feb. 12.....	sl.	d.	.63	24.6	5.4	19.2	1.4800	.0620	.0500	.0120	5.28	.39	.0600	.91
Feb. 26.....	"	v. sl.	.90	24.6	6.5	18.1	1.2000	.0400	.0360	.0040	4.78	.38	.0480	.72
Monthly avg.	"	.....	.77	24.6	6.0	18.6	1.3400	.0510	.0430	.0080	5.03	.39	.0540	.82
Mar. 12.....	sl.	dec.	.36	13.2	3.9	9.3	.0700	.0400	.0240	.0160	.89	.10	.0014	.55
April 2.....	sl.	sl.	iron 1.05	17.1	4.5	12.6	.5000	.0360	.0800	.0060	3.82	.48	.0200	.68
April 17.....	d.	"	iron .90	21.1	8.3	15.8	.3000	.0940	.0820	.0120	3.08	.69	.0100	1.11
Monthly avg.	.....	"	iron .98	20.6	6.4	14.2	.4000	.0650	.0560	.0090	3.45	.59	.0150	.90
May 14.....	sl.	dec.	.90	24.0	8.2	15.8	.2000	.0340	.0280	.0060	3.22	.78	.0060	.56
June 4.....	sl.	dec.	.61	25.7	10.5	15.2	.3400	.0400	.0360	.0040	3.20	.78	.0080	1.05
June 18.....	"	"	.51	41.1	15.4	25.7	.6000	.1500	.1100	.0400	8.18	1.17	.0300	1.86
Monthly avg.	"	"	.58	33.4	13.0	20.4	.4700	.0950	.0730	.0320	5.69	.98	.0190	1.46

Bacteria per c. c.

52,300

846,300

10,000

428,150

40,000

284,000

37,400

160,700

126,500

3,782,000

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CENTRAL FALLS SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water taken from the stream into which the Effluent of the Central Falls filter beds flow, the sample being taken from the stream below the city line and above the outlet of the effluent pipe.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		Oxygen Consumed.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
July 2.....	v. sl.	sl.	.16	30.7	8.2	22.5	.4100	.0400	.0380	.0020	5.04	1.04	.0150	.46	2,500
July 16.....	"	dist.	.50	33.1	10.8	22.3	.3400	.0260	.0220	.0040	5.42	1.00	.0110	.44	10,000
July 30.....	sl.	sl.	.50	27.0	9.1	17.9	.1900	.0100	.0080	.0020	3.80	.87	.0100	.27	11,250
Monthly avg. ....	.....	.....	.39	30.3	9.4	20.9	.3133	.0253	.0227	.0026	4.75	1.00	.0120	.39	7,917
Aug. 13.....	trace	v. sl.	.30	32.1	10.0	22.1	.3000	.0200	.0160	.0040	6.22	1.10	.0170	.20	572,510
Sept. 9.....	sl.	dist.	.21	31.7	8.8	22.9	.8000	.0560	.0420	.0140	2.62	.80	.0280	.90	2,232,000
Oct. 8.....	v. sl.	sl.	.26	25.4	4.0	21.4	.2000	.0160	.0140	.0020	4.04	.72	.0140	.25	50,500
Oct. 22.....	dist.	Iron dec.	.59	28.0	8.3	19.7	.4000	.0180	.0160	.0020	5.62	.80	.0200	.28	18,000
Monthly avg. ....	.....	.....	.43	26.7	6.2	20.5	.3000	.0170	.0150	.0020	4.83	.76	.0170	.27	34,250
Nov. 11.....	v. sl.	d.	.16	24.7	7.2	17.5	.2000	.0100	.0100	.0000	3.84	.88	.0040	.17	1,250
Yearly avg.. ....	.....	.....	.58	26.6	8.0	18.6	.4806	.0427	.0347	.0080	4.84	.74	.0202	.61	475,088

CENTRAL FALLS SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of the City of Central Falls, giving the Average for the Years 1900-1901, Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Sewage at Different Points of the System.

(Parts in 100,000.)

	Color.	RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.	
		Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.			
						Total.	In Solution.						In Suspension.
Sewage, 1900	125.8	69.9	55.9	18.59	1.68	1.10	.78	19.08	.....	.....	17.30	48,215,313
Sewage, 1901	139.2	82.8	56.4	11.44	1.93	1.20	.73	17.20	.....	.....	19.66	23,284,318
Septic, 1900	92.5	32.5	60.0	9.18	.62	.47	.15	22.36	.....	.....	7.21	24,211,938
Septic, 1901	88.0	34.7	53.3	9.56	.76	.53	.23	18.85	.....	.....	8.35	3,654,474
Beds 1-2-3, 1900	72.5	15.0	57.5	3.25	.1474	.1040	.0434	19.57	2.08	.0439	1.89	56,093	
Beds 1-2-3, 1901	68.5	18.9	49.6	3.74	.1704	.1461	.0243	16.19	2.60	.0199	2.20	823,996	
Beds 4-5, 1900	71.0	15.7	55.3	2.36	.2026	.1343	.0683	20.51	2.61	.0760	2.09	195,087	
Beds 4-5, 1901	74.1	20.6	53.5	4.75	.2710	.2293	.0417	19.65	2.29	.0460	2.84	790,533	
Beds 6-7, 190062	75.6	22.6	54.0	3.19	.1640	.1310	.0330	18.64	3.84	.0895	2.15	304,213
Beds 6-7, 190168	71.8	38.7	48.1	4.25	.2100	.1848	.0252	17.08	2.81	.1078	2.47	2,073,544
Stream, 1900	26.7	5.9	20.8	.6433	.0387	.0258	.0129	5.17	.37	.0258	.68	51,760	
Stream, 190158	26.6	8.0	18.6	.4806	.0427	.0347	.0080	4.34	.74	.0204	.61	475,088

WOONSOCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of the City of Woonsocket, the sample being taken from the receiving tank.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 9.....				63.8	38.4	25.4	3.60	.84	.49	.35	5.02			10.60	2,610,000
Jan. 22.....				79.8	52.2	27.6	3.00	1.06	.46	.60	8.48			14.30	2,660,000
Monthly avg.....				71.8	45.3	26.5	3.30	.95	.48	.47	6.75			12.45	2,635,000
Feb. 6.....				74.6	46.4	28.2	5.50	.96	.44	.52	7.08			12.00	3,860,000
Mar. 5.....				121.6	56.8	64.8	3.20	1.02	.72	.30	24.56			14.70	3,500,000
Mar. 20.....				35.6	12.2	23.4	1.75	.35	.26	.09	5.08			4.70	2,900,000
Monthly avg.....				78.6	34.5	41.1	2.48	.60	.49	.20	14.81			9.70	3,200,000
April 15.....				37.4	28.0	9.4	1.21	.3760	.2080	.1680	4.42			4.12	2,380,000
May 6.....				62.2	24.6	37.6	1.60	.52	.28	.24	13.96			5.70	4,600,000
May 21.....				31.2	12.8	18.4	.84	.18	.08	.10	3.71			2.40	.....
Monthly avg.....				46.7	18.7	28.0	1.22	.35	.18	.17	8.84			4.05	.....

WOONSOCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of the City of Woonsocket, the sample being taken from the receiving tank.—Continued.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c.c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.			As Nitrites.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
June 5				35.8	10.6	25.2	1.72	.3320	.1230	.2040	7.18			2.40	3,700,000
June 19.....				53.0	17.0	36.0	1.12	.3440	.2230	.1160	11.18			4.80	1,535,000
Monthly avg.				44.4	13.8	30.6	1.42	.3380	.1780	.1600	9.18			3.60	2,618,000
July 2.....				65.6	18.4	47.2	2.00	.39	.20	.19	16.56			4.40	7,700,000
July 15.....				44.2	14.6	29.6	1.68	.28	.19	.09	9.62			2.70	17,480,000
Monthly avg.				54.9	16.5	38.4	1.84	.34	.20	.14	13.09			3.55	12,565,000
Aug. 1.....				148.8	78.6	70.2	3.50	2.40	.53	1.87	8.84			15.70	14,384,000
Aug. 14.....				70.8	39.6	31.2	2.80	.77	.39	.38	9.14			10.60	9,150,000
Aug. 26.....				69.0	38.0	31.0	5.00	.99	.47	.52	9.16			8.50	9,045,000
Monthly avg.				96.2	52.1	44.1	3.77	1.39	.46	.93	9.05			11.60	10,826,000
Sept. 10.....				81.6	47.4	34.2	4.50	.74	.88	.36	9.00			10.10	5,025,000

WOONSOCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of the City of Woonsocket, the sample being taken from the receiving tank.—Concluded.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORA- TION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Oct. 2.....				62.8	35.4	27.4	3.60	.59	.34	.25	7.76			6.00	19,040,000
Oct. 14.....				97.0	50.2	46.8	4.00	1.49	.52	.97	5.58			11.30	14,290,000
Oct. 28.....				98.6	54.8	43.8	4.50	1.40	.64	.76	6.62			12.10	10,560,000
Monthly avg.....				86.1	46.8	39.3	4.03	1.16	.50	.66	6.65			9.80	14,630,000
Nov. 13.....				110.8	72.0	38.8	3.60	1.10	.52	.58	6.66			13.80	650,000
Nov. 26.....							4.50	.81	.58	.23	5.82			9.60	2,010,000
Monthly avg.....							4.05	.96	.55	.41	6.24			11.70	1,330,000
Dec. 11.....				98.8	56.8	42.0	3.40	1.09	.50	.59	4.16			13.60	5,899,900
Yearly avg.....				73.5	38.3	35.2	3.05	.820	.389	.431	9.05			8.90	6,806,095

WOONSOCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage Effluent of the City of Woonsocket, the sample being taken from bed 1, at the purification plant of that city.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Jan. 9.....	sl.	v. sl.	.14	60.2	27.8	32.5	.0700	.0500	.0480	.0020	6.08	5.09	.1000	.68	248,000
Jan. 22.....	d.	"	.32	31.0	8.9	22.1	.8000	.0940	.0700	.0240	5.62	.58	.0840	1.48	221,000
Monthly avg.	"	"	.23	45.7	18.4	27.3	.4350	.0720	.0590	.0130	5.85	2.84	.0920	1.08	234,500
Feb. 6.....	sl.	v. sl.	.26	43.9	17.6	26.3	.3800	.0780	.0680	.0100	5.06	1.96	.2100	1.14	178,600
June 19.....	sl.	trace	.15	62.4	17.2	45.2	.1000	.0560	.0560	.0000	8.12	4.81	.0300	.56	32,250
Nov. 13.....	sl.	v. sl.	.06	68.2	30.5	37.7	.0800	.0440	.0440	.0000	5.58	5.71	.0080	.52	43,500
Yearly avg..	sl.	v. sl.	.19	53.2	20.4	32.8	.2860	.0644	.0572	.0072	6.09	3.63	.0864	.88	148,670

WOONSOCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage Effluent of the City of Woonsocket, the sample being taken from bed 2, at the purification plant of that city.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- TION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.			
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.						
April 15.....	0	trace	.05	23.5	9.0	14.5	.0600	.0160	.0160	.0000	3.24	1.26	.0100	.23	64,500	
May 21.....	0	sl.	.09	24.3	9.8	14.5	.0116	.0308	.0308	.0000	3.20	.79	.0006	.27	.....
June 5.....	0	0	.06	36.0	14.1	21.9	.0126	.0246	.0246	.0000	6.22	1.35	.0200	.27	252,000	
July 15.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.10	61.8	17.6	44.2	.0430	.0362	.0362	.0000	10.04	3.96	.0010	.41	55,000	
Aug. 1.....	v. sl.	0	.10	55.0	18.5	36.5	.0230	.0368	.0368	.0000	11.02	2.62	.0006	.44	195,750	
Nov. 26.....	0	0	.05	.....	.....	.....	.0780	.0180	.0180	.0000	4.66	3.12	.0500	.38	31,000
Yearly avg..	v. sl.	v. sl.	.08	40.1	13.8	26.3	.0380	.0271	.0271	.0000	6.40	2.18	.0137	.33	119,650	

WOONSOCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the sewage Effluent of the City of Woonsocket, the sample being taken from bed 3, at the purification plant of that city.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Mar. 20.....	0	v. sl.	.10	43.3	28.0	15.3	.5500	.0460	.0160	.0000	3.78	1.87	.0720	.58	5,921,000
Sept. 10.....	dec.	v. sl.	.31	40.8	9.6	31.2	.7000	.0820	.0820	.0000	9.86	.53	.0030	1.27	263,750
Oct. 2.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.18	44.2	15.3	28.9	.2000	.0320	.0320	.0000	5.36	3.34	.0220	.56	48,500
Oct. 14.....	sl.	"	.25	35.8	12.3	23.5	.4500	.0700	.0700	.0000	5.84	1.37	.0040	.85	1,250,000
Monthly avg.	"	"	.22	40.0	13.8	26.2	.3250	.0510	.0510	.0000	5.60	2.36	.0130	.71	649,250
Yearly avg..	sl.	v. sl.	.21	41.0	16.3	24.7	.4750	.0575	.0575	.0000	6.21	1.78	.0253	.82	1,370,813

WOONSOCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage Effluent of the City of Woonsocket, the sample being taken from bed 4, at the purification plant of that city.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Mar. 5.....	sl.	v. sl.	.16	29.1	8.2	20.9	1.0000	.0700	.0660	.0040	4.52	.83	.1600	.93	1,881,700
May 6.....	0	0	.06	29.2	10.0	19.2	.0252	.0234	.0234	.0000	4.82	.97	.0030	.23	6,000
Aug. 14.....	dist.	v. sl.	.26	45.0	12.0	33.0	.2100	.0680	.0680	.0000	10.02	1.40	.0120	.90	*
Aug. 26	v. sl.	"	.25	25.1	4.1	21.0	.4000	.0620	.0620	.0000	8.72	.24	.0100	.80	300,750
Monthly avg.	"	"	.26	35.1	8.1	27.0	.2050	.0650	.0650	.0000	9.37	.82	.0110	.85	.....
Dec. 11.....	sl.	trace	.25	25.3	6.8	18.5	.3100	.0600	.0600	.0000	4.58	.99	.0680	.69	198,400
Yearly avg..	sl.	v. sl.	.20	30.7	8.2	22.5	.3890	.0567	.0559	.0008	6.55	.89	.0506	.71	596,713

* Too numerous to count.

WOONSOCKET SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage System of the City of Woonsocket, giving the Averages for the Years 1900-1901, Grouped for Comparison of the Quality of the Sewage at Different Points of the system.

(Parts in 100,000.)

	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Oxygen Consumed.	Baeteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition, Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.			
							Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.						
Sewage, 1900				70.5	37.9	32.6	3.10	.79	.37	.42	7.32			8.83	7,558,194
Sewage, 1901.....				73.5	38.3	35.2	3.05	.820	.389	.431	9.05			8.90	6,806,095
Bed 1, 1900.....	dec.	v. sl.	.24	37.3	14.2	23.1	.3317	.0613	.0547	.0066	4.80	1.81	.0895	.81	240,050
Bed 1, 1901.....	sl.	"	.19	53.2	20.4	32.8	.2860	.0644	.0572	.0072	6.09	3.63	.0864	.88	143,670
Bed 2, 1900	v. sl.	v. sl.	.12	50.0	21.2	28.8	.0860	.0233	.0220	.0013	5.32	3.12	.0473	.60	29,966
Bed 2, 1901.....	"	"	.08	40.1	13.8	26.3	.0380	.0271	.0271	.0000	6.40	2.18	.0137	.33	119,650
Bed 3, 1900.....	sl.	sl.	.29	30.6	10.7	19.9	.3200	.0640	.0553	.0087	4.67	1.27	.0480	.89	362,500
Bed 3, 1901.....	"	v. sl.	.21	41.0	16.3	24.7	.4750	.0575	.0575	.0000	6.21	1.78	.0253	.82	1,870,813
Bed 4, 1900.....															
Bed 4, 1901.....	sl.	v. sl.	.20	30.7	8.2	22.5	.3890	.0567	.0559	.0008	6.55	.89	.0506	.71	596,713

PAWTUCKET SEWAGE.

Yearly Averages of the Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of the samples obtained from the Sewage Purification Plant at Pawtucket.

(Parts in 100,000.)

	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per. c. c.
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
Sewage.....	.....	.....	.....	93.1	52.5	40.6	8.38	1.27	.72	.55	11.76	.....	.....	13.27	19,586,263
Septic. ....	.....	.....	.....	61.7	30.4	31.3	6.51	.81	.64	.17	8.66	.....	.....	8.66	48,032,760
Beds 10-11...	sl.	sl.	....	41.2	12.9	28.3	3.51	.1289	.1063	.0226	7.91	1.164	.0250	2.13	375,743
Beds 12-13...	"	"	....	46.0	19.3	26.7	2.65	.1058	.0978	.0080	7.70	2.94	.0292	1.54	471,650
Bed 14.....	gr.	"	....	.....	.....	.....	3.26	.3630	.2790	.0840	8.45	.14	.0026	3.75	4,390,250
Bed 15.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.72	.2996	.2311	.0685	8.09	1.001	.0250	3.03	9,390,429
Bed 16.....	d.	v. sl.	....	.....	.....	.....	1.40	.2086	.1456	.0630	7.96	1.72	.0661	2.21	1,396,294
Bed 17.....	"	sl.	....	.....	.....	.....	1.02	.1769	.1325	.0444	7.28	2.17	.0622	2.03	1,716,038
Effluent at river.....	.....	.....	.....	40.4	12.9	27.5	2.35	.1033	.0838	.0195	8.02	2.10	.0309	1.57	267,267
River above plant—day...	d.	d.	....	37.3	14.7	22.6	.2835	.3553	.2165	.1388	3.51	.028	.0035	3.38	2,637,857
River above plant—night.....	.....	.....	.49	28.4	11.6	16.8	.1120	.0860	.0515	.0345	2.38	.032	.0037	2.58	202,966,666
River below plant—day...	.....	.....	....	33.9	13.5	20.4	.3414	.2557	.1869	.0688	3.21	.019	.0039	3.15	3,302,500
River below plant—night.	sl.	.....	.49	30.6	12.8	17.8	.2030	.0975	.0800	.0175	2.38	.035	.0044	2.77	190,910,000

CENTRAL FALLS SEWAGE.

Yearly Averages of the Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of the samples obtained from the Sewage Purification Plant at Central Falls.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.				AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.					
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.			Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.	
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.						
Sewage.....				139.2	82.8	56.4	11.41	1.93	1.20	.73	17.20				19.66	23,281,318
Septic.				88.0	34.7	53.3	9.56	.76	.53	.23	18.85				8.35	3,654,474
Beds 1-2-3...				68.5	18.9	49.6	3.74	.1701	.1461	.0234	16.19	2.60	.0199	2.20		823,996
Beds 4-5.....				74.1	20.6	53.5	4.75	.2710	.2293	.0417	19.65	2.29	.0460	2.84		790,593
Beds 6-7.....			.68	71.8	23.7	48.1	4.25	.2100	.1848	.0252	17.08	2.81	.1078	2.47		2,073,544
Stream.....			.58	26.6	8.0	18.6	.4806	.0427	.0347	.0080	4.34	.74	.0202	.61		475,088

WOONSOCKET SEWAGE.

Yearly Averages of the Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of the samples obtained from the Sewage Purification Plant at Woonsocket.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN.			Bacteria per c. c.	
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.		
								Total.	In Solution.						In Suspension.
Sewage.....				73.5	38.3	35.2	3.05	.820	.389	.431	9.05	.....	.....	8.90	6,806,095
Bed 1.....	sl.	v. sl.	.19	53.2	20.4	32.8	.2860	.0644	.0572	.0072	6.09	3.63	.0864	.88	143,670
Bed 2.....	v. sl.	v. sl.	.08	40.1	13.8	26.3	.0380	.0271	.0271	.0000	6.40	2.18	.0137	.38	119,650
Bed 3.....	sl.	v. sl.	.21	41.0	16.3	24.7	.4750	.0575	.0575	.0000	6.21	1.78	.0253	.82	1,870,813
Bed 4.....	sl.	v. sl.	.20	30.7	8.2	22.5	.3890	.0567	.0559	.0008	6.55	.89	.0506	.71	596,713

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

By request of the District of Narragansett a study of the character of the sewages coming from different sources in the town or district was made to determine what treatment, if any, might be given to the sewage before allowing it to flow out into the ocean.

Although the iron drain pipes carrying the sewage are extended well out beyond low water, yet much of the solid and greasy portions of the sewage would rise to the surface of the water and be washed or blown back to the shore.

A series of samples were taken through July and August, at which time the hotels were using these sewer outlets, and while the hotels were open and delivering the maximum amount of sewage.

Samples were taken from the South Pier, the Rodman street, and the Taylor street sewers.

As will be noted in the following tables, the two latter indicate that a large amount of solids is derived from the wastes coming from the hotels, notwithstanding the large amount of dilution from water coming from water closets and laundries.

An analysis of the Rodman street sample, taken on August 6th, shows an enormous amount of fats in the residue, illustrating the amount of material wasted in the running of a summer hotel.

NARRAGANSETT PIER SEWAGE.

*Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of Narragansett Pier,
the sample being taken from South Pier.*

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.					
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Solution.	Suspension.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
July 31.....				57.8	37.0	20.8	4.50	.73	.38	.35	7.04			6.20	
Aug. 6.....				fats 344.8	41.2	303.6	3.50	.83	.48	.35	10.60			6.80	30,549,000
Aug. 13.....				49.0	34.4	14.6	1.70	.43	.20	.23	5.78			7.60	53,320,000
Aug. 27.....				65.2	36.2	29.0	4.50	.71	.41	.30	5.74			7.80	5,590,000
Monthly avg.				153.0	37.3	115.7	3.23	.66	.36	.30	7.37			7.23	26,483,333
Sept. 3.....				60.2	38.4	21.8	3.50	.70	.34	.36	5.36			7.70	12,190,000
Yearly avg.				115.4	37.4	78.0	3.54	.68	.36	.32	6.90			7.12	22,910,000

NARRAGANSETT PIER SEWAGE.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Sewage of Narragansett Pier, the sample being taken at Rodman Street.

(Parts in 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.			RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.				
	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Solution.	Suspension.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Oxygen Consumed.	Bacteria per c. c.
								Total.	In Solution.	In Suspension.					
July 31.....				465.0	427.0	38.0	2.80	.61	.40	.21				7.80	
Aug. 6.....				Fats. 1228.0	496.2	731.8	2.60	1.16	.61	.55				10.50	58,900,000
Aug. 13.....				283.4	157.6	125.8	3.80	.90	.37	.53				10.50	18,930,000
Aug. 21.....				320.0	303.6	16.4	3.50	.61	.30	.31				5.80	18,600,000
Aug. 27.....				439.6	426.6	13.0	3.50	.62	.27	.35				5.40	14,980,000
Monthly avg.....				567.8	346.0	221.8	3.35	.82	.39	.43				8.05	27,852,500
Sept. 3.....				360.0	322.4	37.6	2.10	.47	.26	.21				4.90	13,640,000
Yearly avg..				516.0	355.6	160.4	3.05	.73	.37	.36				7.48	25,010,000

South Pier.....	115.4	37.4	78.0	3.54	.68	.36	.32	6.90	.....	7.12	22,910,000
Rodman St.....	516.0	355.6	160.4	3.05	.73	.37	.36	.....	.....	7.48	25,010,000
Taylor St.....	403.3	367.9	35.4	1.78	.69	.32	.37	.....	.....	6.50	17,987,000

METEOROLOGY.

It has been remarked in previous reports of the Board that the influence of the meteorological conditions of the atmosphere, as well as the floating matter suspended therein, is recognized and acknowledged by all pathologists as causes of disease; and the following tables are therefore introduced, as heretofore, for the purpose of comparing the large prevalence of certain diseases, at different monthly periods of the year, with the temperature, the atmospheric pressure, the relative humidity, prevailing direction and force of the wind, and other conditions of the atmosphere, and also the amount of cloud and rain-fall during each month of the year. All of the said diseases and monthly prevalence of the same may be found in the report upon the registration of deaths arranged by MONTHS, in Table VII of the Registration Report.

The first table is compiled from the monthly reports of the city engineer of Providence, and shows the mean, maximum, and minimum temperature of the different months, and the extremes and average daily range of the same; the rain-fall, and prevailing direction of the wind.

The second table will give a more comprehensive monthly summary of observations during 1901, including a large number of atmospheric conditions for each month, and also yearly summaries for each of the twenty preceding years.

It is condensed from the annual summary of monthly observations at Hope reservoir and the city hall, in Providence.

TABLE I.

Temperature, Range of Temperature, Rain-fall, and Prevailing Direction of the Wind for each Month during the year 1901.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.							Total Amount of Rain or Melted Snow in Inches.	PREVAILING DIRECTION OF THE WIND.
	Monthly Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Monthly Range.	Greatest Daily Range.	Least Daily Range.	Average Daily Range.		
January.....	28.9	49.5	-2.5	52.0	32.5	3.5	12.4	1.93	N. W.
February.....	24.3	45.0	10.5	34.5	21.0	6.5	12.4	1.00	N. W.
March.....	37.7	57.0	11.5	45.5	24.0	6.0	14.2	8.10	N. W., variable.
April.....	46.1	73.0	34.0	39.0	35.0	2.0	11.8	8.90	N. E.
May.....	56.9	84.5	42.5	42.0	35.0	3.5	16.5	6.85	Variable.
June.....	70.3	97.5	50.5	47.0	29.5	4.5	20.1	1.00	S., variable.
July.....	76.1	99.0	58.0	41.0	25.5	6.0	17.7	2.93	Variable.
August.....	73.2	90.5	60.5	30.0	25.5	9.5	17.4	2.56	Variable.
September.....	65.3	89.0	42.5	46.5	25.5	6.5	17.6	4.17	Variable.
October.....	53.9	74.0	35.0	39.0	24.5	9.5	16.9	2.98	N. W.
November.....	38.0	65.5	12.5	53.0	20.5	6.5	12.6	2.24	N. W.
December.....	33.0	59.0	7.5	51.5	34.0	2.5	12.8	9.40	N., N. W.
For year.....	50.4	73.6	30.2	43.4	.....	.....	.....	52.06	N. W., variable.

TABLE II.—Summary of Meteorological Observations at Hope Reservoir and City Hall, for the year 1901.

MONTH.	BAROMETER, Reduced to Sea Level and to 32°.		THERMOMETERS.				RELATIVE HUMID- ITY.	WIND.								WEATHER.				RAIN AND SNOW.								
	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Range.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Range.	Prevailing Direction, No. of Days it was								Atmosphere, No. of Days it was				Amount of Rain or Melted Snow in inches.	Depth of Snow in inches.						
									North.	Northeast.	East.	Southeast.	South.	Southwest.	West.	Northwest.	Variable.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	All others.									
																			Clear.	Fair.			Variable.	Rain or Snow.				
January.....	29.90	30.67	28.91	1.73	28.9	49.5	-2.5	52.	72	8	0	1	0	2	2	3	10	5	8	7	8	13	0	14	0	5.0	1.93†	5.75
February.....	29.71	30.25	29.23	1.02	24.3	45.	10.5	34.5	61	0	1	0	0	1	1	5	19	1	11	8	13	0	7	0	7	2.9	1.00†	10.00
March.....	29.86	30.41	29.20	1.21	37.7	57.	11.5	45.5	68	2	5	0	0	1	4	3	8	8	9	3	10	1	16	1	16	6.1	8.10†	*
April.....	29.92	30.46	29.21	1.25	46.1	73.	34.	39.	76	5	11	4	2	2	0	0	1	5	10	5	7	2	16	0	7.7	8.90	.....	.....
May.....	29.86	30.17	29.35	.82	56.9	81.5	42.5	42.	74	3	7	1	1	7	0	1	3	8	9	1	11	1	18	0	6.0	6.85	.....	.....
June.....	29.91	30.22	29.60	.62	70.3	97.5	50.5	47.	67	1	2	0	1	8	6	0	4	8	7	2	19	0	8	1	3.8	1.00	.....	.....
July.....	29.92	30.26	29.71	.55	76.1	99.	58.	41.	75	4	1	1	2	5	2	3	2	11	6	0	14	0	17	0	5.1	2.93	.....	.....
August.....	30.03	30.28	29.75	.53	73.2	90.5	60.5	30.	78	2	3	1	1	9	1	1	3	10	6	0	19	1	11	0	5.6	2.56	.....	.....
September.....	30.03	30.51	29.51	1.00	65.8	89.	42.5	46.5	74	4	2	0	1	5	2	1	6	9	6	5	10	2	13	0	4.6	4.17	.....	.....
October.....	30.08	30.65	29.42	1.23	53.9	74.	35.	39.	68	3	0	0	0	5	3	4	10	6	7	9	13	1	8	0	3.2	2.98	.....	.....
November.....	29.89	30.33	29.18	1.15	38.	65.5	12.5	53.	66	5	2	0	0	0	2	2	17	2	8	6	12	1	10	1	4.6	2.21†	*	.....
December.....	29.99	30.47	29.35	1.12	33.	59.	7.5	51.5	76	7	0	0	2	6	4	3	7	2	9	5	9	2	14	1	5.3	9.40†	5.50	.....
Means for the year.	29.83	.....	.....	1.02	50.4	.....	.....	43.4	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.0	.....	.....	.....
Totals for the year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	34	8	10	51	27	26	90	75	.....	51	145	13	152	4	.....	.....	52.06	21.25	.....
Extremes.....	.....	30.67	28.91	1.73	.....	99.	-2.5	101.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Too small to be measured.

† Snow and rain.

YEARLY SUMMARY FOR 1890.

[illegible]

YEARLY SUMMARY FOR 1889.

[illegible]

YEARLY SUMMARY FOR 1888.

[illegible]

YEARLY SUMMARY FOR 1887.

Means for the year.	30.01	1.26	49.4	....	47.	73	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	5.2
Totals for the year.	....	....	....	....	....	63	22	7	14	45	38	26	77	73
Extremes.	....	30.97	38.94	2.63	....	94.	—1.5	95.5	....	....	....	....	....	....

YEARLY SUMMARY FOR 1883.

Mean Force.

Means for the year.	30.05	1.08	48.2	45.5	72	43	31	7	11	41	51	85	70	73	45	196	17	156	11	5.1	39.54	73.00
Totals for the year.																						
Extremes.	30.77	28.88	1.80	93	-9.5	102.5																

YEARLY SUMMARY FOR 1882.

Means for the year.	30.03	1.03	49.2	46.	72	54	26	2	16	39	40	82	60	2.2	44	148	31	136	6	5.3	44.96	74.00
Totals for the year.																						
Extremes.	30.79	29.22	1.57	95.	-11.	106.																

YEARLY SUMMARY FOR 1881.

Means for the year.	30.00	1.06	49.6	44.5	73	47	33	12	9	50	47	29	80	67	80	73	51	190	28	5.1	44.79	27.50
Totals for the year.																						
Extremes.	30.80	28.47	1.83	96.	-4.	100.																

The force of the wind and amount of cloud are closely approximated in figures from 0 to 10.

The rainfall observations previous to 1886 have been corrected for an inaccuracy caused by the imperfect construction of the gauges with which they were made.

Condensed Table of Meteorological Observations in Rhode Island, 1881-1901.

YEARS	BAROMETER. Reduced to Sea Level and to 32° F.				THERMOMETERS.			Mean Humidity.	PRECIPITATION.		PREVAILING DIRECTION OF WIND.
	Mean Barometer.	Highest Barometer.	Lowest Barometer.	Mean Range of Barometric Pressure.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.		Rain and Melted Snow in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	
1901.	29.93	30.67	28.94	1.02	50.4	99.0	-2.5	43.4	52.06	152	N. W.
1900.	29.96	30.71	28.74	1.19	51.9	99.5	-1.5	49.4	47.78	152	N. W.
1899.	30.00	30.33	28.83	1.04	50.9	94.5	-2.5	45.1	49.24	138	N. W.
1898.	29.99	30.75	28.67	1.11	51.8	101.5	0.0	46.1	63.50	164	N. W.
1897.	29.99	30.84	28.98	1.12	50.8	95.0	5.5	46.5	47.63	160	N. W.
1896.	29.99	30.85	28.87	1.17	50.4	98.0	-9.0	49.0	45.91	152	N. W.
1895.	29.98	30.75	28.61	1.17	51.0	98.0	-5.0	45.5	50.81	155	N. W.
1894.	30.01	30.78	28.78	1.06	51.4	97.0	-4.0	45.4	42.27	153	Variable.
1893.	29.98	30.81	28.84	1.13	48.6	95.5	0.0	44.8	51.28	151	N. W.
1892.	29.98	30.65	28.99	1.06	50.4	98.0	2.0	43.3	37.39	156	N. W.
1891.	30.02	30.78	28.81	1.10	51.7	98.0	6.0	46.8	53.19	158	N. W.
1890.	30.00	30.88	29.23	1.00	50.4	96.0	5.5	45.4	50.60	168	N. W.
1889.	29.99	30.90	28.93	1.15	51.4	92.5	0.5	42.3	55.91	166	N. W.
1888.	30.00	30.82	28.75	1.21	48.2	96.5	-5.0	46.5	63.44	167	N. W.
1887.	30.01	30.97	28.94	1.26	49.4	94.0	-1.5	47.0	50.98	154	N. W.
1886.	30.01	30.80	28.69	1.13	48.8	95.5	-5.5	46.8	52.02	160	Variable.
1885.	29.98	30.82	28.99	1.09	48.7	93.5	-1.0	46.6	39.70	142	N. W.
1884.	30.01	30.79	28.93	1.05	49.5	94.0	-10.0	49.2	48.76	166	Variable.
1883.	30.05	30.77	28.88	1.08	48.2	93.0	-9.5	45.5	39.54	156	Variable.
1882.	30.03	30.77	29.22	1.03	49.2	95.0	-11.0	46.0	44.96	136	N. W.
1881.	30.00	30.80	28.97	1.08	49.6	96.0	-4.0	41.5	44.79	130	N. W.

Meteorological Observations for the Whole State for 1901.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).						PRECIPITATION (IN INCHES).						SKY.			WIND.
	Mean.	Departure from the normal.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Greatest daily range.	Total.	Departure from the normal.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total snow-fall (unmelted).	Number rainy days.	Number clear days.	Number partly cloudy days.	Number cloudy days.		Prevailing direction.
BLOCK ISLAND.																
January	30.8	-0.4	50	16	2	20	33	1.95	-2.30	1.01	4	11	9	12	10	N. W.
February	25.1	-6.6	39	19	10	*14	21	0.83	-3.61	0.48	5	4	16	10	2	N. W.
March	35.6	+1.0	52	25	13	7	19	5.60	+1.58	2.61	T.	10	9	9	13	W.
April	42.4	-1.6	59	29	33	1	22	6.53	+3.09	1.53	.....	16	5	5	20	N. E.
May	51.2	-1.3	72	24	36	2	22	5.93	+2.03	2.37	.....	16	10	9	12	S. W.
June	61.8	-0.2	86	30	47	17	22	2.56	-0.58	1.59	.....	6	19	8	3	S. W.
July	69.3	+1.0	86	3	55	27	19	1.24	-1.81	0.78	.....	11	4	15	12	S. W.
August	68.9	+0.7	82	11	55	30	18	3.82	+0.41	1.74	.....	10	13	10	8	S. W.
September	64.6	+0.9	81	6	44	26	20	4.07	+0.67	1.04	.....	11	15	9	6	S. W.
October	54.5	+0.7	69	10	36	26	21	3.44	-0.99	2.69	.....	6	17	10	4	S. W.
November	39.4	-5.8	64	2	14	28	19	2.62	-1.58	2.08	T.	6	7	11	12	N. W.
December	31.8	-1.9	58	14	9	19	29	8.67	+5.59	1.85	4	13	10	7	14	N. W.
Means.....	48.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.26	.....	.....	13	120	134	115	116	.....
Extremes.	.....	.....	86	.....	2	.....	33	.....	.....	2.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. W.

* On other dates also.

T indicates trace.

Meteorological Observations for the Whole State for 1901.

(CONTINUED.)

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE (IN DEGREES FAHRENEIT).						PRECIPITATION (IN INCHES).						SKY.			WIND.
	Mean.	Departure from the normal.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Greatest daily range.	Total.	Departure from the normal.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total snow-fall (unmelted).	Number rainy days.	Number clear days.	Number partly cloudy days.	Number cloudy days.	
BRISTOL.																
January.....	29.4	+0.8	47	6	1	20	31	1.21	-3.18	0.05	4	8	14	10	7	N. W.
February.....	24.8	-4.7	39	*15	12	14	19	0.55	-4.09	0.30	6	3	19	7	2	N. W.
March.....	36.4	+0.6	54	25	13	7	17	5.52	+1.68	2.61	T.	12	11	7	13	N. W.
April.....	44.8	-0.4	63	*28	34	1	28	5.88	+1.69	1.43	.....	18	5	5	20	N. E.
May.....	54.2	-1.2	75	23	40	*2	21	7.14	+3.37	.....	.....	15	10	8	13	N. E.
June.....	64.4	-0.4	86	30	49	16	21	1.21	-0.68	1.05	.....	6	20	6	4	S.
July.....	72.0	+2.3	87	3	57	27	19	3.89	+0.61	1.87	.....	9	18	8	4	S. W.
August.....	71.7	+1.8	82	*11	59	*29	20	2.56	-1.08	0.93	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	65.3	+1.8	82	6	41	26	21	2.09	+0.62	0.80	.....	10	19	6	5	S. W.
October.....	54.4	+1.7	70	11	35	*29	21	2.64	-2.28	1.50	.....	6	22	7	2	.....

November.....	38.4	-4.8	60	1	15	*28	19	1.77	-2.94	1.00	T.	7	17	9	4	N. W.
December.....	32.0	-1.3	58	14	8	22	28	9.16	+5.84	1.69	5	13	14	10	7	N.
Means.....	49.0															
Totals.....								44.22			15	113	169	83	81	
Extremes.....			87		1		31			2.61						N. W.

KINGSTON.

January.....	26.4	-0.7	50	9	-9	20	37	2.44	-3.11	0.48	6	11	10	11	10	W.
February.....	21.8	-5.2	42	*16	5	14	29	1.13	-3.91	0.53	8	3	15	12	1	W.
March.....	34.6	+0.4	53	*25	4	7	27	8.58	+3.66	3.67	T.	12	8	5	18	W.
April.....	43.9	-0.8	74	29	30	1	37	8.78	+3.95	1.90		15	5	2	23	N. E.
May.....	53.3	-1.2	81	23	35	*4	38	6.98	+2.54	1.62		13	8	6	17	N. E.
June.....	65.0	+0.2	93	30	44	*16	31	1.32	-1.00	0.61		6	16	6	8	S. W.
July.....	72.0	+3.2	93	1	51	27	28	4.05	+1.05	1.46		13	4	12	15	S. W.
August.....	69.4	+0.8	87	*11	54	*2	26	1.98	-1.36	0.76		7	9	11	11	E.
September.....	63.6	+1.1	88	6	37	26	31	4.05	+1.31	1.03		9	14	8	8	S.
October.....	52.0	+1.8	74	10	27	26	34	2.95	-2.61	2.34		5	20	8	3	N. W.
November.....	35.5	-4.4	66	1	4	29	27	3.04	-1.50	2.20	2	7	14	9	7	N. W.
December.....	30.6	-1.7	58	*14	0	22	34	10.30	+6.39	2.42	6	11	8	14	9	S. W.
Means.....	47.3															
Totals.....								55.60			22	112	131	104	130	
Extremes.....			93		-9		38			3.67						W. S. W.

* On other dates also.

T indicates trace.

Meteorological Observations for the Whole State for 1901.

(CONTINUED.)

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).						PRECIPITATION (IN INCHES).					SKY.			WIND.	
	Mean.	Departure from the normal.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Greatest daily range.	Total.	Departure from the normal.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total snow-fall (unmelted).	Number rainy days.	Number clear days.	Number partly cloudy days.	Number cloudy days.	Prevailing direc- tion.
NARRAGANSETT PIER.																
January.....	27.7	-1.2	51	9	-4	20	36	2.29	-2.72	0.45	8	11	15	7	9	N. W.
February	23.2	-5.8	41	*18	8	14	24	1.17	-3.40	0.60	8	3	25	1	2	W.
March.....	34.8	+0.4	54	27	8	7	26	7.03	+2.45	2.50	T.	12	16	2	13	N. W.
April.....	43.8	-0.9	65	29	32	*1	29	6.73	+3.20	1.70	.....	15	7	2	21	N. E.
May	52.8	-2.2	77	24	35	27	26	6.55	+2.30	1.82	.....	12	16	3	12	S.
June	64.9	-0.4	89	30	45	*17	29	1.74	-0.57	0.95	.....	6	21	4	5	S. W.
July.....	71.8	+1.9	90	1	53	27	22	2.15	-1.17	0.76	.....	10	21	3	7	S. W.
August.....	69.6	+0.7	84	11	54	29	20	2.84	-1.21	1.00	.....	8	15	9	7	S. W.
September.....	63.9	+1.2	82	6	41	20	27	3.17	-0.09	0.70	.....	11	20	3	7	S.
October.....	51.9	-0.3	70	2	31	26	28	2.64	-1.90	2.10	.....	6	19	7	5	S. W.

PROVIDENCE.

November.....	37.2	-5.9	64	1	9	29	24	2.79	-1.57	1.04	2	7	11	10	9	N. W.
December.....	31.5	-2.0	56	*14	6	22	30	9.33	+5.81	1.78	6	12	11	5	15	S. W.
Means.....	47.8															
Totals.....								48.43			24	113	197	56	112	
Extremes.....			90		-4		36			2.50						S. W.

January.....	28.6	+1.6	50	9	-3	20	33	1.93	-2.10	0.86	6	7	7	8	16	N. W.
February.....	24.4	-4.7	45	26	10	14	20	1.00	-2.84	0.80	10	3	8	13	7	N. W.
March.....	37.8	+2.7	57	25	11	7	25	8.10	+4.07	2.50	T.	13	3	10	18	N. W.
April.....	70.4	-0.6	73	28	34	1	35	8.90	+5.26			16				
May.....	57.9	-0.3	85	24	42	*2	36	6.85	+3.10			14				
June.....	71.7	+3.5	98	30	50	16	30	1.00	-2.20	0.65		4				
July.....	77.9	+4.9	99	2	58	25	26	2.93	-0.30	1.36		11				
August.....	74.6	+3.8	91	11	60	*28	26	2.56	-1.60	1.26		6				
September.....	66.5	+2.7	89	5	42	26	26	4.17	+0.93	2.20		10				N. W.
October.....	54.5	+2.1	74	11	35	*29	25	2.98	-0.76	2.00		7				
November.....	38.1	-4.5	66	1	12	29	21	2.43	-1.92		T.	4	6	12	12	N. W.
December.....	32.6	-0.6	59	14	7	22	35	9.40	+5.57	1.79	6	10				
Means.....	* 52.9															
Totals.....			99					52.25			22	105	24	43	53	N. W.
Extremes.....					-3		36			2.50						

* On other dates also.

T indicates trace.

Meteorological Observations for the Whole State for 1901.

(CONCLUDED.)

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).						PRECIPITATION (IN INCHES).				SKY.			WIND.	
	Mean.	Departure from the normal.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Greatest daily range.	Total.	Departure from the normal.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total snow-fall (unmelted).	Number rainy days.	Number clear days.	Number partly cloudy days.	Number cloudy days.	Prevailing direc- tion.

SOUTH PORTSMOUTH.

January	27.9	.....	47	17	-3	20	27	1.76	.....	1.03	2	3	17	7	7	N. W.
February	23.4	.....	40	16	8	14	22	0.55	.....	0.55	T.	1	24	2	2	N. W.
March	36.0	.....	54	25	12	6	22	7.40	.....	2.58	T.	9	16	11	4	S. W.
April	43.8	.....	69	29	32	*1	30	7.57	.....	1.55	.....	14	6	4	19	N. E.
May	53.7	.....	78	24	36	2	30	7.15	.....	1.56	.....	11	13	8	10	N. E.
June	67.4	.....	90	30	40	9	27	1.98	.....	1.47	.....	3	24	4	2	S. W.
July	72.5	.....	89	*1	53	25	27	2.50	.....	0.72	.....	9	24	0	1	S. W.
August	70.2	.....	84	11	57	*29	21	2.32	.....	0.89	.....	7	22	3	6	S. W.
September	64.6	.....	85	6	40	26	27	3.08	.....	0.74	.....	8	18	6	6	S. W.
October	53.0	.....	73	11	32	26	25	3.43	.....	2.92	.....	3	23	8	0	W.

November.....	37.3	63	1	12	*28	21	2.15	1.78	T.	2	13	9	8	N. W.
December.....	30.6	55	15	6	22	28	8.63	1.89	T.	11	9	5	16	S. W.
Means.....	48.4													
Totals.....							48.52			2	81	209	74	81
Extremes.....		90		-3		30		2.92						S. W.

AVERAGES, ETC., FOR 1901.

Block Island.....	48.2	86		2		33	47.26	2.69	13	120	134	115	116	S. W.
Bristol.....	49.0	87		1		31	44.22	2.61	15	113	169	83	81	N. W.
Klingston.....	47.3	93		-9		38	55.60	3.67	22	112	131	104	130	W., S. W.
Narragansett Pier...	47.8	90		-4		36	48.43	2.50	24	113	197	56	112	S. W.
Providence.....	52.9	99		-3		36	52.25	2.50	22	105	24	43	53	N. W.
South Portsmouth....	48.4	90		-3		30	48.52	2.92	2	81	209	71	81	S. W.

All records are used in determining State or district means, but State and district departures are determined by comparison of current data of only such stations as have normals.

* On other dates also.

T Indicates trace.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 1901.

The value of reliable reports in their various bearings, relating to the records of births, marriages, and deaths, and the items of fact connected therewith, showing the vital movements of the population from year to year, has been so frequently presented in the previous reports of this Board as to need no repetition at this time. It is gratifying, however, to be able to state that, with no exception, persons eminent in social and political science everywhere recognize the indispensable information such reports furnish, and that in every civilized country they occupy places of importance in the government reports scarcely second to any other department.

The forty-eighth report on the registry of vital movements in Rhode Island was completed and issued by the end of the year, and will be found appended to this report.

The work of collecting the data for the forty-ninth report, the enumerating, classifying, arranging, and collecting in tables for the purpose of presenting the various facts in such detail as to facilitate examination and study, has been in progress during the time of making up this report, and affords some facts which may be presented at this time.

Below will be found some of the general results of the registry of births, marriages, and deaths during 1901.

BIRTHS.

SEX.		PARENT NATIVITY.	
Males.....	5,944	Native*	4,489
Females.....	5,348	Foreign.....	6,803
Whole number of births.....		11,292.	

* Including all whose fathers were born in the United States, whether the fathers were of foreign parentage or native.

MARRIAGES.

Native born Groom and Bride.....	1,769
Foreign born Groom and Bride.....	1,175
Native Groom and Foreign Bride.....	457
Foreign Groom and Native Bride.....	445
Whole number of marriages.....	3,846.
Native Grooms.....	2,226
Foreign Grooms.....	1,620

DEATHS.

SEX.		NATIVITY.	
Males.....	4,066	Native.....	5,654
Females.....	3,900	Foreign.....	2,312
Whole number of deaths.....		7,966.	

There was one birth to every 38.8 of the population, or.....25.8 births in every 1,000
 One person married in every 56.9 of the population, or..17.6 persons married in every 1,000
 And one death in every 55.0 of the population, or.....18.2 deaths in every 1,000
 Population for 1901...^o.....437,888

The following Summary will show the rates, per 1,000 of the population, of births, marriages, and deaths for fifteen years.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Birth-rates.	24.2	24.2	24.1	24.7	26.5	25.2	26.5	26.6	25.7	27.3	26.8	25.9	25.6	25.9	25.8
Death-rates.....	19.9	20.4	19.0	20.1	18.6	20.1	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.1	17.6	16.7	17.6	20.6	18.2
Excess of Birth-rates over Death-rates.	4.2	3.8	5.1	4.6	7.9	5.1	6.9	7.1	6.1	8.2	9.2	9.2	8.0	5.3	7.6
Marriage-rates—persons married...	18.0	18.7	18.4	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.7	17.4	18.2	17.0	15.6	15.8	16.2	18.4	17.6
Ratio of number of marriages.....	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.4	8.7	9.1	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.1	9.2	8.8

The following table will present the number, parentage, and proportion to total mortality of deaths from several of the most prominent causes of death, in their order of precedence:

	Whole No. of deaths.	Percentage of deaths from all causes.	Parentage		Excess of Foreign over Native.
			Native	Foreign.	
Consumption.....	844	10.60	238	606	368
Pneumonia.....	742	9.31	324	418	94
Heart Diseases.....	685	8.60	303	382	79
Kidney Diseases.....	505	6.34	224	281	57
Apoplexy and Paralysis...	499	6.27	253	246	—7
Cholera Infantum.....	401	5.03	132	269	137
Accidents.....	346	4.34	123	223	100
Enteritis.....	343	4.31	110	233	123
Cancer.....	306	3.84	145	161	16
Brain Diseases.....	281	3.52	103	178	75
Old Age.....	234	2.94	147	87	—60
Bronchitis.....	232	2.91	88	144	56
Diphtheria.....	177	2.22	67	110	43
Influenza.....	146	1.83	79	67	—12
Typhoid Fever.....	103	1.30	34	69	35
Liver Diseases.....	100	1.26	31	69	38
Diarrhea and Dysentery..	96	1.20	35	61	26
Diabetes.....	81	1.02	48	33	—15
<hr/>					
All causes.....	7,966	100.00	3,264	4,702	1,438

LONGEVITY OF DECEDENTS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Average age in years of Male decedents.....	35.01	31.81	34.04	34.34	33.71	30.86
Female "	38.07	35.58	37.30	36.34	37.06	34.47
Total "	36.51	33.67	35.67	35.31	35.37	32.61

There has been a gradual increase during the last forty years in the average length of life of decedents, taking periods of five years each, running from about twenty-nine and thirty-two one-hundredths years, at the beginning, to thirty-five and thirty-one one-hundredths years at the ending, in 1901.

PERCENTAGE OF MORTALITY BY CLASSES.

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Zymotic diseases.....	29.81	35.00	32.41	29.53	32.24	32.34	34.02
Constitutional diseases.....	4.72	4.49	4.57	4.56	4.27	3.80	3.98
Local diseases.....	42.21	37.65	39.73	41.95	39.63	38.25	37.34
Developmental diseases.....	17.30	17.68	18.24	18.18	18.78	20.13	19.18
Violence, etc.....	5.96	5.18	5.05	5.78	5.08	5.48	5.48

RATIOS OF MORTALITY.

As compared with the year 1900 there was little change in 1901 in the proportional mortality of several of the most important diseases occurring in larger or small numbers every year.

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.—There were 7 less deaths from apoplexy and paralysis in 1901 than in 1900, and 42 more than in 1899. The number of deaths from these causes has been steadily increasing for the past thirty-five years.

BRONCHITIS.—The deaths from bronchitis were 63 less than in the previous year. Until the last five years there has been a steady increase in the proportionate mortality from bronchitis during the last twenty years, which must be attributed to something more than increased skill in differential diagnoses.

CANCER.—The deaths from cancer were 306 in 1901; 292 in 1900; 292 in 1899; 279 in 1898; and 254 in 1897. Cancer has increased considerably in its proportion of mortality to whole number of causes of death, during the last twenty-five years, and is probably due to increased facilities in diagnosis.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—There were 401 deaths from cholera infantum in 1901, as against 557 in 1899. The proportion to whole number of deaths was 5.03 per cent. For the last 35 years it has been about 6.4 per cent.

CONSUMPTION.—There were 844 deaths from consumption, or pulmonary tuberculosis, in 1901. This does not include 26 from

general tuberculosis. Added to this there were 63 deaths from tubercular meningitis, 43 from tubercular enteritis and peritonitis, 7 from tubercular laryngitis, and 7 from tuberculosis of other organs.

A decided contrast will be seen in the proportion of the different diseases, by observation of the diagram shown on page 239. Here, considering the condition for 35 years, it will be seen that consumption has exceeded pneumonia more than sixty-two per cent. as a cause.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.—The mortality from these diseases was 16 less in number than in the previous year, or 96 in 1901, and 112 in 1900.

DIPHTHERIA.—This disease had a mortality of 177 in 1901, which was 13 less than in 1900; 150 of these were in Providence county, 84 being in Providence city. The percentage to the whole number of deaths was 2.22.

FEVERS, MALARIAL.—These had a mortality of 23 in 1901, and 21 in 1900.

FEVER, TYPHOID.—There were 103 deaths from typhoid fever in 1901, and 127 in 1900. Typhoid fever, as a disease and as a cause of death, has gradually lessened in both proportions, as compared with other important diseases, during the last 20 years.

HEART, DISEASES OF.—The deaths from diseases of the heart in 1901 numbered 685, against 701 in 1900. Diseases of this organ have been gradually increasing during the last thirty-five years. See Table LXXVIII, page 245, Reg. Rep.

INFLUENZA.—The number of deaths reported as from this disease in 1901 was 146, or 109 less than in 1900. During the year 1892 there were 366 deaths from this cause.

KIDNEYS, DISEASES OF.—The number of deaths from diseases of the kidneys in 1901 was 505, the number in 1900 was 516. Diseases

of these organs have been gradually assuming large importance as causes of death during the last thirty-five years. The ratio of mortality for five years, 1896-1900, was nearly six times as large as the ratio for the years 1866-70. See Table LXXXI, page 255, Reg. Rep.

PNEUMONIA.—The number of deaths caused by pneumonia in 1901 was 742, as against 966 in 1900. Pneumonia has gradually increased in importance as a cause of death for the last thirty-five years. See Reg. Rep., Table LXXXVI, page 265.

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of deaths in 1901 was 21, 13 less than in 1900. The proportion was 0.3 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. Scarlet fever has largely decreased in epidemic prevalence and proportion of mortality during the last fifteen years, as compared with previous periods of fifteen years each.

SMALL-POX.—There were 5 deaths from small-pox in 1901, in 1900 there was one, two in 1894, none in 1893, and four in 1892. The diminution of cases, and the decrease of mortality as a consequence, has been quite remarkable during the last fifteen years. The efficacy of vaccination has had remarkable endorsement.

REPORT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES DURING 1901.

Since the year 1893 a system of reports of contagious diseases which have been reported to the health officers in the various towns and cities has been kept up by means of reports on circular postal cards to the State Board. This makes it possible to obtain a fairly comparative observation of the prevalence of these diseases during the several months, and in the course of the year.

It is admitted that not all cases of these diseases have been reported to the health officers. The physicians in two or three of the towns and cities do not make any effort to report their cases, owing to the inefficiency of the health officer and the apparent uselessness of making such reports, since no action, or only a tardy action, is taken to avail the public of the advantages accruing from the knowledge of the existence of these diseases. However, the failure to report being about the same every year, a comparison may be made.

By observation of the following tables it will be noted that the number of cases reported for *scarlet fever* were greater in 1895, and that during the year 1898 there were less than in any previous year.

The greatest prevalence of *diphtheria* during the past five years has been in 1896, the epidemic of 1895, continuing from the fall months, subsiding after January of the year following.

There have been fewer cases of *typhoid fever* reported each year since 1893 until 1898, in which year 251 cases were reported, an increase of 21 over the previous year. Since that time the number of cases of this disease has been steadily on the increase, the number for the year 1900, 475, being the largest since 1894. As this disease

may be introduced by milk or water supplies, and its prevalence cannot be determined until after the public have received the infection for a period of at least fourteen days, allowing seven days for incubation of the disease and seven days for the physician to become positive in his diagnosis, a few days must elapse before the health department is aware of the unusual prevalence and be prepared to investigate any cause which may be ascertainable. Therefore a sudden rise in numbers might occur in any one month of a year which would raise the total above the average.

DIPHTHERIA FOR 1901.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	For year.
Barrington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	0
Bristol.....	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
Warren.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1
Coventry.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
East Greenwich..	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
*West Greenwich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	5	12	34
Jamestown.....	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Little Compton..	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middletown.....	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Newport.....	1	4	1	3	0	5	2	0	3	5	8	1	33
New Shoreham...	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Portsmouth.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	2	.....	1	3
Tiverton.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Burrillville.....	0	0	0	0	4	.....	.....	0	0	9	5	0	18
Central Falls.....	3	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	2	1	21
Cranston.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	9
Cumberland.....	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	1	3	19
East Providence.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foster.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glocester.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Lincoln.....	3	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	.....	14
North Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
North Smithfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	0	1	3	5
Pawtucket.....	21	7	12	4	0	1	0	4	0	6	12	9	76
Providence.....	26	38	52	17	32	47	16	16	12	32	79	34	401
Scituate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smithfield.....	1	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	3
Woonsocket.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlestown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Exeter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopkinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narragansett.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Kingstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Richmond.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Kingstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Westerly.....	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total cases.....	71	55	81	31	43	61	19	23	23	77	121	70	675
Total cases 1900..	56	32	29	28	23	30	26	21	30	53	78	100	506
" " 1899...	18	23	22	11	19	25	16	14	23	35	41	51	298
" " 1898...	54	46	31	30	28	19	13	6	12	34	39	31	343
" " 1897...	103	47	67	59	61	48	38	59	77	147	117	70	893
" " 1896...	117	76	74	108	70	49	53	45	69	121	114	125	1021
" " 1895...	62	33	31	26	50	35	55	52	103	137	227	164	972
" " 1894...	35	17	31	22	41	32	7	10	23	33	32	58	341

* Has no health officer.

SCARLET FEVER FOR 1901.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	For year.
Barrington.....	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	4
Bristol.....	1	0	4	8	2	0	4	0	3	4	6	0	32
Warren.....	.....	.....	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2
Coventry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
East Greenwich..	0	1	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
*West Greenwich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick.....	2	0	4	5	6	6	2	1	1	2	2	4	35
Jamestown.....	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Little Compton...	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middletown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	8
Newport.....	8	2	4	7	11	4	1	2	2	1	3	3	48
New Shoreham...	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Portsmouth.....	0	2	0	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	.....	1	3
Tiverton.....	0	0	1	0	1	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	10
Burrillville.....	0	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	2
Central Falls.....	3	6	1	4	0	6	0	0	1	12	10	2	45
Cranston.....	3	4	0	4	1	1	0	0	5	8	5	4	35
Cumberland.....	11	5	3	2	0	2	5	3	2	3	0	1	37
East Providence.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foster.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glocester.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Johnston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lincoln.....	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	.....	6
North Providence	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	21	4	1	33
North Smithfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	1	5	11
Pawtucket.....	6	5	1	2	2	3	2	1	11	9	5	9	56
Providence.....	22	22	27	19	24	25	12	11	4	22	30	16	234
Scituate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Smithfield.....	1	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	0	3	8	6	6	24
Woonsocket.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlestown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
*Exeter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopkinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narragansett.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Kingstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
South Kingstown	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Westerly.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Total cases.....	59	48	59	59	52	54	29	26	35	94	76	67	658
Total cases 1900...	88	55	68	119	54	53	20	20	22	49	76	58	682
" " 1899...	33	46	48	20	43	30	25	23	65	68	91	115	607
" " 1898...	66	57	47	40	58	48	15	25	26	79	66	45	572
" " 1897...	80	47	47	51	34	57	41	35	42	77	53	63	629
" " 1896...	78	97	61	72	48	30	29	28	33	46	92	87	701
" " 1895...	168	132	118	123	69	78	56	47	55	63	87	91	1087
" " 1894...	133	95	91	70	71	53	33	33	58	77	103	122	939

* Has no health officer.

TYPHOID FEVER FOR 1901.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	For year.
Barrington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	11
Warren			0	0	0							0	0
Coventry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Greenwich..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
*West Greenwich													
Warwick.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Jamestown	0	0	0	1	0								1
Little Compton..	0	0	0			1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Middletown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Newport	1	3	3	1	0	2	0	7	10	11	7	10	55
New Shoreham...	0	0	0	0	0								0
Portsmouth.....	1	0	0			0	0	2	0	0		2	5
Tiverton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burrillville.....	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Falls.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	6
Cranston	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	7
Cumberland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
East Providence.													
Foster.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glocester.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Johnston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		1
North Providence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
North Smithfield								0	0	0	0	0	0
Pawtucket.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	4	4	0	16
Providence	11	8	10	7	6	7	3	7	12	22	25	21	139
Scituate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smithfield.....	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	1	1
Woonsocket.....													
Charlestown.....					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
*Exeter.....													
Hopkinton.....													
Narragansett.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Kingstown	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Richmond.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
South Kingstown	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	5	6	0	0	16
Westerly	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	11
Total cases.....	19	17	14	14	12	12	8	24	35	48	43	47	293
Total cases 1900...	12	7	11	6	10	16	9	27	71	171	83	52	475
" " 1899...	7	8	13	5	10	10	24	40	89	50	32	38	326
" " 1898...	20	20	33	18	10	6	8	16	28	39	25	28	251
" " 1897...	18	9	6	8	12	9	5	21	33	39	35	35	230
" " 1896...	33	17	21	14	9	13	19	46	65	31	31	26	325
" " 1895...	104	35	15	18	8	13	30	25	34	46	53	90	471
" " 1894...	61	27	54	23	25	14	13	54	59	76	55	31	492

* Has no health officer.

TUBERCULOSIS.

*Examinations of Sputum for Tuberculosis, from January 1, 1901, to
January 1, 1902.*

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS.	Total.	Tubercle Bacilli present.	Tubercle Bacilli absent.	Past cases in family.	Present cases in family.
Bronchitis	121	31	90	22	6
Bronchitis, chronic.....	35	11	24	14	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	465	255	210	103	4
Suspected tuberculosis, no diagnosis given	39	12	27	6	.....
Tubercular laryngitis.....	14	7	7	4	.....
Tubercular meningitis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Hemorrhage of lungs.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Asthma.....	5	2	3	.....	.....
Pneumonia (after).....	12	2	10	3	.....
Influenza.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Pleurisy.....	12	3	9	.....	.....
Catarrh.....	4	1	3	.....	.....
Trachetis.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Pharyngitis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Scrofula.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid fever (after).....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Endocarditis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Pyelitis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
"Slow fever".....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	720	327	393	154	11

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of examinations of sputum.....	720
Number in which tubercle bacilli were found.....	327
Number in which tubercle bacilli were not found.....	393

During the year there were 720 specimens of sputum submitted for examination, with the supposition on the part of the attending physician that tuberculosis might be a factor in the causation of the symptoms of the patient.

Of these cases, in 465 the clinical symptoms present were sufficiently distinctive to lead the physicians to believe that tuberculosis of the *lungs* was present. In 255 of these cases the examination of the specimen of sputum showed the presence, in greater or lesser quantity, of tubercle bacilli. This would make 55 per cent. of cases where the clinical diagnosis coincided with the bacterial findings, while in 210 cases, or in 45 per cent., the bacilli of this disease were not found. While this negative result is of value, yet it does not carry the weight of a distinct negative, as to the actual presence of the disease, for it is possible to obtain from the patient a specimen of sputum which is composed of only the saliva and secretions from the larynx, and containing none from the air passages in the lungs. The organisms may also be present at times, in the lung, either lying dormant or encapsulated, and will not be discharged into the air passages, and become a part of the sputum, until a degenerative process is set up which breaks down the tissues about the organisms and sets them free.

In the 14 cases of tubercular laryngitis 7 were positive. The application of this method of diagnosis is especially valuable in this form of the disease, inasmuch as the appearance of the larynx may indicate the presence of ulcerative processes, and the formation of tubercles from other causes.

It is of especial value in these cases, for the organism may not as yet have invaded the lung, but if the cases are neglected, they may readily be carried to the lung or intestine, and there propagate the disease.

It is of interest to note that, of 181 cases of chronic and acute bronchitis, in 42 cases the diagnosis was erroneous, and the presence of tuberculosis was established in the bronchi, if not, also, in the lungs. The constitution of the patient, however, being suffi-

ciently strong, as yet, to prevent the invasion of the organisms into large areas, the symptoms present were not sufficiently distinct, or alarming, to warn the physician of the dangerous element which was present. In 43 instances, where the diagnosis of bronchitis was made, there had been other cases of the disease in the family.

RECORDS OF ALL CASES OF DEATH BY CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE.

As a part of the investigation of the subject of tuberculosis in man, a card catalogue record of all deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis has been arranged. At present this data is available from the commencement of the year 1890, and is completed to date. This division of the work affords much interesting material for study. The number of deaths for the different years was as follows:

Deaths in 1890.....	911
“ “ 1891.....	814
“ “ 1892.....	848
“ “ 1893.....	812
“ “ 1894.....	825
“ “ 1895.....	839
“ “ 1896.....	846
“ “ 1897.....	777
“ “ 1898.....	886
“ “ 1899.....	972
“ “ 1900.....	987
“ “ 1901.....	990
<hr/>	
Total.....	10,507

These 10,507 cases are recorded on cards with the following data: Name, address, age, color, married, single, or widow, name before marriage, and date of death. By collecting the names in this way it is observed that certain names recur at varying periods of time, and by looking up the individual case further it will be found that

this death has occurred in a family where previous deaths from consumption have taken place, the address in many cases being the same.

In many instances there were two cases occurring in the same family; in other instances, three and four cases.

Should the records go back for more years, a larger number would be discovered.

In addition to the card catalogue of the names of the decedents, a separate card catalogue of the *premises* where the death occurred has been kept, and thus it is possible to ascertain when any particular house may have, by chance, been infected with this disease. It is further possible to ascertain if more than one case has occurred in any one house.

EXAMINATION FOR THE CONTROL OF DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 1901 there were 1,638 cultures examined for the presence of diphtheria. Of this number the Klebs Loeffler bacillus of diphtheria was found in 564 cases, 407 of these showing a pure, unmixed culture of Klebs Loeffler, and 157 a mixture with micrococci. The bacilli were absent in 1,074 cases.

The membrane in the suspected cases was located on the tonsils in 473 cases, on the pharynx in 19 cases. There were other cases already in the same family in 282 cases.

The duration of the disease before the disappearance of the bacilli from the culture is shown in the table.

In the 2 cases where it remained for one day only, it may be explained that although there may have been an error in the microscopic examination, yet it is possible that the second culture may have been from the secretions on the tongue and not from the back of the throat.

The patient usually recovers his strength and the symptoms of the disease may subside in a few days, and yet the bacillus of diphtheria remain growing in the throat. The patient having had the disease has become immune against the toxine produced by the bacilli. These bacilli, although attenuated, may last for a long time in this throat. If they are transferred to the throat of another person whose system is non-resistant against the invasion or growth of this organism, as with all other pathogenic organisms, they may take on renewed strength and become of a virulent character in the second throat.

DIPHTHERIA.

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS.	RESULTS.										LOCATION.						DURATION.						
	Total number primary cultures examined.	K. L. present.	K. L. pure.	K. L. Mic.	Total number K. L. absent.	Mic.	Mic. and strep.	Mic. and bacilli.	Bacilli.	Unsatisfactory.		Tonsils.	Pharynx.	Tonsils and pharynx.	Other parts of throat.	None seen.	None given.	Other cases in family.	One day.	Few days.	One week.	Weeks.	(One month or more.
										Contam.	No growth.												
Tonsilitis.....	201	43	29	14	158	129	7	7	10	1	4	149	0	4	3	31	14	25	82	112	5	1	.....
Follicular tonsilitis.....	123	28	21	7	95	66	6	8	9	3	3	96	.....	2	1	12	12	14	39	72	8	4	.....
Diphtheria.....	336	182	132	50	154	115	2	7	7	6	16	188	15	34	22	30	47	76	110	174	22	28	2
Pharyngitis.....	35	7	5	2	28	22	0	1	1	0	4	3	2	2	2	23	3	6	17	11	2	3	.....
No diagnosis—S. D.....	140	24	17	7	116	93	9	1	6	2	5	14	1	1	1	21	102	9	30	106	4	.....	.....
Croup.....	9	3	1	2	6	3	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	4	2	3	.....	.....
Sore throat.....	33	10	7	3	23	18	3	2	0	0	0	14	.....	1	2	10	6	4	10	16	7	.....	.....
Scarlet fever.....	7	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....
Precautionary.....	265	16	9	7	249	194	20	6	19	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,149	314	222	92	835	646	54	27	52	16	40	473	19	44	33	130	185	282	294	497	51	37	2

Secondary cultures.....

489 250 185 65 239 176 16 11 10 14 12

Total number of cultures examined, 1,638.

Number of cases in which 2nd culture was taken.....	122
“ “ “ 3d “ “ “	55
“ “ “ 4th “ “ “	36
“ “ “ 5th “ “ “	15
“ “ “ 6th “ “ “	12
“ “ “ 7th “ “ “	6
“ “ “ 8th “ “ “	5
“ “ “ 9th “ “ “	1
“ “ “ 10th “ “ “	2

Duration of Disease in Secondary Cultures.

One day.....	2 cases.	
Few days.....	24 “	Number of cases in which secondary
One week.....	36 “	cultures were taken and patient
Few weeks.....	106 “	was not ill.....
Month or more.....	61 “	25

Of the 314 primary cultures found to be positive, in 79 cases the presence of the bacilli had already been found in the throat of some other member of the family.

One case started December 21, with a suspicious case in family, and membrane on larynx ; sent in as a “cautionary culture.” K. L. found and continued until the 9th culture, February 12, 1901—57 days.

EXAMINATION FOR WIDAL REACTION IN TYPHOID FEVER CASES.

Continuing the work commenced during the previous year for the testing of blood specimens from cases of suspected typhoid fever, its value was shown by advantage taken of the opportunity for the Widal test by physicians throughout the State.

While confirming a diagnosis of typhoid fever in cases where the symptoms were sufficiently distinctive, the test was also of service in establishing the presence of the disease in many cases that were obscure and in which the symptoms were similar to other febrile conditions extending over a period of time.

The following table gives the number of examinations made during the year and also those of 1900, and also the results found:

	1900.	1901.
Positive.....	43	70
Negative.....	91	102
Doubtful.....	8	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	142	175

WORKING OF THE MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT.

AMENDMENT OF THE MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT.

The original bill governing the practice of medicine in this state was passed at the January session of the legislature in 1895.

The law provided, under Chapter 1353 of the Public Laws and Chapter 165 of the General Laws, as revised in 1896, as follows:

SECTION 1. That a register of physicians be kept, by the city and town clerks, of all physicians who are duly qualified and who are registered in the respective towns.

SEC. 2. Provided that the practice of medicine is unlawful without registration of certificate of authority, and provided also for the registration of data as to the person registering.

SEC. 3. Specified that the State Board of Health should issue the certificate to physicians who possessed the following qualifications:

1st. A diploma from a reputable and legally chartered medical college, endorsed as such by the State Board of Health.

2nd. Satisfactory evidence from the person claiming the same that such person was reputably and honorably engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the State prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

Any person not possessing the diploma and not having been in practice in this State three years prior to its passage should be required to submit himself to such examination as said Board may require, and such person if qualified should receive the certificate entitling him to practice medicine. Also that a fee of ten dollars should be paid for each such examination. Also that two dollars should be paid for a certificate issued under either three of the conditions provided.

SEC. 4. Provided that no itinerant doctor may register.

SEC. 5. Provided that the Board may refuse to issue a certificate, or revoke a certificate issued, when the individual was guilty of unprofessional conduct likely to deceive and defraud the public. Also provided for appeal from the decision to the supreme court.

SEC. 6. Provided that no discrimination shall be made against any school or system of medicine, nor against surgeons of the United States Army or Navy or the Marine Hospital Service; nor was the law to apply to physicians who were legally qualified to practice in another State but who were called to see a particular case in this State, but who did not open an office in this State where they might receive calls.

SEC. 7. Provided that it should be the duty of the State Board of Health to bring cases of infringement of the law to the attention of the courts.

SEC. 8. Provided that any person living in this State, or any person coming into this State who should practice medicine or surgery, or attempt to practice medicine or surgery in any of its branches, or who should perform or attempt to perform any surgical operation for or upon any person within the limits of this State for reward or compensation, in violation of the provisions of this law, should, upon conviction thereof, be fined fifty dollars, and upon each and every subsequent conviction should be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned thirty days, or either or both, in the discretion of the court; and in no case, where any provision of this law has been violated, should the person so violating be entitled to receive compensation for services rendered. To open an office for such purpose, or to announce to the public in any other way a readiness to practice medicine or surgery in this State, was to engage in practice of medicine within the meaning of the law.

Under this law all physicians who had been practicing in this State and all who subsequently located here complied with the law and were duly registered.

A few exceptions to this rule were arrested and prosecuted before the courts, and when convicted were fined.

It was found, however, after the law had been in force six years,

that certain persons had been enabled to practice medicine and surgery upon the people of the State without a certificate, and owing to the form of the law were able to evade the penalties for so doing.

The mistakes and negligence of a sect called Christian Scientists had caused much suffering and distress and death, without any care or assistance by available medical or surgical remedial measures.

Certain persons had endeavored to practice by offering to do so free from fee or reward, obtaining their compensation through the sale of remedies, the price of which would be equal to or greater than the price which would be charged for advice and medicine combined.

Acting upon the experience acquired, a law was framed which should include all forms of attempts to assume the responsibility of the medical and surgical welfare of the public, and should include all acts in which the responsibility of life and death was assumed by an individual.

This was necessarily intended to reach a large class of charlatans who fed not only upon the public purse but upon the feelings and strength of the gullible sufferers who, yielding up their boardings, or mortgaging their hard earned property, sacrificed their all upon the unfounded promise of a stranger that a cure would be effected—no matter what the malady nor how near to death's door the patient might be. Innumerable instances were and are now constantly brought to the notice of the department. Sums of money reaching up into the many hundreds have been filched from laboring men by charlatans who have left their patients without means of support for themselves and large dependent families, the patients dying within a short time.

Necessarily a law covering this class must include the faith healer, the "Little Feather Girl," the hoodoo doctor, and the Christian Scientist.

A bill fully covering all these conditions was presented, and met with a flood of opposition by this new and strange sect who claimed that in the land of Roger Williams, where free and religious liberty is the foundation, base, pillar, and pilaster of all who dwelt therein, any

one who had a religious belief, no matter how disastrous to self and the community, should be permitted to undertake to care for any ills which might come to any one believing, also to deny the existence of decaying humanity, to declare the impossibility of death, and to allow suffering and neglect to follow in their wake.

The secretary of the Board appeared in favor of the bill before the committee having charge of the hearing of the bill, while many people, some of them socially respected, were present in opposition to the bill. The committee did not see its way clear to recommend the bill in the form presented. The mind curists did not object to a correct form of medical supervision for others than themselves, and with the compromise that their sect or others believing likewise might be exempt from any legal control, the bill was amended and passed.

The provisions of the amended medical practice bill which was passed at the November session of 1901 was a modification of the existing law only in certain sections, as follows:

SEC. 3. Authority to practice medicine under this chapter shall be a certificate from the state board of health, and said board shall, upon application, after examination, issue a certificate to any reputable physician who intends to practice medicine or surgery in this state and who shall present himself before the state board of health and pass in a satisfactory manner such examination as said board may require. Any physician so presenting himself shall pay to said board the sum of ten dollars (\$10) for each examination, and said fee shall in no case be returned, but shall be applied to pay the expenses of said board of health in conducting such examinations. Each certificate so issued shall be signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of said board and shall be attested by the official seal, and not more than two dollars (\$2) shall be charged for a certificate.

It will be noticed that a change from the original law provides for the issuance of a certificate only on passage of a successful examination before the Board. No diploma is required, and no certificate is to be issued simply upon the presentation of a diploma, no matter in how good standing the college issuing the diploma may be before the Board.

As had been the experience of other States requiring an examination, it had been found that many students who had graduated from schools in good standing as rated before all boards, and had received diplomas, were unable to pass the examinations presented to them and in which a majority of applicants were successful. This suggested something radically wrong with the issuance of diplomas. On the other hand many students who had graduated from schools which had no-standing before the board, and which gave a limited course of instruction, proved individually to have acquired sufficient information from a poor course to pass the requirements of States which required an examination for the issuance of a certificate.

The law as changed placed the merits of the condition upon the individual applicant to be decided by the board, which is responsible to the public which it represents, and not upon favoritism or conditions which might prevail at the graduation of an individual from any or all colleges.

This section also disposed of the possibility of a successful application of a "time limit" man, or one who had been in practice three years before the enactment of the original law. After six years all who unfortunately were entitled to that privilege had been accommodated. All the original herb doctors, quacks with patent cure-alls, men with specific remedies for all diseases which man has, men who were willing to take any responsibility—none of these men could after this period be deprived of a distinct and honest (?) business and thus be deprived of his bread and butter and his support, no matter how much the confiding public might be imposed upon by this support.

Section 5 was so modified as to provide that a certificate might be revoked from one who had been guilty of violating the laws of the state, or "for any fraud or deception committed in obtaining such certificate." This was found desirable as the result of the revocation of a certificate of a man who had borrowed a diploma from a physician who had the same name and who had attended the same college. This man had continued in practice for over a year, and while numer-

ous reports that his methods of practice showed an ignorance of medicine which was evident to the laity, had been received, yet the Board was not in possession of evidence until he had imposed upon the public for over a year. The certificate was revoked, and the man departed to other fields.

Another change provided that revocation might follow "for any other cause which in the opinion of said board shall render the holder of such certificate an unfit person to practice medicine in this state."

This would probably include persons who by their repeated demonstrations of ignorant practice might prove a serious menace to the people upon whom they practiced. Also such persons who by their personal habits of intemperance or immoral conduct, or by illegal practices from a medical standpoint, might be a source of detriment to the public weal and health.

This section also conferred upon the individual members of the Board the power and dignity of administering oaths to any witnesses in proceedings brought before the Board, empowered the Board also to summon witnesses by subpoena and to compel such witnesses to attend and testify in the same manner as witnesses are compelled to appear and testify in either division of the supreme court. It also authorized the Board to compel the production of "all papers, books, documents, records, certificates, or other legal evidence that may be necessary or proper for the determination and decision of any question," and provides also a penalty for non-compliance with these demands, providing also for punishment for contempt in like manner as before the supreme court.

These requirements and penalties appear to place in the hands of a board, not versed in legal decisions and actions, almost an arbitrary power, and at first thought would appear to be too general and too inclusive.

With the present composition of the Board there should be no fear that this privilege or authority would be abused or improperly used, and it would not be the best policy of the Board to take improper or autocratic advantage of these privileges, for by so doing it might

defeat the successful administration of its work in this line.

Yet cases had occurred in the form of hearings before the Board where this authority was necessary for a true presentation of the evidence presented before the Board.

If at any time the authority is abused amendments would and should readily be enacted, revoking this power.

In this amended law provision was made for *subpœne duces tecum*, upon the suggestion of the secretary of the Board. Also false swearing would be deemed perjury, with the attendant penalties.

Provision was also made that any decision or ruling against the defendant, applicant, or practitioner revoking his certificate, or refusing the issuance of a certificate, should be objected to before the supreme court within a specified time, namely within ten days after receiving notice of the decision of the Board.

Section 6 was so modified as to provide that a physician legally qualified in another State should practice on the individual case in this State *only* when in consultation with a qualified physician registered in this State.

This provision was necessitated by the fact that certain charlatans residing in a neighboring State, and some of them very near the border, were in the habit of visiting all parts of the State, imposing their methods of extortion and malpractice upon the gullible people in this State, and as they came to see "only individual cases" although these might be numerous, and although they opened no office in the State, yet made appointments to meet their patients at the residence of the victim.

Previous to the changes in the law made at this time (1901) section 7 had been modified so as to require the secretary of the Board to be the prosecuting officer instead of the Board as a whole, and also provided that the Secretary should not be required to give surety for costs. This made it specific as to who should bring the case before the courts, and did not leave it with the chance of the police department being the prosecutor or not as it might please that department.

Much indecision has always been associated with the law of almost

every State as to what constituted the practice of medicine, therefore section 8 was materially modified to include as far as would be allowed by the legislature the conditions or acts which constituted the practice of medicine.

It was provided that anyone receiving compensation for their services for relief or aid in the form of the practice of medicine and surgery, or anyone with the intent of receiving any bonus, gift, or compensation for services rendered, would be considered as engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery.

It also provided that if this compensation was received directly or *indirectly* the offence was equally culpable. This was necessitated by the action of certain persons who would open a drug store, or advertise "consultation free," and receive their compensation indirectly through the sale of some article or articles or drugs from the store where the consultation was held.

Section 8 also provided that the use of the title of doctor or any abbreviation thereof, or M. D., or any other title or designation implying the practice of medicine, "or in any other way," before the public, would be considered guilty of a misdemeanor if the person was not duly registered to practice in this State.

With these amendments and modifications of the law as originally established it was hoped that a class of irresponsible charlatans might be held in check from their schemes of extortion and in their practices of causing continued and unrelieved suffering. Of course those who offered to cure disease or attempted to do so by spiritual or imaginative means could not be included in this law.

The full text of the law as amended will be found in the Appendix.

ATTEMPT TO CREATE AN EXAMINING BOARD OF OSTEOPATHY.

At the January session of the legislature a bill was introduced providing for the creation of a board of examiners for the issuance of licenses to practice osteopathy. This bill also provided that the

practice of osteopathy did not constitute the practice of medicine within the meaning of the existing medical practice act.

The resolution was as follows:

AN ACT REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The system, method, or science of treating diseases of the human body commonly known as osteopathy is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine by drugs within the meaning of Chapter 165 of the General Laws and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto, and not subject to the provisions thereof.

SEC. 2. Any person having a diploma regularly issued from any legally incorporated and regularly conducted school of osteopathy, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student at such school for at least four courses of study of five months each before graduation, shall have authority to treat diseases according to such system and collect fees for such service: *Provided*, that after presenting his diploma to the examining board hereinafter mentioned, and having passed a satisfactory examination before said board in the following branches, to wit, anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, surgery, chemistry, and the practice of osteopathy, he shall be granted a certificate to that effect and shall be registered as a qualified osteopathic physician. A fee of ten dollars shall be paid such board by each applicant before the examination is had. The certificate granted shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the city or town in which the applicant proposes to practice, for which he shall pay the fee of one dollar.

SEC. 3. The certificate provided for in the preceding section shall entitle the practitioner to all the rights and privileges accorded a physician or doctor of medicine under the laws of the state, but shall not authorize the holder to prescribe or use drugs in his practice, nor to perform major or operative surgery.

SEC. 4. Within thirty days after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint a board of examiners of three in number. The members of said board shall be graduates of a regularly conducted and reputable school of osteopathy and of good moral and professional character, whose duties it shall be to examine such applicants as present themselves for examination to practice osteopathy in this state. The term of office of such members shall be three years: *Provided*, that one member shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and subsequently each appointment shall be for the full term

of three years. Any vacancy that may occur for any cause on the board shall be filled by the governor.

SEC. 5. The fees paid such board shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of such board and as full compensation to its members for their services.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall attempt to practice or use the system, method, or science of osteopathy in treating diseases of the human body without having complied with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any legally authorized practitioner of medicine or surgery of this state from curing or relieving diseases with or without drugs or by any manipulation by which the disease may be cured or alleviated.

SEC. 7. Any corporation organized under the laws of the state of Rhode Island for the purpose of establishing, conducting, and maintaining a college of the science of osteopathy shall have authority to confer on the graduates of such college the degree of "doctor of osteopathy" or "diplomat in osteopathy," together with such other privileges and powers as are usually granted to and exercised by scientific institutions of learning.

SEC. 8. Any resident of this state at the time of the passage of this act who holds a diploma regularly issued from any legally incorporated and regularly conducted school of osteopathy, and who has been in personal attendance as a student at such school for at least four courses of study of five months each before graduation, shall be entitled to practice osteopathy in this state without further examination; and shall be entitled to receive from the board of examiners mentioned in section four of this act a certificate of the facts mentioned in this section, upon payment to said board of a fee of ten dollars: *Provided*, that said certificate shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in section two of this act.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

For a year or two previously there had been established in the city of Providence a school of osteopathy. It was located in one of the office buildings on one of the principal streets and occupied two or three rooms, some of which were devoted to the reception of patients and for treatment. The school advertised freely and had a number of pupils, or students, and a number of patients.

The school was duly incorporated, and a certain number of the incorporators were members of the same family and were also instructors in the school. One physician who was duly registered to practice in this State was enrolled among the instructors.

The bill was evidently introduced at the request of the incorporators of the school, and was evidently intended for their personal advantage as well as for the protection of osteopathic practitioners against prosecution for practice of medicine, and also to prevent the practice of osteopathy by anyone who might claim the title of osteopathic physician.

A hearing was given by the House Committee on Judiciary, at which the president of the school, assisted by an attorney, presented the reasons for asking for this form of legislation. It was claimed that osteopathy was a form of practice in cure of disease which required special knowledge and instruction such as could be given only in a school of osteopathy; that it was capable of curing all forms of disease; that many diseases incurable by the ordinary methods used in medicine and surgery might be cured by this new method; that the courses given in this study at the school in Providence fitted a graduate with knowledge equal to any medical school in the country, and a graduate was fully competent to undertake the care of any medical or surgical case to which he might be called; that there were charlatans and irregulars who professed to have an osteopathic education but who were not competent, and that the graduate of this school and graduates of other properly conducted schools in other States should also be protected from the dangers arising from the practice of incompetent osteopaths. The president of the school, Dr. Riley, in response to a question from the chairman of the committee, in explaining what osteopathy means, stated that osteopaths do not believe that a dose of medicine is necessary. "We believe," he said, "that a free flow of the fluids of the body is health, and that an obstructed flow is disease. We believe that the artery and the nerve should be co-ordinate, and that the force of one should be equal to the force of the other. We believe that if a man is suffering from muscular rheumatism in the right shoulder the right shoulder is what should be treated, and that is more direct than by treating it by means of medicine taken into the stomach. We believe that it is shorter to go to Pawtucket in a direct line than by way of Boston.

"We have been practicing since 1872. This osteopathy was discovered by a man of good standing, an old army surgeon. We believe we have a right to recognition. If it does no good, it at least does no harm. We believe that objection has never been urged. We argue, therefore, that the restrictions going about us should not be as rigid as those which surround those administering drugs and medicines. I claim that the rights of the osteopath should be respected. I believe that we should not be of concern to the medical profession at all, any more than the barber or the innkeeper. We do not claim that we can cure every disease, but we do claim that we have a right to practice. We claim that we must be able to cure, or we can't have patronage.

"It is claimed that our science is mysterious; not at all. It is not as mysterious as that followed by the regular physicians, who use drugs and send you to the drug store with Latin formulæ. We use no drugs or knives, and if there is any mystery it is on the part of our brethren. But the latter condemn our practice by saying that it is a fad and a fake and will soon peter out. We simply ask that we be given the right to practice this form of treatment as others practice theirs."

"I understand that you do not use medicine at all?" said Judge Blodgett.

"Not at all" said Dr. Riley. "We claim that our doctors are as well posted in physiology and what they are going to practice as the physicians of the other schools."

"What do you do?" inquired Judge Blodgett. "You have told us what you do not."

"We treat by manipulation" said Dr. Riley. "We make a thorough physical examination, and then we correct such faults as we find existing."

"How would you treat a right arm in which there was rheumatism?" inquired Judge Johnson.

"We should treat the nerves leading to the arm, or such nerves as we found affecting the arm," replied Dr. Riley.

"Could you reach those nerves by external manipulation?" inquired Judge Blodgett.

"We could," Dr. Riley replied.

It was also explained by one of the petitioners for the bill that he knew of remarkable cures resulting from the treatment given by osteopaths. "Osteopathy was born by the death of a son of Dr. Still. The boy died after all efforts of the medical profession had failed to save him. Dr. Still became a hermit for a time, and evolved this system of treatment. When he first put his treatment into practice he was met with opposition, but his remarkable cures brought him into prominence, as did also the cures by those who had learned the science from Dr. Still." He argued that the graduates of the school of osteopathy were the peers of the graduates of any of the medical colleges.

At a second hearing the opponents of the bill were permitted to present their objections. They consisted of representatives from the State Board of Health, and a few physicians; also by persons whose livelihood depended upon the administration of massage, who felt that this law would cause them to be excluded from their business by the osteopaths, whose form of treatment consists of manipulation of the different parts of the body.

The secretary of the State Board of Health made inquiry as to the meaning of the term osteopathy, which appeared to have very little connection with the intent of the line of practice as laid out by the originators of this form of treatment of disease.

That as manipulation and violent movements of different parts of the body was an essential feature of the treatment a perfect knowledge of pathological or diseased conditions which might be present should be had before one should be permitted to undertake treatment of this kind. It was manifestly impracticable to teach pathology and the several branches of medicine named in the bill in three or four rooms in an office building. The claim of such a school being equal to any of the medical schools having large lecture halls and laboratories, a

large corps of instructors and unlimited facilities for instruction in hospitals, was preposterous.

No school of medicine gave a course of less than six months and many required eight months' study for four years, and then the knowledge acquired was none too complete, and yet this school would propose to give an equal amount of knowledge in a course of five months for two years.

Such a bill would be a stimulus to unscrupulous persons to establish schools of osteopathy or other schools having unusual and new methods of treatment, and they would naturally need protection in the same way.

If, as had been stated, all the graduates of these schools were as competent as any graduate in medicine, and knew even more, there should be no hesitancy for any osteopath to undertake the examination of the State Board of Health as to their proficiency, and the public would be equally well protected. The Board in its examination did not judge the applicant's knowledge by any exclusive system of medicine, homœopathic or eclectic physicians having the same consideration as regular practitioners. The judgment made was to determine if in the practice of medicine the applicant was a safe person to undertake the care of the public and that danger from ignorance might be eliminated.

The committee did not feel justified in recommending the bill to the House for action, and the attempt to obtain legislation was abandoned.

In the meantime the State Board of Health has not seen its way clear to prosecute any persons who are practicing osteopathy, owing to a decision of the Supreme Court rendered upon cases of Christian Scientists, Faith Healers, and others.

PROSECUTION OF AN OSTEOPATH.

For the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the practice of osteopathy became a part of the practice of medicine, inspectors were

detailed to investigate the methods used at the Rhode Island College of Osteopathy, where the patients were received and treated for such ailments as they might complain of.

The evidence obtained showed that while massage of the spine and manipulation of the joints formed the essential part of the treatment, yet it was also found that where these measures failed, or were not satisfactory to the patient, drugs and medicines were prescribed and delivered to the patient, accompanied with advice as to the manner of taking the medicine.

The osteopath who was alleged to have prescribed and treated in this way and was unlicensed to practice medicine, and was the assured head of the college, was arrested, and upon appearance before the district court waived examination and allowed the case to go before the grand jury, which found him probably guilty, and the case was referred to the Supreme Court. An explanation given by the osteopath was to the effect that while he gave the medicines and advice personally to the patient, he had just obtained both from a physician who was retained by the college and who was continually on the premises. This physician did not appear to the patient.

At the close of the year the case was still pending in the courts.

CHANGES IN THE REQUIREMENTS FOR EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES TO PRACTICE MEDICINE.

At a meeting of the Board held on March 14, 1901, it was voted that:

"In order to conform to the suggestions of the New England States Medical Examining and Licensing Boards and to make the examination of applicants less cumbersome it was voted that:

"Hereafter a supplementary examination shall embrace only the subjects of surgery, theory and practice, obstetrics and gynecology.

"A full examination shall embrace the subjects of anatomy and physiology, chemistry and materia medica, pathology, surgery, theory and practice, obstetrics and gynecology, and hygiene and medical jurisprudence.

"There shall be ten questions upon each set of subjects.

"An average of seventy-five (75) per cent. of all subjects must be successfully attained for passage of the applicant."

APPEAL IN CASE OF JOSEPH N. ROY.

In 1900 the Board gave numerous hearings to a Joseph N. Roy, who had obtained a certificate on a borrowed diploma and had practiced for a period of a year before the imposition was discovered by the Board.

As the result of the evidence presented at the hearings, his certificate to practice medicine was revoked by the Board.

The charge of the State Board of Health against Joseph N. Roy was that he procured a certificate for the practice of medicine by displaying a diploma from Laval University, which diploma had been granted to an entirely different person who bore a similar name; that Roy was not possessed of sufficient education to practice medicine with safety to the people of the State, and that he had been guilty of grossly unprofessional conduct in obtaining a certificate by misrepresentation. Roy appealed from the action of the State Board, but before his appeal had been taken up he moved to quash the proceedings against him. His motion was based on arguments that the Board had no jurisdiction to try him on the charge and specifications made, for the reason that none of the specifications amounted to grossly unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive or defraud the public.

Judge Rogers, who wrote the opinion, said that if the defendant obtained his certificate to practice medicine by misrepresentation and fraud he was guilty of conduct likely to deceive or defraud the public by inducing it to believe that he was lawfully entitled to practice medicine by reason of the qualifications that would honestly entitle him to the certificate, and that such conduct would be grossly unprofessional seemed too plain to require argument. The deception and fraud that were initiated at the granting of the certificate were kept up and continued every time he practiced medicine in this State under the pretended authority of a fraudulently obtained certificate.

Hence the contention that the gross unprofessional conduct must occur after the granting of the certificate to practice had no application there.

The ground urged, that the Board never found any of the charges true, it was held, would not justify quashing the proceedings. "The third ground," said the opinion, "for the motion to quash is because paragraph 5 of chapter 165, General Laws of Rhode Island, is unconstitutional, in that it conflicts with paragraph 1, article 10, of the Constitution of the State.

"That section provides that the judicial power of this State shall be vested on one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the General Assembly may from time to time ordain and establish, the contention being that the State Board of Health is not a court and that the powers granted to it are judicial powers. * * *

"While perhaps there may be force in the contention that the State Board of Health is not strictly a judicial body, yet we do not deem it necessary to decide that question here, for even if it is not a judicial body it does not follow, in our opinion, that the act is unconstitutional.

"Statutes similar to the one under consideration, restricting the practice of medicine to persons who are able to demonstrate their qualifications, have been held constitutional as a proper exercise of the police power of the State in very many States of the Union as well as in the Supreme Court of the United States. * * *

"Even if the State Board of Health is only an administrative board and not a court, we see nothing objectionable on constitutional grounds to the method provided in said chapter 165 for getting the matters involved before a court that it may be determined judicially."

Judge Rogers held that jury trial was not a right of the defendant in such a case as this, hence the statute in question was not necessarily unconstitutional. He also contended that the defendant was wrong in stating that the State Board acted both as court and prosecutor, since the Board was not the complainant.

DEATH OF DOCTOR PETER FRANCIS CURLEY, MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

For a second time since its formation in 1878 the board has met with the loss of a member by death. In 1893 its honored secretary was taken from the ranks, and again the board is called to mourn the decease of one of its members, Dr. Peter Francis Curley, the representative from the county of Newport.

Dr. Curley was appointed as a member of the board in the year 1890. His personal presence at the meetings of the board always introduced a feeling of brotherly association which is not usually found among men meeting for the transaction of business of this nature, and his absence will be felt for a long period.

His devotion to his professional life was reflected in the manifestations of esteem, reverence, and grief expressed by the concourse of his fellow-citizens which gathered to do honor to his remains. This was especially marked among the children of his city of residence; by the attendance of a large number of the clergy of his faith; and by the poorer classes of his patients, to whom much of his life and strength was given gratuitously.

At a meeting of the board called for the purpose, the following resolutions were adopted by the board as expressing in but a small part the feelings of the board.

Formal notice of the death of Dr. Curley having been communicated by the secretary, it was, on motion, unanimously

Voted, That the following minute be spread upon the records of the Board:

The recent removal by death from the scene of his earthly activities of Dr. Peter F. Curley, of Newport, imposes upon the board as an official body the obvious official duty of making recognition of the sad event on its records. But in

discharging this duty the members of the board desire to avail themselves individually of the opportunity of giving expression to their profound sense of personal loss in the departure of their late and long-time associate. Dr. Curley had been for ten years a member of the State Board of Health. His services during those years had been invaluable. The important work intrusted to the board had been with him a matter of vital interest, and he had never sought to evade his responsibilities in connection with it, whether in the way of participation in the formal proceedings of the board as an organization, or in that of promoting its work in the important portion of the State which he represented. Residing at a distance, and engrossed with extensive professional duties, he, nevertheless, was rarely absent from the regular or special meetings of the board, attendance on which must have involved considerable sacrifice of time and convenience. The exacting and delicate duties of his position in cases requiring examination of applicants for certification were intelligently and conscientiously performed. Of the intercourse of the other members of this board with their late associate personally they find great gratification in testifying to the unfailing courtesy and geniality on his part, which, through all the years of their association with him, have made it gratefully memorable to them and deepened the sense of personal loss which his removal now occasions.

It was, on motion, further

Voted, That a copy of the record of this action of the board be transmitted by the secretary to the family of Dr. Curley, and also to the press for publication.

At the January session of the General Assembly, Governor William Gregory, Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Dr. Rufus H. Darrah, of Newport, to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the death of Dr. Peter F. Curley.

SMALL POX IN THIS STATE.

While small pox had prevailed in various towns outside of the State, and also in close social and commercial contact for many months, it seemed fortunate, though not to be expected, that it did not appear in any or all of the manufacturing villages and cities of this State. With the operative population continuously changing their homes and places of work from mill to mill, a few, if not many, cases might be expected to occur. Not until the middle of June, however, did the invasion occur.

LINCOLN.

In the town of Lincoln, about June 13, one or more cases were discovered among the operatives in the mills. The discovery of one case led to the exposition of others in the same family. This in turn led to the knowledge of cases in other families. In several of the cases discovered the patients had already recovered and were in the later stage of desquamation, and were traveling about the streets and visiting their friends.

This led to the belief that many cases might have existed and recovered without medical attendance. This afterwards proved to be the case. In the endeavor to discover these and subsequent cases the health officer was hindered in many ways. The population, being mostly of French Canadian birth and having no fear of the disease and its consequences and not being impressed with the seriousness of its spread to others, paid little attention to it. As soon as they observed activity on the part of the authorities they at once endeavored to conceal any cases which occurred. Aside from the fear of these people that they would be quarantined and deprived of the privilege of continuing to work in the mills, there appeared a disposition in many, but not all, cases to obstruct the investigation of the authorities.

Many families, where the disease had been present in several persons, would deny its presence. In some cases the patients would be hidden away in closets at the time of the visit of the inspecting officers, who may have heard of the case as one which had been walking on the street. These people are all more or less familiar with the appearance and symptoms of small pox, owing to its prevalence in Canada, yet every eruption would be considered by them as some simple form of skin disease, and they would hope to pass through the different stages of the disease and escape discovery. In this many were successful, so much so that the disease appeared simultaneously in families who were unknown to each other, except possibly by contact in their daily labors.

Such cases would be discovered sometimes only after several cases had occurred in one particular room in a mill or other close association.

These cases, in their indignation or surprise at discovery of having the disease, would state that such a person had had a similar eruption for some time and they were not apprehended, and why should these new ones suffer any restraint. Not until then would the origin of a local outbreak be discovered.

To be sure, the mild character of the prevailing epidemic, both in amount of skin manifestations and in the constitutional symptoms, caused many of these cases to take little note of the trouble, though such cases could not be wholly excused when it was probably known that small pox had entered the State and was spreading, and that any unusual eruption of the skin was a suspicion which, for the good of the public as well as of the person, should receive attention. Expense of examination could not be offered for excuse, since the town provided physicians who would diagnose the condition, if present, and refer the case to the family physician.

Apathy and antagonism on the part of the town council, which constitutes in all small towns the health department, aggravated the conditions and placed obstacles in the way of the health officer in the performance of his duties.

The class or nationality in which the disease appeared constituted

the major portion of the voting population. Votes and official position are synonymous. Hence the influence politically was strong, and when politics and health matters clash something is very sure to happen. The intelligent public after a short period becomes awakened to its rights and demands them

The continued appearance on the streets of persons having a peculiar or unusual form of eruption on the face at last led the authorities to authorize the expenditure of money, the appointment of assistant health officers to serve as examiners or inspectors, and the authorization of general vaccination at the expense of the town. House to house inspections were made, and many unsuspected cases discovered in concealment or in ignorance of the character of the eruption.

To obtain satisfactory results from vaccination a majority of the population must be made immune against the disease. It was impracticable for the physicians to meet the many cases of unvaccinated between the hours of labor. It has always been the custom in manufactories in towns where the disease has prevailed to assist the health officers or vaccinating physicians by offering every facility to the vaccinating officer to meet such of the operatives, as desire protection, during working hours.

They are congregated in one spot, they are easily accessible. The time per capita consumed for the operation is small, and the protection of the manufactories enormous.

Unfortunately the controlling manufacturing interest in this town did not view this proposition in the same light as the sanitarians of the whole world who are familiar with the neglect of this procedure and its consequences.

Request for assistance from the management and from the owners of the manufacturing interests present was refused. Important business interests were left to the decision of the superintendents, whose shortsighted horizon could not see beyond the local town, until public sentiment and the multiplication of cases of small pox sounded

an alarm which could not be resisted. Co-operation was then grudgingly given.

But the mischief had been done. The disease had been allowed to spread, and this small town of Lincoln, of 9,500 inhabitants, had between the middle of June and the first of September over fifty cases of small pox which had been discovered. Those which escaped observation can not be determined, but from the appearance of the disease in places remote from the known centres of infection it would lead to the belief that many cases escaped observation and record.

The natural sequence of such an action on the part of a seemingly intelligent manufacturing interest was shown by the fact that mills outside of this town refused to receive the product of the mills so long as this carelessness and lack of precautions existed. The amount of loss to such a corporation can not be estimated, because the officers of the firm are unable to understand the far-reaching results which are reported to the State Board of Health.

Of the fifty discovered cases of small pox in the town of Lincoln, forty-nine were operatives in the Manville Mill, so-called, the only remaining case being a farm hand who had come to the town from North Smithfield during the prevalence of the disease.

After vaccination had been well distributed among the population and the health officers had succeeded in placing in quarantine a large number of cases, the epidemic ceased.

It seems unfortunate that one local community may continue to revel in the production of a serious and dangerous malady to the detriment and contamination of the neighboring towns, and that no legal restraint may be made by some central authority, national or State.

As an illustration of such carelessness, the following incident may be noted: Information was received during the progress of the epidemic in New England that a certain town in Massachusetts near the border of Rhode Island had broken up a camp where small pox existed and had scattered cases to other towns, and some of the cases found their

way to this State. It was felt that this procedure was unwarranted and was at least not very neighborly.

CUMBERLAND.

Only three cases occurred in the town of Cumberland. The first, on June 24th, in the person of a plate layer on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and the other two being operatives in the Manville Mill, where so many other cases had occurred.

This town was particularly fortunate in not having its expense account greatly increased as the result of the invasion of the disease, although the cost pro rata was quite sufficient to show the seriousness of the presence of the disease.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

From May 26, to June 29, nine cases occurred. (See Report of Superintendent of Health, page 97.)

CITY OF NEWPORT.

On June 11 an isolated case of the disease was found to be a domestic in one of the families which constitute the summer colony of visitors to Newport. The family had recently moved from New York, where the disease was probably contracted, since no cases had previously occurred in this city and no communication with other States had occurred to any member of the family. The case was at once removed to an isolation cottage and cared for. Vaccination of all persons who had been exposed was at once attended to by the attending physician, and no further cases occurred as the result of contact with this case.

On October 7 a case was reported on Appleby street. This proved to be a genuine case in the person of a captain of the Salvation Army Corps.

Several persons who boarded at this station, or home, either con-

tracted the disease from this case or from the original source of infection to which the captain had been exposed.

Cases continued to occur until November 8, making fourteen cases, all of which were contracted from the first case or from those who had been exposed with the first case.

An isolated house was selected and equipped as a reception hospital, and the cases were properly quarantined and treated.

Over 10,000 persons were vaccinated in the city at this time.

CITY OF PAWTUCKET.

The first case to occur in the city of Pawtucket was in the latter part of June. From June 30 to July 16 new cases appeared among children in a parochial school. None of these children had been vaccinated. The General Laws require that all children in attendance upon the public schools shall be properly vaccinated, but no provision is made for this safeguard in the parochial schools.

All of these children were French Canadians. Some of these were quarantined in their homes until provision could be made for receiving them when the small pox hospital was opened.

This practically new and airy building had been provided some years previous by the forethought of some of the prominent physicians and the city fathers, and by its readiness to receive these and the following cases saved the city of Pawtucket a large expense which would have occurred if quarantine had been maintained at each residence or until a hospital could have been provided or erected and equipped.

Up to July 24 five other cases appeared, and no more until one in September, the latter as a result of exposure in Woonsocket, where the disease had gained a foothold at that time.

One of these cases gave the health officer considerable trouble and anxiety. The father of a child who had the disease spirited the patient away while the health officer was making preparations to transfer the case to the hospital. The father refused to state where

the mother had gone with the child. He was a well-to-do and well-known citizen, a French Canadian, and enjoyed a prosperous grocery trade. He had, up to this time, assisted the health officer by allowing the use of one of his spare wagons as an ambulance to transfer other cases to the hospital. After much persuasion, and after he had seen the unenviable position in which he had placed himself before his fellows and his customers, it was ascertained that the mother had fled to Gardner, Mass., with the child. He could not remember well where the fugitives would visit, but after considerable more argument the exact house in the town of Gardner was ascertained. The health officer of that town was at once notified by telegram and the case was at once quarantined by him at that point. It was reported that other cases occurred at Gardner, later, as a result of this migration.

WOONSOCKET.

The city of Woonsocket, having a population of 30,000, of which 8,000 are of the manufacturing class and with a preponderance of Canadians, it would be assumed that this city, would be the first to be subjected to an outbreak of small pox. Although the disease had prevailed in several towns in the northern part of the State and the inhabitants were constantly visiting Woonsocket, and people living in towns in Massachusetts where the disease existed were frequent visitors to the city, yet the disease did not appear until the middle of July.

After the appearance of the first case, however, the number increased daily, as was to be expected. Cases were found working in the mills while in a state of desquamation.

The mayor and board of aldermen took prompt and effective action. Dr. William C. Monroe, the health officer, was directed to take all precautions and to assume any necessary expense in establishing and maintaining quarantine and in providing public vaccination. He was also directed to select a site for a hospital to receive the new

cases as fast as they might occur, for it could be anticipated that a large number would appear.

The infection was received from various points, some of the cases having visited in families where the disease was present in the Dominion of Canada.

By the end of the year twenty cases had been reported. Some of these were quarantined in their own houses; but as soon as the hospital was established nearly all of the cases were transferred to the Cass Park Hospital, where every convenience for the care of such cases was provided. Up to this time over \$10,000 had been spent in controlling the epidemic.

The hospital was most admirably located in a large isolated and undeveloped park land owned by the city, and the efficient health officer superintended the arrangement and erection of a number of cottages of different sizes and a central administration building, new cottages being added as the demands made necessary. The buildings were all of wood, and the whole equipment was installed with a minimum of expense and yet provided everything requisite for the successful accommodation and care of as many patients as might be quarantined.

As was to be expected in dealing with a foreign population, a disregard, and even opposition, to common sanitary precautions was shown.

The French Canadians, accustomed to the disease and seeing it spread without check in their own homes in Canada, resented any interference with their privilege of mingling with the people, working in the factories, and spreading the disease as it might happen. They had no confidence in precautions of any kind, and vaccination was to them a fetich or a good luck omen which had no power.

As an illustration, the secretary, in company with the health officer, discovered four cases of small pox in a family of eleven persons varying in age from three years to seventy and residing in a tenement of four rooms accommodation. Two of the cases had the eruption covering from the whole face to the soles of the feet. Both subsequently

died. Not one of the family had been vaccinated. All were advised that it was necessary that those who had not yet shown symptoms of the disease should be vaccinated. At this proposition there was a wail of dissent. Upon explaining that they would undoubtedly all have the disease, living as they were in such close and unsanitary contact, the reply was, as in many other cases, "If we take the disease, we have it. If we die, it is the Lord's will, but we will not be vaccinated." The result was, as expected, using the same cups, spoons and other utensils. The free coughing of the victims necessarily spread the disease among those confined with it, and, none being vaccinated, all finally reproduced the disease. Of these two died and several others were disfigured for life, a condition to which they seemed to attach no importance. It is a proud insignia of nationality.

This statement should not be applied to the more intelligent class of Canadians, but it must be remembered that it was the working and more or less unenlightened class of working people which continued the existence of the disease.

To add to the anxiety and application of advanced common sanitary sense, a certain number of influential politicians, urged on by a large voting and political influence, made endeavor to check the work of the health officer by suggesting that the disease that prevailed was not small pox, in spite of the fact that it had been shown conclusively to be present in the towns of Connecticut and Massachusetts and within fifteen minutes' ride of their own city in the State of Rhode Island. Certain tradesmen who, having received the disease in their own families, endeavored, with the acquiescence and encouragement of certain French physicians to conceal the presence of the disease. Fearing loss of trade if their houses were quarantined they not only refrained from reporting the presence of the disease, but sought to conceal it, hoping that in a period of six weeks or more they could recover and not be discovered.

In all instances this attempt was frustrated. One person or more would be overcome by the disease as the result of exposure to the members of these concealed cases, and then in their indignation they

would report the source of their contagion, the concealment of which they were in sympathy with until they themselves were the sufferers, and then they were only too ready to expose the violaters of the law.

The experience in this city was the same as in the presence of all epidemics. The concealment of cases led to hysterical alarm until the declaration of its presence and the usual application of precautionary measures produced confidence and a freedom of communication and business.

To add to the difficulties of the health officer, a resolution enacted by the city council provided that certain experts, to be invited from distant parts, should examine the cases which were called small pox by the local authorities, and these experts should decide if small pox existed in Woonsocket. The health officer, Dr. Monroe, and the secretary of the Board, with the assurance of confirmation of any intelligent and experienced authorities, only too gladly welcomed the consultation of experts from abroad. They felt that, as it would be necessary for the city to expend an unusual amount of money for the control of the disease, it was proper that the council of the city should have a sure foundation for such an expenditure.

As the result of the action of the city council, three experts were employed to visit the city and pronounce upon the existence or absence of small pox.

Dr. Laberge, of Montreal, and Drs. McCullom and Shea, of the Boston City Board of Health, were invited. They visited several of the cases present in the city of Woonsocket, and without hesitation declared that these cases were small pox and no other disease, and, as had been recommended by the local officers, complete isolation and thorough and complete vaccination should be instituted. This consultation cost the city five hundred dollars, but was an expenditure necessary for the furtherance of confidence and justification for large expenditures which were sure to come.

The council then, having the assurance of the public sentiment, made no equivocation upon expenditure of necessary funds for con-

trolling the disease as recommended from time to time by the health officer.

The work of the health officer, hampered as it was at times, obstructed almost by force at other times, in the face of ignorance and organized defy, was at times more than would be borne by the average American citizen. But in the face of all, at the sacrifice of the loss of a lucrative personal private practice, he met and fought against this concentration of opposition with a zeal which at times was more than equal to his physical strength. But the result of his efforts was obvious. That the city of Woonsocket, populated as it was and in close association with each other in the manufactories, did not present a much larger number of cases and a large mortality was due to the untiring and unselfish efforts of one who was willing to sacrifice his personal advantage to the common good.

- These statements are not made for the purpose of laudatory expression of an individual, but to illustrate that the right health officer in any place can be productive of benefit to the common good.

For Woonsocket the year ended with 20 cases of small pox on hand, a fairly good disposition toward general vaccination, a continued opposition from foreign citizens to obey the law, a mayor and board of alderman prepared to meet any emergency, a hospital equipped and successfully maintained, a health officer pretty well tired out, and the possibilities of an extension of the disease.

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GENERAL LAWS.

CHAPTER 96.

OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SECTION 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint six persons, two from the county of Providence, and one from each of the other counties, who shall constitute the state board of health, one of whom shall be appointed in each year for the term of six years from the first day of July. Any appointment to fill a vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term. Of the persons so appointed, at least three shall be well-educated physicians and members of some medical society incorporated by the state. The governor may remove any member, for cause, at any time, upon the written request of two-thirds of the board

The state board of health, appointment; vacancies, how filled; removals, how made.

SEC. 2. The board shall take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the citizens of the state; they shall make investigations into the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics among the people, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, and circumstances on the public health, and shall do all in their power to ascertain the causes and the best means for the prevention of diseases of every kind in the state. They shall publish and circulate, from time to time, such information as they may deem to be important and useful for diffusion among the people of the state, and shall investigate and give advice in relation to such subjects, relating to the public health, as may be referred to them by the general assembly, or by the governor when the general assembly is not in session.

Duties of the board, with reference to life and health among the citizens of the state.

SEC. 3. The state board of health shall also investigate the subject of diseases among the cattle or other animals.

To investigate diseases among cattle, etc.
Meetings.

SEC. 4. The board shall meet in the city of Providence once in three months, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary. No member of the board, except the secretary, shall receive any compensation for his services; but the actual personal expenses of any member, while engaged in the duties of the board, shall be paid by the state.

Compensation.

Secretary.

SEC. 5. The board shall elect a well-qualified physician as their secretary, who shall be *ex-officio* a member of the board, the commissioner of public health and state registrar; but he shall not be permitted to vote on any question in which he is personally interested.

Duties of secretary.

SEC. 6. The secretary of the board shall make inquiry, from time to time, of the clerks of town and local boards of health and practicing physicians, in relation to the prevalence of any disease, or knowledge of any known or generally believed source of disease or causes of general ill-health, and also in relation to the proceedings of the said boards of health, in respect of acts for the promotion and protection of the public health, and also in relation to diseases among domestic animals in their several towns; and the said clerks of town and local boards of health and said practicing physicians shall give information, in reply to said inquiries, of such facts and circumstances as shall have come to their knowledge.

Same subject.

SEC. 7. The secretary shall perform and superintend the work prescribed for said board by law, and such other duties as the board may require; he shall prepare and publish, in every calendar month, a general summary of all the deaths, and causes of the same, which have occurred in the state during the preceding month, the same to be made up from returns of deaths which shall be made to him on or before the tenth day of the month following the date of such deaths, by the several town clerks, the city registrar of Providence, and the city clerks of the other cities; he shall also prepare and publish for general distribution a monthly circular giving information and advice in regard to the preservation of health, suitable for each particular season, and giving also such information as he shall deem of advantage to the public, as to the prevalence and character of infectious diseases of domestic animals. He shall hold his office during the pleasure of the board, and may be removed at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members of said board.

Office and expense of the board.

SEC. 8. The governor shall provide a suitable office for the board in the city of Providence; and the actual expenses of the board and of the members thereof, when certified by the chairman and approved by the governor, shall be paid from the state treasury.

To report annually.

SEC. 9. The board shall make a report in print to the general assembly, annually, of its proceedings during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding, with such suggestions in relation to the sanitary laws and interests of the state as they shall deem important.

CHAPTER 165.

OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

(As amended November, 1901.)

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of each town and city clerk to purchase a book of suitable size, to be known as the "medical register" of each city or town, and to set apart one full page for the registration of each physician; and when any physician shall die or remove from the city or town, said clerk shall make a note of the same at the bottom of the page, and shall on the first day of January in each year transmit to the office of the state board of health a duly certified list of the physicians of said city or town registered under this chapter, together with such other information as is hereinafter required, and perform such other duties as are required by this chapter; and such clerk shall receive the sum of fifty cents from each physician so registered, which shall be his full compensation for all the duties required under this chapter.

Register of physicians to be kept by city and town clerks.

Annual list to state board of health.

Compensation.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice medicine or surgery in any of its branches, within the limits of this state, who has not exhibited and registered, in the city or town clerk's office of the city or town in which he or she resides, his or her authority for so practicing medicine as herein prescribed, together with his or her age, address, place of birth, and the school or system of medicine to which he or she proposes to belong; and the person so registering shall subscribe and verify by oath, before such clerk, an affidavit containing such facts, which, if willfully false, shall subject the affiant to conviction and punishment for perjury.

Practice of medicine is unlawful without registration of certificate of authority.

SEC. 3. Authority to practice medicine under this chapter shall be a certificate from the state board of health, and said board shall, upon application, after examination, issue a certificate to any reputable physician who intends to practice medicine or surgery in this state and who shall present himself before the state board of health and pass in a satisfactory manner such examination as said board may require. Any physician so presenting himself shall pay to said board the sum of ten dollars (\$10) for each examination, and said fee shall in no case be returned, but shall be applied to pay the expenses of said board of health in conducting such examinations. Each certificate so issued shall be signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of said board and shall be attested by the official seal, and not more than two dollars (\$2) shall be charged for a certificate.

Certificate of authority and examination by board.

Fee.

Certificate to be how signed; fee therefor.

Itinerant doctors are precluded.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to authorize any itinerant doctor to register or to practice medicine in any part of this state.

Certificates may be refused or be revoked, when.

SEC. 5. The board may, after due notice and hearing, in its discretion refuse to grant the certificate provided for in section 3 of this chapter to any physician who is not of good moral character, or who has violated any of the laws of the state, or who has been guilty of gross unprofessional conduct or conduct of a character likely to deceive or defraud the public, and may, after due notice and hearing, revoke any certificate issued or granted by it heretofore for like cause or for any fraud or deception committed in obtaining such certificate, or for any other cause which in the opinion of said board shall render the holder of such certificate an unfit

Board may administer oaths, summon witnesses, and compel production of books and papers.

person to practice medicine in this state. The members of said board are hereby severally authorized to administer oaths, and said board, in all cases or proceedings pending before it, is hereby authorized and empowered to summon witnesses by subpoena signed by the secretary of said board, and to compel such witnesses to attend and testify in the same manner as witnesses are compelled to appear and testify in either division of the supreme court; and said board is authorized to compel the production of all papers, books, documents, records, certificates, or other legal evidence that may be necessary or proper for the determination and decision of any question or the discharge of any duty required by law of said board, by issuing a subpoena *duces tecum*, signed by the secretary; and every person disobeying any such writ shall be considered as in contempt, and said board may punish any contempt of its authority in like manner as contempt may be punished by either division of the supreme

Contempt, how punished.

court. Any person who shall willfully swear falsely in any proceeding, matter, or hearing before said board shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury. Said board shall serve a copy of its decision or ruling upon any person whose certificate has been refused or revoked. Any person aggrieved by any decision or ruling of said board may, within ten days after receiving said notice, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, take an appeal therefrom to the appellate division of the supreme court, sitting at Providence, and shall file therein his reasons of appeal, and serve a copy thereof on the secretary, or person performing the duties of secretary, of said board; and said appellate division of the supreme court shall, as soon as may be, hear and determine said appeal.

Perjury.

Appeals.

To whom this chapter does not apply.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this law shall be so construed as to discriminate against any particular school or system of medicine, or to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency; nor shall this chapter apply to com-

missioned surgeons of the United States army, navy, or marine hospital service, or to legally qualified physicians of another state, called to see a particular case, in consultation with a registered physician of this state, but who do not open an office or appoint any place in this state where they may meet patients or receive calls.

SEC. 7. Complaints for violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be made by the secretary of said board, and said secretary shall be exempt from giving surety for costs on any complaint made as aforesaid.

Prosecutions,
secretary of
state board of
health not re-
quired to give
surety for
costs.

SEC. 8. Any person who, not being then lawfully authorized to practice medicine within this state, and so registered according to law, shall practice medicine or surgery or attempt to practice medicine or surgery, or any of the branches of medicine or surgery, after having received therefor or with the intent of receiving therefor, either directly or indirectly, any bonus, gift, or compensation, or who shall open an office with intent to practice medicine, or shall hold himself out to the public as a practitioner of medicine, whether by appending to his name the title of doctor or any abbreviation thereof, or M. D., or any other title or designation implying a practitioner of medicine, or in any other way, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined fifty dollars, and upon each and every subsequent conviction shall be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court; and in no case when any provision of this chapter has been violated shall the person so violating such provision be entitled to receive compensation for services rendered.

Penalties for
practicing
without certifi-
cate.

CHAPTER 287.

OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS AND CORONERS.

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint, in each county, able and discreet men, learned in the science of medicine, to be medical examiners in such county.

SEC. 2. The number of medical examiners appointed as provided in the preceding section shall be as follows:

For the county of Washington five examiners, one in each of the five following districts, viz.: District one, composed of the town of Westerly; district two, of the town of South Kingstown; district three, of the town of Hopkinton; district four, of the towns of North Kingstown and Exeter; district five, of the towns of Charlestown and Richmond.

For the county of Kent two examiners, one in each of the two following districts, viz.: District one, composed of the towns of West Greenwich and Coventry; district two, of the towns of East Greenwich and Warwick.

For the county of Providence eleven examiners, one in each of the first nine following districts, and in district ten two examiners, viz.: District one composed of the towns of Scituate and Foster; district two, of the towns of Cranston and Johnston; district three, of the town of Glocester; district four, of the towns of Smithfield and North Providence; district five, of the towns of Burrillville and North Smithfield; district six, of the city of Woonsocket; district seven, of the town of Cumberland; district eight, of the cities of Pawtucket and Central Falls and the town of Lincoln; district nine, of the town of East Providence; district ten, of the city of Providence.

For the county of Bristol two examiners, one in each of the following districts, viz.: District one, composed of the towns of Barrington and Warren; and district two, of the town of Bristol.

*The number of medical examiners for the county of Newport shall be five, one in each of the first three districts and two in district four; and said districts shall be composed as follows: District one, of the towns of Tiverton and Little Compton; district two, the town of Portsmouth; district three, the town of New Shoreham; district four, the city of Newport and the towns of Middletown and Jamestown.

SEC. 3. If either of the medical examiners shall, at any time, from any cause, be unable to perform the duties of his said office, or shall be deemed by the attorney-general for any cause disqualified therefor, a medical examiner from an adjoining district may be called upon to perform them.

* As amended April 16, 1896.

SEC. 4. Every medical examiner shall hold his office for the term of six years, and until another is appointed and qualified to act in his place, unless sooner removed by the appointment of some other person to fill his place.

SEC. 5. Every medical examiner shall, within thirty days after his appointment, and before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond with surety to, and to the satisfaction of, the general treasurer in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 6. If the condition of any such bond be broken, to the injury of any person, actions may be brought upon such bond as upon the official bonds of sheriffs.

SEC. 7. Medical examiners shall make examinations as hereinafter provided, upon bodies of such persons only as are supposed to have come to their death by violence: *Provided*, that in case any prisoner in the state prison or in any county jail dies while so imprisoned, it shall be the duty of the medical examiner of the district in which such prison or county jail is situated, upon being notified of the death of such prisoner, to make at once an examination upon the body of such deceased prisoner.

SEC. 8. When a medical examiner has notice that there has been found, or is lying, within his district the body of a person who is supposed to have come to his death by violence, he shall forthwith repair to the place where such body lies and take charge of the same; and if, on view thereof and personal inquiry into the cause and manner of the death, he deems a further examination necessary, he shall, upon being thereto authorized in writing by the attorney-general, or by the mayor of the city or president of the town council of the town where such body lies, make an autopsy in the presence of two or more discreet persons as witnesses, and shall then and there carefully reduce, or cause to be reduced, to writing every fact and circumstance tending to show the condition of the body and the cause and manner of death, together with the names and addresses of said witnesses, which record he shall subscribe. Before making such autopsy he shall call the attention of the witnesses to the position and appearance of the body.

SEC. 9. Should the medical examiner deem it advisable to have present a physician as one of the witnesses as aforesaid, such physician shall also subscribe the record made by the medical examiner, and for such service he shall receive a compensation of five dollars.

SEC. 10. Town councils shall select a suitable person to act as coroner for their respective towns, to hold his office for three years and until another is elected and qualified to act in his place, unless sooner removed by the election of some other person to fill his place.

SEC. 11. The coroners so elected shall have exclusive jurisdiction as coroners in their respective towns.

SEC. 12. The coroner shall appoint in writing, under his hand and seal, one or more discreet persons to act as his deputy in case of his absence or inability to act, who shall have all the powers of a coroner, and be subject to like pains and penalties, for malfeasance in office; and the coroner shall file a copy of the appointment in the town clerk's office of his town.

SEC. 13. The coroner may suspend or discharge a deputy. The suspension or discharge of a deputy shall be in writing, addressed to the deputy; and the coroner shall forthwith file a duplicate thereof in the town clerk's office of his town.

SEC. 14. Every coroner and deputy coroner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take the engagement prescribed in section five of chapter twenty-five.

SEC. 15. Whenever the coroner has notice that there is in his town any person who has been injured by the criminal act, omission, or carelessness of another, and that said person believes that his death is impending from such injury, said coroner may take the statement of such person concerning the manner in which, and the person by whom, such injury was inflicted; and the statement so taken shall be reduced to writing and, if practicable, in the presence of the injured person.

SEC. 16. If, upon such view, personal inquiry or autopsy, the medical examiner is of the opinion that the death was caused by the act or neglect of some person other than the deceased, he shall at once notify the attorney-general, and coroner of the town where the body was found, or in which it lies, and shall file a duly attested copy of the record of his autopsy, or view, with the said coroner and a like copy with the attorney-general; and shall in all cases certify to the officer having the custody of the records of deaths in the town in which the deceased came to his death, the name and residence of the person deceased, if known, or, when the name and residence cannot be ascertained, a description of the deceased, as full as possibly may be, for identification, together with the cause and manner by and in which he came to his death.

SEC. 17. The coroner shall thereupon hold an inquest, which may be private; in which case any or all persons, other than those required to be present by the provisions of this chapter, may be excluded from the place where such inquest is held, and such coroner may also direct the witnesses to be kept separate so that they cannot converse with each other until they have been examined. The attorney-general, or some person designated by him, may attend the inquest and examine all witnesses; and the coroner shall cause the testimony to be reduced to writing and signed by the witnesses. The attorney-general may, if he deem it necessary or expedient, direct an inquest to be held in the case of any casualty from which the death of a person results.

SEC. 18. The coroner may issue summons for witnesses, returnable before him. The persons served with such process shall be allowed the same fees, their attendance may be enforced in the same manner, and they shall be subject to the same penalties, as if served with a summons in behalf of the state in a criminal prosecution pending before a district court.

SEC. 19. The coroner shall, after hearing the testimony, draw up and sign a report, in which he shall find and certify when, where, and by what means the person deceased came to his death; his name, if known, and all material circumstances attending his death; and if it appears that his death resulted wholly or in part from the unlawful act of any other person, he shall further state the name of such person, if known to him, and he shall file such report, and the testimony by him taken, together with a copy of the record of the autopsy or view, in the office of the clerk of the court wherein an indictment for the offence may be found.

SEC. 20. The coroner shall bind such witnesses as he deems necessary, or as the attorney-general may designate, by recognizance in a reasonable sum, with sufficient surety, to personally appear, at such time as the coroner may designate, at the district court of the district wherein the inquest is held, and not depart therefrom until discharged by said court; and if any such witness shall refuse to recognize as aforesaid, the coroner shall commit such witness to the jail in the same county, there to remain until he shall so recognize or be otherwise discharged according to law.

SEC. 21. If the report of the coroner shall state that the death was caused by the unlawful act or by the gross carelessness of any other person, and by whose act the same was committed, he shall immediately make a complaint thereof against the person accused, in writing and on oath, to the justice or clerk of the district court in the district where the offence was committed, to the intent that the person killing or being in any way criminally instrumental to the death may be apprehended; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent complaint being made at any time before the finding of the report. And the coroner shall forthwith, in writing, notify the attorney-general of the complaint aforesaid, that he may appear by himself or some person appointed by him, at the examination, and prosecute the claim in behalf of the state.

SEC. 22. If a medical examiner reports that a death was not caused by the act or neglect of some person other than the deceased, and the attorney-general is of a contrary opinion, the attorney-general may, notwithstanding such report, direct an inquest to be held in accordance with the provisions of this chapter; at which inquest he, or some other person designated by him, shall examine all the witnesses.

SEC. 23. The medical examiner may, if he deem it necessary, employ a

chemist to aid in the examination of the body, or of substances supposed to have caused or contributed to the death; and such chemist shall be entitled to such compensation for his services as the medical examiner certifies to be just and reasonable, the same being audited and allowed in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 24. When a medical examiner views or makes an examination of the dead body of a stranger, he shall cause the body to be decently buried; and if he certifies that he has made careful inquiry, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the person found dead is a stranger, having no settlement in any town of the state, his fees, with the actual expense of burial, shall be paid from the general treasury. In all other cases the expense of the burial shall be first paid by the town wherein the body is found, and such town may recover the money so paid from the town where such person last had a settlement: *Provided, however*, that the general treasurer, or any town, ultimately paying any such burial expenses, shall have the right to recover such burial expenses from the estate of the deceased person.

SEC. 25. When services are rendered in bringing to land the dead body of a person found in any of the harbors, rivers, or water of the state, the medical examiner may allow such compensation for such services as he deems reasonable; but this provision shall not entitle any person to compensation for services rendered in searching for a dead body.

SEC. 26. In all cases arising under the provisions of this chapter, the medical examiner shall take charge of any money or other personal property of the deceased, found upon or near the body, and shall deliver the same to the person entitled to its custody or possession; or if not claimed by such person within sixty days, then to an administrator, to be administered upon according to law.

SEC. 27. A medical examiner who fraudulently neglects or refuses to deliver any such property within three days, after demand upon him therefor, shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years or be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 28. The fees of coroners shall, for the services specified in this chapter, be as follows, namely: For receiving and filing a duly attested copy of the record of an autopsy, fifty cents; for every page of two hundred words of written testimony, thirty cents; for each day's attendance in holding the inquest, five dollars; for the recognizance of witnesses, thirty-five cents; and for drawing up and filing a report in court, five dollars. Said fees having been audited by the state auditor, upon certificate of the attorney-general, shall be paid by the general treasurer.

SEC. 29. Each medical examiner shall receive fees as follows: For a view without an autopsy, four dollars; for a view and an autopsy, thirty dollars; and

for travel, at the rate of ten cents a mile to the place of view. He shall also have power, in case of an autopsy, to employ a clerk at an expense not exceeding three dollars per day for each day's actual service.

SEC. 30. Every medical examiner shall return an account of the expenses of each view or autopsy, including his fees, to the state auditor, and shall annex to his return the written authority under which the autopsy was made. The state auditor shall audit such account and certify to the general treasurer what items in such account are deemed just and reasonable, and such items shall be paid by said treasurer to the persons entitled to receive the same.

SEC. 31. Medical examiners shall, in the books provided by the secretary of state, keep a record of all views of bodies found dead, together with their view and autopsy reports, and, on the first of January, April, July, and October, shall forward to the secretary of the state board of health attested copies of such records of views, together with the view reports and conclusions from autopsies. Should the commission of service of a medical examiner expire before the end of a quarter, the said examiner shall at once forward to the said secretary of the state board of health the records and reports of all cases unreported at date of expiration of said service.

SEC. 32. For each and every copy of said records and reports forwarded to the said secretary of the state board of health, medical examiners shall receive twenty-five cents, which shall be paid by the state upon the voucher of said secretary of the state board of health that such copy of reports and records have been received by him.

SEC. 33. The secretary of the state board of health shall cause the returns received by him for each year, in accordance with this chapter, to be bound together with an index thereto; the state registrar shall prepare or cause to be prepared from the said returns such tabular results as will render them of practical utility, and shall make report thereof annually in connection with the report of births, marriages, and deaths required by chapter one hundred.

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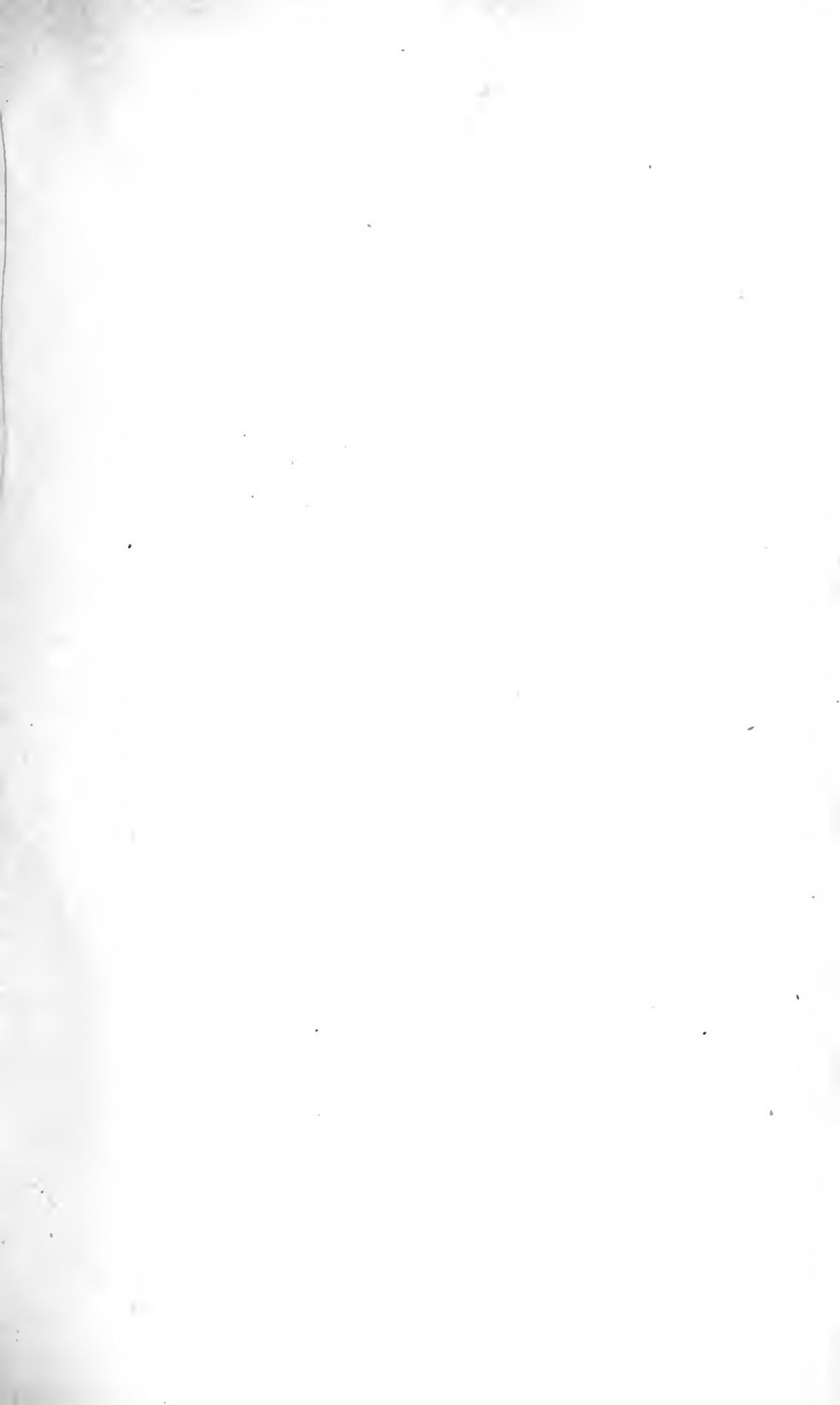
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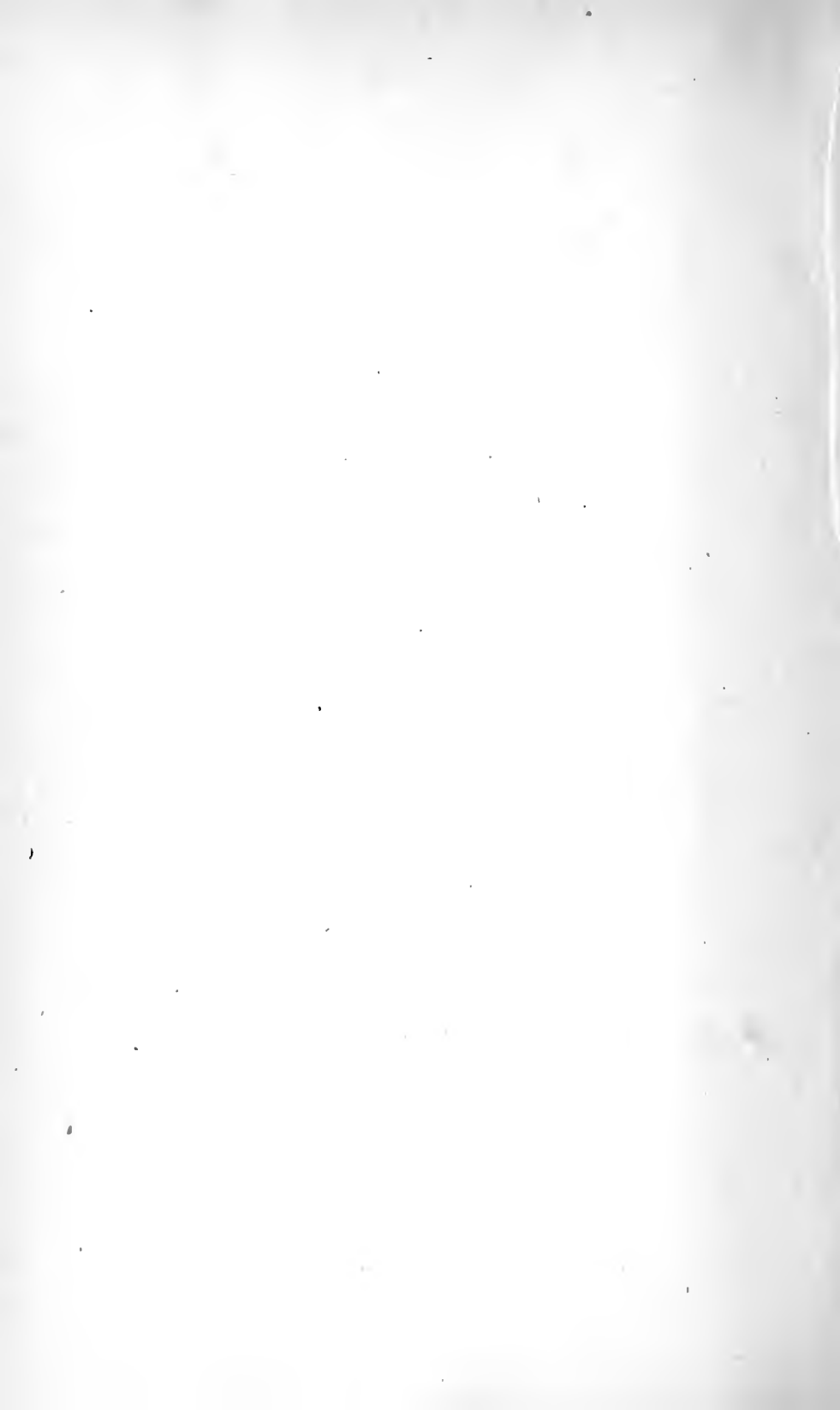
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FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

RELATING TO THE

REGISTRY AND RETURN

OF

Births, Marriages, and Deaths,

AND OF DIVORCE,

IN THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900.

PREPARED BY

GARDNER T. SWARTS, M. D.,

STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS ; SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH ;
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

PROVIDENCE :

E. L. FREEMAN & SONS, STATE PRINTERS.

1902.

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GARDNER T. SWARTS, *Secretary.*

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 1, 1902.

To the Honorable the General Assembly :

The forty-eighth Annual Report upon the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Rhode Island, and including judicial procedure in relation to divorce, during the year 1900, with compendary tables of the results of registration in the previous years, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The plan of the preceding years, in regard to the general arrangement of the tables, summaries, and comments, has been followed in this report, except that Table IX of the yearly report of causes of deaths has been re-adjusted to conform to the nomenclature of the so-called Bertillon system. Table X, giving the causes of deaths for forty-seven years, has been retained, since it is believed that it conforms more correctly to the present understood aetiology of disease; and a duplicate table, conforming to the nomenclature of the Bertillon system, has been added.

The change to the Bertillon system was made under the assumption that the classification would be in conformity with a nomenclature which was issued by Cressy L. Wilbur, M. D., Chief of the Division of Vital Statistics of Michigan. Unfortunately, however, this original classification has been modified by the authorities having its re-adjustment.

The Registrar desires it to be understood that the Bertillon system is issued in this report, not because it is believed that it is satisfactory for the purpose intended, but in order that it may be in conformity with other registration reports which may have adopted the same classification, and to assist the statistician who is able to interpret its meaning.

The classification with its special headings will be found as an appendix to the report.

In the special tables the object has been to present the important facts of many years of registration, as well as of single years, in such manner as to make them readily apparent and relieve the reader of the statistics of much of the labor of personal examination of each of the general tables of the preceding reports for the purpose of ascertaining the relation the various facts bear to each other.

In previous reports the proportion of births, marriages, and deaths to the population has been estimated in various ways. For a few years the estimation was made upon the figures derived from the census taken in a given year, and the same number of population used each year until the next census was available. In other periods an estimate was made upon an arithmetical increase. The present issue, however, gives all estimates in proportion to population by geometrical ratio, and which gives a more rational uniform increase than has been previously observed. This is seen in Table XVI.

Under the class of Zymotic Diseases we have previously had Miasmatic Diseases as Order, or Group, One; and Enthetic Diseases as Order, or Group, Two. As the word Miasmatic is inappropriate at the present day to such diseases as diphtheria, measles, and scarlet fever, and as these are, with many other, dependent upon the introduction into the system of a morbid material, they are, therefore, contagious or infectious. As some controversy is liable to arise as to the preference in use of either of these terms, it has been thought desirable to use the word Communicable, which will include both. In this group have been gathered all diseases acknowledged to be dependent upon the presence of some morbid entity which in some instances has been demonstrated to be due to a micro-organism, while with others it is assumed by analogy to these conditions that they may be due to the same cause.

A more extended explanation of the reclassification of these diseases will be found under Names of Causes of Death, in Appendix A, page 297 of this report.

Respectfully,

GARDNER T. SWARTS,

State Registrar.

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REPORT UPON THE REGISTRATION

OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

IN

RHODE ISLAND,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900,

AND

FOR VARIOUS YEARS FROM 1853 TO 1900,

INCLUSIVE.

TABLE I.

General Summary of Births and Marriages in the State of Rhode Island during the year 1900.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	BIRTHS.							MARRIAGES.				
	Whole Number.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.				Whole Number.	NATIVITY.			
		Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Native Father, Foreign Mother.	Foreign Father, Native Mother.		Native.	Foreign.	Native Groom, Foreign Bride.	Foreign Groom, Native Bride.
Barrington.....	22	13	9	3	17	2	.....	11	7	1	1	2
Bristol.....	154	86	68	48	57	31	18	37	22	6	6	3
Warren.....	185	94	91	26	122	16	21	37	15	13	6	3
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	361	193	168	77	196	49	39	85	44	20	13	8
Coventry.....	133	66	67	59	54	9	11	26	23	2	.....	1
East Greenwich.....	18	9	9	11	5	1	1	17	12	1	1	3
West Greenwich.....	12	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Warwick.....	713	360	353	171	380	71	91	191	78	61	26	26
KENT COUNTY.....	876	440	436	253	439	81	103	235	114	64	27	30
Jamestown.....	15	8	7	9	5	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Little Compton.....	21	11	10	15	4	1	1	5	2	1	.....	2
Middletown.....	33	15	18	15	18	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
NEWPORT CITY.....	599	319	280	230	257	56	56	206	97	49	26	34
New Shoreham.....	13	7	6	10	2	1	.....	10	9	.....	.....	1
Portsmouth.....	37	22	15	15	20	1	1	14	13	1	.....	.....
Tiverton.....	66	31	32	32	30	10	4	18	9	3	6	.....
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	784	416	368	316	336	70	62	257	133	55	32	37
Burrillville.....	131	72	59	35	54	16	26	35	18	7	6	4
CENTRAL FALLS.....	610	295	315	118	363	57	72	161	49	55	30	27
Cranston.....	280	143	137	117	126	18	19	66	38	14	9	5
Cumberland.....	236	120	116	52	130	22	32	60	20	19	10	11
East Providence.....	252	128	124	122	81	21	28	73	55	5	5	8
Foster.....	15	11	4	11	.....	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Glocester.....	23	8	15	19	3	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Johnston.....	149	85	64	20	106	10	13	12	6	5	1	.....
Lincoln.....	251	123	131	19	178	23	31	57	11	29	10	7
North Providence.....	59	30	29	14	33	6	6	6	8	1	1	1
North Smithfield.....	55	25	30	15	28	7	5	19	9	4	3	3
PAWTUCKET.....	1,025	502	523	315	462	123	125	418	162	128	59	69
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	4,503	2,301	2,202	1,362	2,318	411	412	1,900	813	608	230	219
Scituate.....	56	23	33	44	7	4	1	18	16	2	.....	.....
Smithfield.....	53	38	15	25	22	3	3	19	9	7	1	2
Woonsocket.....	960	469	491	176	514	123	118	283	87	116	47	33
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....	8,661	4,373	4,288	2,467	4,455	843	896	3,148	1,347	1,000	412	389
Charlestown.....	16	6	10	19	1	2	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Exeter.....	8	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	9	8	.....	1	.....
Hopkinton.....	48	26	22	37	4	6	1	28	24	1	1	2
Narragansett.....	20	11	9	11	6	1	2	10	8	1	.....	1
North Kingstown.....	68	33	35	52	5	6	5	26	23	.....	.....	2
South Kingstown.....	74	39	35	63	3	5	3	33	33	2	3	5
Richmond.....	25	15	10	19	5	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Westerly.....	133	71	72	75	49	14	5	88	59	13	9	7
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	402	203	199	275	73	35	19	214	162	17	15	17

* State institutions not included.

TABLE I.—Continued.

General Summary of Deaths in the State of Rhode Island during the year 1900.

DEATHS.												
Whole Number.	SEX.		NATIVITY.		AGES GIVEN.		AGGREGATE AGE IN YEARS.		AVERAGE AGE IN YEARS.		Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
21	14	7	17	4	14	7	468	213	33.43	30.43	681	32.42
170	94	76	140	30	94	76	3,573	2,907	38.01	38.25	6,480	38.12
106	47	59	73	33	47	59	1,213	2,336	25.81	39.59	3,549	33.48
297	155	142	230	67	155	142	5,231	5,456	33.89	38.42	10,710	36.06
105	46	59	91	14	46	59	1,538	2,521	33.43	42.73	4,059	38.65
70	34	36	57	13	34	36	1,390	1,584	40.88	41.00	2,974	42.48
18	6	12	17	1	6	12	258	522	43.00	43.50	780	43.33
515	251	264	398	117	249	263	5,648	7,557	22.68	28.73	13,205	25.79
708	337	371	563	145	335	370	8,834	12,184	26.37	32.93	21,018	29.81
19	9	10	17	2	9	10	135	430	15.00	43.00	565	29.74
27	13	14	27	.....	13	14	588	746	45.23	53.28	1,334	49.41
22	9	13	20	2	9	13	217	744	24.11	57.23	961	43.68
423	229	194	341	82	226	193	7,418	8,213	32.82	42.55	15,631	36.95
33	10	23	33	.....	10	23	535	1,309	53.50	56.91	1,844	55.88
34	22	12	30	4	22	12	1,076	561	48.91	46.75	1,637	48.15
52	24	28	41	11	24	28	941	916	39.21	32.71	1,857	35.71
610	316	294	509	101	313	293	10,910	12,919	34.86	41.09	23,829	39.06
111	57	54	76	35	57	54	2,038	2,076	35.75	38.41	4,114	37.06
352	179	173	198	151	179	173	3,886	5,203	21.71	30.07	9,089	25.82
188	98	90	151	37	98	90	3,091	3,197	31.54	35.52	6,288	33.45
154	77	77	97	57	76	75	1,780	1,492	23.42	19.89	3,272	21.67
211	102	109	166	45	102	108	5,953	3,851	38.75	35.66	9,804	27.16
19	11	8	19	.....	11	8	650	440	59.09	55.00	1,090	57.37
32	13	19	28	4	13	19	833	931	61.08	49.00	1,764	55.12
70	35	35	53	17	35	35	1,026	1,201	29.31	34.31	2,227	31.81
148	79	69	98	50	79	69	1,602	1,910	20.28	27.68	3,512	23.73
42	21	21	33	9	21	21	582	623	27.71	29.81	1,208	28.76
39	25	14	27	12	25	14	1,071	170	42.84	33.57	1,541	39.51
792	387	405	527	265	387	405	11,068	11,558	28.60	35.91	25,626	32.36
3,678	1,865	1,813	2,554	1,124	1,865	1,813	57,376	64,046	30.76	35.33	121,422	33.01
69	31	35	63	6	34	35	1,746	1,698	51.35	48.51	3,444	49.91
54	28	26	48	6	28	26	1,174	1,070	41.93	41.15	2,244	41.55
556	253	303	374	182	253	303	5,301	6,853	29.96	22.62	12,157	21.86
6,515	3,264	3,251	4,512	2,003	3,263	3,248	99,180	109,622	30.40	33.75	208,802	32.07
17	6	11	17	.....	6	11	241	723	40.17	65.72	964	56.71
18	7	11	17	1	7	11	480	557	68.57	50.61	1,037	57.61
44	28	16	41	3	28	16	1,395	857	49.82	53.56	2,252	51.18
20	11	9	19	1	11	9	302	317	27.45	35.22	619	30.95
72	33	39	67	5	33	39	1,290	1,950	39.09	50.00	3,240	45.00
99	47	52	90	9	47	52	1,465	2,385	39.68	45.86	4,250	42.92
28	17	11	27	1	17	11	685	591	40.29	53.73	1,276	45.57
141	85	56	111	30	85	56	3,200	2,658	37.65	47.46	5,858	41.55
439	234	205	389	50	234	205	9,458	10,038	40.42	48.96	19,496	44.41

TABLE I.—Continued.—RECAPITULATION.

General Summary of Births and Marriages in the State of Rhode Island during the year 1900.

COUNTIES.	BIRTHS.							MARRIAGES.				
	Whole Number.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.				Whole Number.	NATIVITY.			
		Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Native Father. Foreign Mother.	Foreign Father. Native Mother.		Native.	Foreign.	Native Groom. Foreign Bride.	Foreign Groom. Native Bride.
BRISTOL.....	361	193	168	77	196	49	39	85	44	20	13	8
KENT.....	876	410	436	253	439	81	103	235	114	64	27	30
NEWPORT.....	784	416	368	316	336	70	62	257	133	55	32	37
PROVIDENCE.....	8,661	4,373	4,288	2,467	4,455	813	896	3,148	1,347	1,000	412	389
WASHINGTON.....	402	203	199	275	73	35	19	211	162	17	15	17
—												
STATE INSTITUTIONS.....												
WHOLE STATE.	11,081	5,625	5,459	3,388	5,499	1,078	1,119	3,936	1,800	1,156	499	481

TABLE I.—Concluded.—RECAPITULATION.

General Summary of Deaths in the State of Rhode Island, by Counties, during the year 1900.

DEATHS.												
Whole Number.	SEX.		NATIVITY.		AGES GIVEN.		AGGREGATE AGE IN YEARS.		AVERAGE AGE IN YEARS.		Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
297	155	142	230	67	155	142	5,254	5,456	33.89	38.42	10,710	36.06
708	337	371	563	145	335	370	8,834	12,184	26.37	32.93	21,018	29.81
610	316	294	509	101	313	293	10,910	12,919	34.86	44.09	23,829	39.06
6,515	3,264	3,251	4,512	2,003	3,263	3,248	99,180	109,622	30.40	33.75	208,802	32.07
439	234	205	389	50	234	205	9,458	10,038	40.42	48.96	19,496	44.41
254	167	87	145	109	166	87	8,431	4,398	50.79	50.55	12,829	50.71
8,823	4,473	4,350	6,348	2,475	4,466	4,345	142,067	154,617	31.81	35.58	296,684	33.67

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, 1900.

Arranged by Months, Sexes, and Divisions of the State.

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole State.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.									
			Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.
January,	Males	454	17	33	7	40	70	18	34	183	38	14
	Females..	447	14	33	5	26	77	25	47	167	38	15
	Total,	901	31	66	12	66	147	43	81	350	76	29
February, ...	Males	447	15	28	15	25	65	26	36	180	41	16
	Females..	437	12	30	6	26	67	28	53	165	35	15
	Total,	884	27	58	21	51	132	54	89	345	76	31
March,	Males	516	16	25	14	29	65	34	44	225	47	17
	Females..	435	8	33	8	21	53	24	45	189	40	14
	Total,	951	24	58	22	50	118	58	89	414	87	31
April,	Males	445	12	40	6	23	64	27	44	171	33	25
	Females..	412	9	39	6	16	46	24	48	167	39	18
	Total,	857	21	79	12	39	110	51	92	338	72	43
May,	Males	405	20	32	2	28	61	15	42	156	36	13
	Females..	416	14	25	11	23	60	26	32	172	37	16
	Total,	821	34	57	13	51	121	41	74	328	73	29
June,	Males	472	13	39	11	18	76	21	38	197	40	19
	Females..	431	20	41	8	22	54	26	40	159	45	16
	Total,	903	33	80	19	40	130	47	78	356	85	35
July,	Males	458	12	31	6	26	59	27	45	200	36	16
	Females..	519	15	40	12	23	75	28	44	204	56	22
	Total,	977	27	71	18	49	134	55	89	404	92	38

TABLE II.—BIRTHS.—Concluded.

Arranged by Months, Sexes, and Divisions of the State.

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole State.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.										
			Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	
August.	Males	520	16	34	10	31	88	33	54	194	46	14	
	Females..	502	9	53	6	22	63	36	43	199	54	17	
	Total.....	1,022	25	87	16	53	151	69	97	393	100	31	
September	Males	467	18	30	7	25	62	25	39	200	42	19	
	Females..	455	12	31	9	16	79	22	28	203	46	9	
	Total.....	922	30	61	16	41	141	47	67	403	88	28	
October.....	Males	482	16	48	4	24	65	19	39	205	41	21	
	Females..	494	13	39	6	21	69	26	49	209	42	20	
	Total.....	976	29	87	10	45	134	45	88	414	83	41	
November	Males	471	16	40	6	25	57	26	50	199	36	16	
	Females..	453	25	26	6	36	66	24	44	181	28	17	
	Total.....	924	41	66	12	61	123	50	94	380	64	33	
December.....	Males	488	22	60	9	25	74	24	37	191	33	13	
	Females..	458	17	46	5	28	48	26	50	187	31	20	
	Total.....	946	39	106	14	53	122	50	87	378	64	33	
Whole Year...	Males	5,625	193	440	97	319	806	295	502	2,301	469	203	
	Females..	5,459	168	436	88	280	757	315	523	2,202	491	199	
	Total.....	11,084	361	876	185	599	1,563	610	1,025	4,503	960	402	

TABLE III.—PLURALITY BIRTHS.—1900.

Arranged by Months, Sexes, and Divisions of the State; and showing the Nativity of the Parents.

MONTHS.		SEX.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					NATIVITY OF THE PARENTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
				Number of cases.	Number of children.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.*	Newport City.	Providence County.†	Providence City.	Washington County.	American.	Australian.	British-American.	English.	French-Canadian.	Irish.	Italian.	Portuguese.	Russian.	Scottish.	Swedish.	Syrian.	American Father.	British-American Mo.	English Mother.	American Father.	Irish Mother.	Belgian Father.	British-American Fa.	American Mother.	English Father.	Irish Father.	French-Can. Fa.	American Mother.	Irish Father.	American Mother.	Polish Father.	German Mother.	Scottish Father.	British-American Mo.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
January	5	Males ... 3 Females ... 3	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</

* Not including Newport city.

† Not including Providence city.

TABLE IV.—MARRIAGES, 1900.

Arranged by Months and Divisions of the State.

MONTHS.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.											
	Whole State, 1900.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	Whole State, 1899.
January.....	326	7	23	3	15	31	13	42	158	23	11	262
February.....	308	7	23	4	15	21	18	38	145	24	13	221
March.....	129	2	5	4	10	12	3	10	61	10	12	131
First Quarter.....	763	16	51	11	40	64	34	90	364	57	36	614
April.....	331	3	19	3	13	33	12	32	182	22	12	360
May.....	255	4	20	4	5	29	13	24	120	21	15	203
June.....	527	20	21	6	26	52	24	60	261	35	22	406
Second Quarter.....	1,113	27	60	13	44	114	49	116	563	78	49	969
July.....	277	5	25	4	15	27	14	30	123	22	12	213
August.....	281	8	21	6	15	23	7	30	137	19	15	267
September.....	394	7	19	4	24	47	20	35	185	24	20	322
Third Quarter.....	952	20	65	14	54	97	41	95	445	65	56	802
October.....	409	11	22	3	30	49	16	44	180	37	17	385
November.....	434	6	22	5	22	38	16	47	221	30	27	448
December.....	265	5	15	5	16	24	5	26	127	16	26	215
Fourth Quarter.....	1,108	22	59	13	68	111	37	117	528	83	70	1,048
Whole Year.....	3,936	85	235	51	206	386	161	418	1,900	283	211	3,433

TABLE V.—DEATHS, 1900.

Arranged by Months, Sexes, and Divisions of the State.

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole State.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.										State Institutions.
			Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	
January.....	Males.....	371	13	17	6	20	47	6	28	175	19	26	14
	Females...	362	11	28	8	15	46	9	31	174	16	19	5
	Total.....	733	24	45	14	35	93	15	59	349	35	45	19
February.....	Males.....	382	12	29	4	22	67	14	36	150	18	22	8
	Females...	370	10	38	3	12	53	11	34	163	19	25	2
	Total.....	752	22	67	7	34	120	25	70	313	37	47	10
March	Males.....	458	11	30	8	18	64	21	38	216	18	21	13
	Females...	457	17	35	10	18	68	15	41	198	27	22	6
	Total.....	915	28	65	18	36	132	36	79	414	45	43	19
April.....	Males.....	465	13	46	11	20	58	15	44	195	25	21	17
	Females...	523	10	61	19	28	57	17	49	224	28	20	10
	Total.....	988	23	107	30	48	115	32	93	419	53	41	27
May	Males.....	342	11	26	5	21	37	11	27	156	15	19	14
	Females...	303	9	23	7	20	35	10	30	137	13	11	8
	Total.....	645	20	49	12	41	72	21	57	293	28	30	22
June.....	Males.....	292	8	19	8	17	32	8	22	126	18	17	17
	Females...	295	10	27	5	13	27	17	19	135	22	16	4
	Total.....	587	18	46	13	30	59	25	41	261	40	33	21
July	Males.....	418	15	31	6	15	56	30	36	166	27	14	22
	Females...	405	13	26	13	16	47	14	51	160	49	10	6
	Total.....	823	28	57	19	31	103	44	87	326	76	24	28

TABLE V.—DEATHS.--Concluded.

Arranged by Months, Sexes, and Divisions of the State.

MONTHS.	SEX.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.											
		Whole State.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	State Institutions.
August	Males.....	451	22	45	12	25	54	24	43	155	36	22	13
	Females...	378	15	36	6	25	58	18	32	131	33	12	12
	Total.....	829	37	81	18	50	112	42	75	286	69	34	25
September ...	Males.....	336	14	28	7	18	45	15	24	130	20	23	12
	Females...	327	11	28	10	12	42	17	31	113	30	24	9
	Total.....	663	25	56	17	30	87	32	55	243	50	47	21
October.....	Males.....	337	14	24	5	28	38	9	32	138	21	14	14
	Females...	292	10	21	4	17	38	16	22	112	24	21	7
	Total.....	629	24	45	9	45	76	25	54	250	45	35	21
November ...	Males.....	281	10	23	8	10	32	8	29	115	16	22	8
	Females...	300	16	22	8	6	34	14	34	121	23	15	7
	Total.....	581	26	45	16	16	66	22	63	236	39	37	15
December....	Males.....	340	12	19	7	15	50	18	28	143	20	13	15
	Females...	338	10	26	7	12	52	15	31	145	19	10	11
	Total.....	678	22	45	14	27	102	33	59	288	39	23	26
Whole Year..	Males.....	4,473	155	337	87	229	580	179	387	1,865	253	234	167
	Females...	4,350	142	371	100	194	557	173	405	1,813	303	205	87
	Total.....	8,823	297	708	187	423	1,137	352	792	3,678	556	439	254

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1900.

Exhibiting the Whole Number, the Proportion to Population, and Number of each Sex, in every Town and Division of the State.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Total Deaths.	Population, 1900.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	DEATHS.	
				SEX.	Number of each sex.
Barrington.....	21	1,135	18.5	Males.....	14
				Females....	7
Bristol.....	170	6,901	24.6	Males.....	94
				Females....	76
Warren.....	106	5,108	20.7	Males.....	47
				Females....	59
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	297	13,144	22.6	Males.....	155
				Females....	142
Coventry.....	105	5,279	19.9	Males.....	46
				Females....	59
East Greenwich.....	70	2,775	25.2	Males.....	34
				Females....	36
West Greenwich.....	18	606	29.7	Males.....	6
				Females....	12
Warwick.....	515	21,316	24.2	Males.....	251
				Females....	264
KENT COUNTY.....	708	29,976	23.6	Males.....	337
				Females....	371
Jamestown.....	19	1,498	12.7	Males.....	9
				Females....	10
Little Compton.....	27	1,132	23.9	Males.....	13
				Females....	14
Middletown.....	22	1,457	15.1	Males.....	9
				Females....	13
NEWPORT CITY.....	423	22,034	19.2	Males.....	229
				Females....	194
New Shoreham.....	33	1,396	23.6	Males.....	10
				Females....	23
Portsmouth.....	34	2,105	16.1	Males.....	22
				Females....	12

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1900.—Continued.

Exhibiting the number of Deaths in each Period of Life, in every Town and Division of the State.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age unstated.
3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	4	5	2	2	4	.....	1	6	5	3	5	16	15	7	.....	.....
21	4	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	5	1	3	7	9	9	11	.....	.....
19	1	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	4	3	2	3	3	1	.....
10	3	1	2	1	1	.....	2	5	4	4	7	10	3	5	1	.....
41	7	9	4	2	7	1	1	9	7	7	8	18	21	12	1	.....
32	8	1	3	2	3	2	3	10	6	8	15	20	12	16	1	.....
15	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	5	2	4	3	5	4	1	.....
9	6	1	1	1	1	.....	1	4	2	3	5	4	14	6	1	.....
7	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	3	3	5	3	5	.....	.....
7	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	3	5	3	3	5	2	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	.....
83	22	7	7	3	9	7	9	9	11	15	21	18	21	6	1	2
71	16	7	5	3	8	4	6	17	19	17	16	26	27	18	3	1
106	25	9	7	3	13	8	11	12	18	20	28	26	31	16	2	2
88	24	9	6	4	11	7	7	22	24	23	28	36	45	30	6	1
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	1	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	6	1	.....	.....
4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	2	1	.....
64	9	4	2	3	2	4	8	19	11	16	23	32	23	5	1	3
30	8	3	1	2	7	3	5	18	12	10	15	24	32	21	2	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	6	1	7	2	1	.....
5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	4	4	.....	.....
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1900.—Continued.

Exhibiting the Whole Number, the Proportion of Population, and Number of each Sex, in every Town and Division of the State.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Total Deaths.	Population, 1900.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	DEATHS.	
				SEX.	Number of each sex.
Tiverton.....	52	2,977	17.5	Males.....	24
				Females	28
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	610	32,599	18.7	Males.....	316
				Females	294
Burrillville.....	111	6,317	17.6	Males.....	57
				Females	54
CENTRAL FALLS.....	352	18,167	19.4	Males.....	179
				Females	173
Cranston.....	188	11,114	16.9	Males.....	98
				Females	90
Cumberland.....	154	8,925	17.3	Males.....	77
				Females	77
East Providence....	211	12,138	17.4	Males.....	102
				Females	109
Foster.....	19	1,151	16.5	Males.....	11
				Females	8
Glocester.....	32	1,462	21.9	Males.....	13
				Females	19
Johnston.....	70	4,305	16.3	Males.....	35
				Females	35
Lincoln.....	148	8,937	16.6	Males.....	79
				Females	69
North Providence.....	42	3,016	13.9	Males.....	21
				Females	21
North Smithfield.....	39	2,422	16.1	Males.....	25
				Females	14
PAWTUCKET.....	792	39,231	20.2	Males.....	387
				Females	405
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	2,678	175,597	20.9	Males.....	1,865
				Females	1,813

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1900.—Continued.

Exhibiting the number of Deaths in each Period of Life, in every Town and Division of the State.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age unstated.
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	3	3	.....	.....
10	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	4	4	1	.....	.....
91	12	5	4	3	3	4	9	22	13	20	35	38	37	15	2	3
49	11	5	2	2	7	4	7	22	17	17	26	34	56	30	4	1
14	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	5	6	7	5	5	7	3	.....	.....
16	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	4	4	3	8	9	4	.....	.....
63	21	5	4	1	9	2	2	5	17	12	19	8	8	3	.....	.....
41	8	5	4	1	8	5	3	17	13	12	25	11	17	2	1	.....
23	6	2	1	2	10	1	2	5	5	4	12	11	10	4	.....	.....
17	10	5	.....	2	4	1	2	3	2	2	11	16	7	8	.....	.....
20	2	1	.....	2	1	4	4	9	6	3	6	5	7	4	2	1
12	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	4	9	6	6	15	11	1	1	2
21	3	2	1	4	1	3	2	6	3	8	15	15	8	10	.....	.....
22	9	3	3	1	4	1	2	5	7	7	13	10	10	10	1	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	...
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	...
12	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	3	7	3	.....	.....	.....
7	3	1	.....	.....	3	...	1	4	1	1	3	5	3	3	.....	.....
26	13	4	.....	2	4	.....	...	6	4	3	2	10	5	.....	.....	.....
20	6	3	.....	1	1	.....	3	4	2	8	9	5	6	.....	1	...
3	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	2	3	3	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....
2	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	6	4	1	.....	.....
3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....
106	26	9	9	4	15	6	4	24	24	26	41	45	36	8	4	...
98	17	10	6	2	10	3	9	32	25	26	41	49	46	28	3	...
444	111	58	37	20	63	19	36	157	171	179	198	171	139	58	4	...
361	115	34	26	24	44	15	47	179	150	144	183	193	183	98	17	...

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1900.—Continued.

Exhibiting the Whole Number, the Proportion of Population, and Number of each Sex, in every Town and Division of the State.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Total Deaths.	Population, 1900.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	DEATHS.	
				SEX.	Number of each sex.
Scituate.....	69	3,361	20.5	Males.....	34
				Females....	35
Smithfield.....	54	2,107	25.6	Males.....	28
				Females....	26
WOONSOCKET.....	556	28,204	19.7	Males.....	253
				Females....	303
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....	6,515	326,454	19.9	Males.....	3,264
				Females....	3,251
Charlestown.....	17	975	17.4	Males.....	6
				Females....	11
Exeter.....	18	841	21.3	Males.....	7
				Females....	11
Hopkinton.....	44	2,602	16.9	Males.....	28
				Females....	16
Narragansett District.....	20	1,523	13.1	Males.....	11
				Females....	9
North Kingstown.....	72	4,194	17.2	Males.....	33
				Females....	39
South Kingstown.....	99	4,972	19.9	Males.....	47
				Females....	52
Richmond.....	28	1,506	18.6	Males.....	17
				Females....	11
Westerly.....	141	7,541	18.7	Males.....	85
				Females....	56
WASHINGTON COUNTY, ...	439	21,154	18.2	Males.....	234
				Females....	205
STATE INSTITUTIONS, ...	254	2,229	113.9	Males.....	167
				Females....	87

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1900.—Continued.

Exhibiting the number of Deaths in each Period of Life, in every Town and Division of the State.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age unstated.
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	3	5	9	4	1	...
8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	8	7	4	1	...
5	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	6	6	1	.....	...
5	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	1	.....	2	2	7	2	.....	...
103	21	7	4	4	8	6	7	17	10	12	20	15	13	5	1	...
114	11	5	8	8	9	4	7	32	21	14	19	20	17	13	1	...
848	213	92	61	40	115	44	62	243	255	264	331	311	262	109	13	1
734	189	68	49	40	86	32	81	295	239	229	319	348	333	179	27	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	...
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	4	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	...
5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	3	5	6	1	...
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	4	3	1	.....	...
2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	...
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	...
5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	7	.....	1	...
4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	8	3	9	5	.....	...
11	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	1	4	10	4	6	.....	...
7	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	6	2	5	7	2	9	6	2	...
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	...
20	3	1	2	2	1	4	2	6	.....	9	6	7	11	11	.....	...
6	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	3	6	8	8	8	6	1	...
48	12	3	3	2	4	6	8	15	8	14	21	26	35	27	2	...
22	4	4	2	1	1	3	7	14	11	20	30	20	36	27	3	...
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	8	25	38	24	31	14	12	3	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	13	17	10	15	13	4	2	...

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1900.—Continued.

(RECAPITULATION.)

Exhibiting the Whole Number, the Proportion to Population, and Number of each Sex, in every Division of the State.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Total Deaths.	Population, 1900.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	DEATHS.	
				Sex.	Number of each Sex.
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	297	31,144	22.6	Males.....	155
				Females....	142
KENT COUNTY.....	708	29,976	23.6	Males.....	337
				Females....	371
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	610	32,599	18.7	Males.....	316
				Females....	294
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....	6,515	326,454	19.9	Males.....	3,264
				Females....	3,251
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	439	24,154	18.2	Males.....	234
				Females....	205
STATE INSTITUTIONS.....	254	2,229	113.9	Males.....	167
				Females....	87
WHOLE STATE.....	8,823	428,556	20.6	Males.....	4,473
				Females....	4,350

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1900.—Concluded.

(RECAPITULATION.)

Exhibiting the number of Deaths in each Period of Life, in every Division of the State.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age unstated.
41	7	9	4	2	7	1	1	9	7	7	8	18	21	12	1	..
32	8	1	3	2	3	2	3	10	6	8	15	20	12	16	1	..
106	25	9	7	3	13	8	11	12	18	20	28	26	31	16	2	2
88	24	9	6	4	11	7	7	22	24	23	28	36	45	30	6	1
91	12	5	4	3	3	4	9	22	13	20	35	38	37	15	2	3
49	11	5	2	2	7	4	7	22	17	17	26	34	56	30	4	1
848	213	92	61	40	115	44	62	243	255	264	331	311	262	109	13	1
734	189	68	49	40	86	32	81	295	239	229	319	348	333	179	27	3
48	12	3	3	2	4	6	8	15	8	14	21	26	35	27	2	..
22	4	4	2	1	1	3	7	14	11	20	30	20	36	27	3	..
4	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	8	25	38	24	31	14	12	3	1
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	8	13	17	10	15	13	4	2	..
1138	269	118	79	50	142	65	96	309	326	363	447	450	400	191	23	7
928	236	87	62	49	108	48	107	371	310	314	428	473	495	286	43	5

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.

Arranged Alphabetically; showing the Number of each Sex who died from each cause, in each month and in the whole year 1900; also the Number of Native-born and Foreign-born, and also the Number of Native and of Foreign Parentage, from each cause, for the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Am.	For.	M.	F.
Abcess, Alveolar.....	1																							1		1			1	
Abcess of Ear.....	1																							1		1			1	
Brain.....		1		1				1				1		1										5		5		2	3	4
Kidney.....																								1		1			1	
Leg.....											1													1		1			1	
Liver.....	1	1							1															3		2		1	1	2
Mastoid.....					1																			1		1			1	1
Mouth.....																	1							1		1			1	
Neck.....		1											1											1		1			1	1
Ovary.....														1										2		1		1	1	1
Pelvis.....	1	1							1				1		2									1		1		5		6
Peritoneum.....																								1		1			1	
Stomach.....											1													1		1			1	
Sub-Phrenic.....		1																											1	
Accidents, Asphyxia.....	4	1	2	2	3		2		3						2	1	1		2	1		2	2	1	23	6	13	16	21	8
Bicycle.....																													1	
Burns and Scalds.....		2	1	7	3	1	1	2	1		2		4	1				1		2		2	2		23	10	7	26	14	19
Drowning.....	6	2	1	3	1	2		3	1	12		11	1	10	2	2	1	2	2					38	26	18	46	54	10	4
Electric Car.....	1		1		1		1				6		4	1	1		2				1			13	6	9	10	15	4	

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Am.	For.	M.	F.		
Accidents, Elevator.....																																
Falls.....	2	1	5	4	5	1	4	2	4	1	1	4	5	1	3	4	6	...	4	1	7	2	2	3	35	37	22	50	48	24		
Firearms.....					1								2								1				2	2	1	3	4	...		
Insolation.....													4	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	4	9	8	5
Lightning.....											1				1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Machinery.....			2	1	1						1								2				1		5	2	1	6	7	...		
Poison.....			1	1	3		1	2	1				1		1		1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	8	6	3	11	7	7
Lead.....													1										...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...
Railroad.....			2	1	1		2	1			1	1	1		3	1	5	...	3		5	...	1	...	19	7	10	16	25	1	...	
Various.....	1	2	4		5	1	4				5	1	6		4		2	...	5		1	1	5	1	30	18	18	30	44	4	...	
Adenitis, Multiple.....			1																				1	...	1	1	1	...	
Albuminuria.....													1										2	2	1	1	...
Alcoholism.....	2	3	1		1	2	6	1	2	1	5	2	4	2	4	1	6	...	3	1	4	...	4	2	29	28	11	46	42	15	...	
Delirium Tremens.	1	1					1				1												4	1	1	4	5	
Anemia.....			1	1	1		1		1		2		1		2	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	14	3	5	12	5	12	...	
Pernicious.....			1	1	3		2		1	1	1	1	1		2		2	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	11	8	9	10	5	14	...	
Aneurism of Aorta.....	1	2					1				1				1		7	1	5	3	4	4	...	
Angina Pectoris.....	1	3	1	3	2		1	2		2	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	1	2	2		1	...	1	3	24	9	22	11	13	20	...
Apoplexy and Paralysis.....	11	9	18	14	12	14	5	20	12	7	16	11	12	15	9	8	19	11	14	12	8	7	13	174	115	159	130	129	160	...		
Appendicitis.....	3	1	1	2	1		1	3	1		1	1	7	3	3	1	1	...	2		2	...	2	...	20	14	14	20	23	11	...	
Asthma.....	1	2		1	1		1	3	1		1				1		...	2	2	1	...	1	...	9	11	7	13	8	12	...		
Atelectasis Pulmonum.....			2	1		4	1	2								1	...	1		2		2	...	14	...	9	5	8	6	...		
Atheroma of Arteries.....					1		1																4	1	2	3	1	4	...	
Brain Diseases*.....												4										1	5	4	3	6	...	

* Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brain, Congestion.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	1	..	1	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	18	3	7	14	15	6
Softening .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	12	6	10	8	9	9
Inflammation.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	2	6	5	3
Bronchitis.....	21	17	14	17	17	19	15	16	16	10	8	5	4	3	1	3	2	4	3	6	10	11	13	208	40	91	157	124	124	
Chronic	2	4	4	3	3	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	23	24	25	22	19	28
Calculi, Renal.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	2	2
Cancer of Abdomen.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	2	3	1	4
Abdominal Viscera.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	3
Back.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Bladder.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breast	2	2	2	3	3	3	..	3	5	2	2	3	3	..	6	2	2	..	3	..	5	5	27	14	26	15	..	41		
Colon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
Ear.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
Face.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	6	3	5	4	5	4	
Intestine.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	6	5	4	7	
Jaw.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kidney.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Larynx.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Leg.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Lip.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Liver.....	1	3	..	6	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	6	1	2	2	1	2	..	3	23	20	21	22	17	26
Lung.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Mouth.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Neck.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cancer of Nose.....					1		1																		3			2	1	
Omentum.....	1	1			1				1								1								5	2	5	2	2	5
Ovary.....			1					1																	4	1	2	3		
Pelvic Viscera.....															1										2					2
Penis.....			1				1																				2			2
Pharynx.....			1					1																	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pleura.....					1																				1			1		1
Prostate.....															1												1			1
Pubes.....																									1			1		1
Rectum.....			1	1	1		1		1						2	1	1	1							2	9	2	9	4	7
Sigmoid Flexure.....										1															1	1	1	1		2
Spleen.....																									1			1		1
Stomach.....	2	3	1	4	3	5	1	2	1	2	1	7	1	7	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	3	5	3	38	35	32	41	38	35
Thigh.....																									1			1		1
Throat.....								1																				1		1
Tongue.....	1				1													1	1						1	4	1	4	3	2
Uterus.....	2	3	4	6	1	3	6	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	5	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	26	17	21	22		43	
Vagina.....																								1		1				1
Unspecified.....															1												1			1
Cancerum Oris.....	1								1																			1		1
Carbuncle.....					1										2		1								4		1	3	2	2
Cellulitis, Pelvic.....																								3	1	3	1	4		
Cerebritis.....	1				1																			2	1	2	1	2	1	3
Childbirth*.....							1		1						1										2		4	3	1	2
																									2					2

* Not otherwise specified.

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Colitis, Entero (over 2 years)...	1								1		1		4	1	2	1	2		1	2					12	4	8		11	5	
Constipation...	1								1																2				1	1	
Convulsions, Infantile...	4	3	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	1		5	3	3		2				1	1	43		27	16	27	16	
Croup...	3	1	2	1	1	3		2			1					1					1		1	1	16	2	6	12	9	9	
Membranous...	5	3	6	2	1	3	2	1	2	2		2	2		1	2	5	3	5	2	7	5	8	9	74	4	32	46	44	34	
Cyanosis...	1	1														1	1	2	1		1	1	1		11		3	8	6	5	
Cystitis...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	3		3	2			9	7	9	7	14	2	
Debility, General...	1																													1	1
Infantile...	2	2	8	7	11	2	8	3	5	3	5	6	4	6	8	6	3	4	3	8	10	8	8	5	129	6	70	65	75	60	
Asphyxia, Neonatorum...			1		1	1	2		2	1			1	5	1	1	1	2		1	2	1	2	3	24		8	16	12	12	
Difficult Labor...						2							1	1				3							7		6	1	4	3	
Injury at Birth...	1	1										1				1	2								6		2	4	2	4	
Paralysis, Infantile...																	1	1							2		1	1		2	
Premature Birth...	7	8	5	4	11	4	4	7	5	5	6	1	1	9	7	7	6	11	3	10	5	7	6	135	4	59	80	82	57	57	
Sclerema Neonatorum...																														1	1
Want of Care...	1																								1				1	1	1
Debility, Senile...	4	2		1	2	4	3	4	1	5		1	1	5	2	3	1	3		2	3	2	3	35	17	32	20	18	34	34	
Dementia...	2					2	1		1				2		1	1	1	3		1	3		1	3	12	5	10	7	11	6	
Senile...	1			1	1						3		2			3	1	2	1	1	2			13	5	11	7	13	5	5	
Diarrhoea...															3	3	3	1	1	2			1	8	7	6	9	4	11	11	
Chronic...	1	1		1			1				1		1				1	2	1		1			7	4	4	7	6	5	5	
Diabetes...	3	3	1	2	1	2	1		2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1				2	2		19	6	16	9	11	14	14	
Mellitus...	3	1	2	1	1		2		1				1		1	1	1	2	2		2	2	1	2	17	8	14	11	13	12	
Diphtheria...	5	7	5	5	2	2	5	5	4	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	5	1	11	2	10	5	10	105	7	44	68	62	50	50	

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Am.	For.	M.	F.	
Dysentery.....	2				1	1	1	7	13	8	6	8	9	11	11		2	2	1
Embolism, Arterial.....	1							1								1	1	1	1
Cerebral.....		1	1		1			1	1	1						6	3	5	4
Emphysema.....					2	1	1	1								4	3	3	4
Empyema.....		1	1													3	1	1	3
Endocarditis.....	5	1	6	4	4	7	5	3	7	4	6	3	6	1	4	5	4	6	4
Enteritis (under 2 years).....	1		2	2				3	1	3	8	7	4	2	4	1	2	3	1
Gastro (under 2 years).....	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	5	3	9	6	19	5	7	9	5	6	4
Enteritis (over 2 years).....			1		1		1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	3	2	3	1	1
Gastro (over 2 years).....	1		2			3	3	2	4	2	3	4	1	3	2	3	2	1	1
Tubercular.....	1	2						1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Epilepsy.....	1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2			
Erysipelas.....			1		1		1												
Head and Face.....		2	2	1	2	1	1	1								8	3	4	7
Phlegmonous.....								1								1		1	1
Fever, Malarial.....								3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1			
Typhoid.....	5	2	3	3	4	2	2	5	8	6	2	3	4	12	7	10	7	12	8
Fibroid of Uterus.....								2	1					1			3	2	
Fistula in Ano.....								1											
Gall Stones.....								1											
Gangrene of Foot.....	1		1		1						2					1	1	5	1
Leg.....																2	1	2	1
Senile.....																1	2	1	2
Gastritis.....	1	1	3	2	2		1		3	2	2	4	5	2	3	1	2	3	1
																22	17	27	14
																22	17	27	14

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.	
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Goitre			1																						1				1	
Exophthalmic.....																														
Hæmatemesis.....			1				1																		1			1		2
Hæmophilia.....																														2
Hæmoptysis*																														3
Heart Diseases.....	10	18	12	14	11	17	12	15																	1					1
Dilatation.....	1	3	3				1	1																	1					1
Enlargement.....																														
Fatty Degeneration.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	3													1					2
Hypertrophy.....							1																		1					1
Valvular Disease.....	7	6	6	7	9	7	6	12	7	11	10	6	6	2	5	2	3	8	3	5	7	7	6		1					3
Hemiplegia.....			1		1	2	1	1	1	1			1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1									74
Hemorrhage, Multiple.....							1																							6
Cerebral.....	12	4	7	3	10	11	13	8	5	4	7	4	8	6	3	2	5	4	7	1	8	11	9		99	64	85	78	80	83
Internal.....			1																						1					1
Umbilical.....			1		1								1		1										5					1
Hepatitis.....									1	1			1		1										7	10	7	10	9	8
Hernia.....	1				2	2	2	2	1	1					1										7	7	5	9	4	10
Femoral.....																									2	1	2	1		3
Inguinal.....			1																						2					
Umbilical.....																									2					2
Hip-joint Disease.....																									2					1
Hodgkin's Disease.....																									1					1

* Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Homicide.....					1	1	1	1			2	1	1	2	2	1	2								8	2	7	3	9	1		
Hydrocephalus.....			2	1	3	1	1	1	1		2	2	1	1	1	1									19		9	10	11	8		
Hydronephrosis.....																									1		1		1			
Icterus Neonatorum.....	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20		7	13	12	8			
Indigestion, Acute.....			1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3								1	5	4	3	6		9		
Infantile.....	1	3	1	1	6	4	3	1	3	5	6	7	6	1	2	3	5	3	2	1	2	3	67	2	35	34	37	32		32		
Influenza.....	2	3	9	7	21	32	54	80	12	14	1	7		2	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	150	105	120	135	108	147		147		
Intestinal Obstruction.....	2				1	2	1	1	1	1			2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1			12	5	7	10	12	5	1		
Ulceration.....																								5		4	1	4	1	1		
Insanity.....									2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	14	3	14	3	10	7		7	
General Paralysis of the Insane.....			1		1	1	2					1		3	2	1	2							10	6	7	9	13	3		3	
Intussusception.....					1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	2							8	2	5	5	5	5		5	
Kidney Diseases.....					1				1		1	1												5		4	1	1	4		4	
Addison's Disease.....											1													2		1	1	2				
Bright's Disease.....	4	6	18	7	12	10	8	9	10	7	8	7	5	5	10	5	8	10	6	5	17	9	10	7	122	81	96	107	116	87		87
Granular Degeneration.....									1															1		1						
Inflammation.....					1																			1		1						
Laryngitis.....	2	2	2	1	1			2																12		6	6	7	5		5	
Tubercular.....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		6	2	4	4	6	2		2	
Liver Diseases.....								1	2															7	2	7	2	4	5		5	
Atrophy, Acute, Yellow.....	1																							3	4	1	6	5	2		2	
Cirrhosis.....	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	4	6				25	20	14	31	32	13		13	

* Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.	
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Am. For.	Am. For.	Am. For.	Am. For.	M.	F.
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liver, Congestion.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	4
Enlargement.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hypertrophy.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	5	1	5
Inflammation.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sclerosis.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1
Locomotor Ataxia.....		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	5	2	6	1
Leukemia.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malaria.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	6	2	4	4
Malassimilation.....		5	1	3	6	4	8	3	7	5	2	5	9	166	1	77	90	76	91
Malformation, Imperforate																			
Anus.....				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	4	1	1
Arterial Duct.....														1	1	1	1	1	1
Foramen Ovale.....		4	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	24	4	16	12	19	9
Heart.....						1								1	1	1	1	1	1
Hemicephalus.....														1	1	1	1	1	1
Spina Bifida.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	4	4	4	4
Urethra.....														1	1	1	1	1	1
Unspecified.....		1										1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Mania, Acute.....														2	2	2	2	2	2
Chronic.....														5	3	3	5	1	7
Measles.....		19	20	26	33	24	25	9	9	6	2	3	1	169	16	79	106	87	98
Melancholia.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	4	4	5	3
Meningitis.....		5	9	8	5	11	5	11	5	7	6	9	2	15	8	143	15	63	95
Cerebro-Spinal.....		2	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	33	1	17	17	25	9

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Am.	For.	M.	F.
Meningitis, Spinal	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	18	..	6	12	10	8	
Tubercular	2	2	4	3	3	5	2	4	3	2	6	..	2	6	..	3	..	2	4	4	3	2	1	2	64	5	32	37	38	31
Myelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Myocarditis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	5	3	4	4	5	3
Nephritis	5	7	6	2	4	6	7	9	3	6	5	3	3	3	5	4	5	2	5	2	3	7	8	70	47	43	74	58	59	
Chronic	7	3	6	5	8	10	9	10	9	3	6	5	10	12	7	4	7	9	6	6	4	8	6	108	57	86	79	89	76	
Neuralgia, Exhaustion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Neuritis, Multiple	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Old Age	8	17	5	10	8	14	7	11	11	6	3	9	4	9	7	4	8	6	4	12	4	8	9	119	79	118	80	78	120	
Ophthalmia, Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Otitis, Media	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	2	1	5	4	2	2
Ovaritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
Paresis	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	10	7	14	3	
Pericarditis	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	4	4	4	4	4
Peritonitis	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	13	10	4	19	8	15		
Tubercular	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	7	4	3	8	
Pertussis	2	5	1	7	5	11	5	5	3	4	2	4	4	3	6	4	7	1	1	..	2	2	2	80	6	34	52	31	55	
Phlebitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	2
Pleurisy	2	..	2	1	2	..	..	3	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	8	9	4	13	12	5		
Pneumonia	67	61	71	64	93	80	91	118	40	35	17	21	6	13	13	11	4	5	16	11	20	32	41	679	287	373	593	479	487	
Potts' Disease	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	1
Prostate Disease	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	7	3	10	..	..	..
Purpura Hemorrhagica	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	1
Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.												PARENT-AGE.		SEX.																					
	Jan.						Feb.						Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Pyosalpinx.....			1		1		2			1																									9	4
Quinsy.....							1		2																									1	4	
Rachitis.....							1		1																									5	1	
Rheumatism.....			1	1			1		1																									6	3	
Acute.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1		1																								7	8		
Chronic.....	2		1		1	2	2		1																								7	7		
Rodent Ulcer.....																																		1	1	
Sarcoma of Face.....									1																									1	1	
Jaw.....																																		1	1	
Liver.....							1																											1	1	
Pelvis.....			1																																1	1
Rectum.....																																			1	1
Stomach.....																																			1	1
Testicle.....																																			1	1
Uterine Organs.....																																			1	1
Osteo, Ileum and Ischeum..																																			1	1
Scarlet Fever.....	3	1	5	2	3	2	7	1	2	1																								32	2	
Sclerosis, Arterial.....			2	1			1																											3	4	
Spinal.....			1		1					1																								5	4	
Scorbutus.....																																			1	1
Scrofula.....							1	1																										2	1	
Septicæmia.....							1																											2	1	
Small-pox.....																																			1	1
Spinal Diseases *.....																																			1	2

* Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Am.	For.	M.	F.
Stenosis, Mitral.....	1										1		1				1		1						3	2	2	3	3	2
Stomach Diseases*																														
Ulceration.....	2				1	2	1		1						1		1		1		1				...	1	...	1	...	1
Stricture of Oesophagus.....											1														10	5	7	8	5	10
Urethra.....																									...	1	...	1	...	1
Suicide by Carbolic Acid.....	1														1		1		1						3	...	3	...	3	...
by Chloroform.....																									2	1	2	1	2	1
by Cyanide Potassium.....																									1	...	1	...	1	...
by Morphine.....																									2	1	1	2	3	...
by Paris Green.....										1				1			2		1						1	2	1	2	3	...
by Cutting Throat.....																									1	2	1	2	3	...
by Drowning.....										1				1											1	2	1	2	3	...
by Hanging.....																									1	7	...	8	6	2
by Illuminating Gas.....										1				1		2	2	1	1					5	4	5	4	5	4	
by Jumping from Window.....										2	1	1			1		1		2					11	2	9	4	10	3	
by Shooting.....																									1	...	1	...	1	...
Syphilis.....																									1	...	1	...	1	...
Congenital.....																									1	...	1	...	1	...
Synovitis of Knee.....	2								1	1							2		1					6	4	5	5	8	2	
Tubercles.....	2										1													3	2	2	3	4	1	
Mesenterica.....										3	3			2	1	3			1					21	1	10	12	13	9	
Tetanus Neonatorum.....																									1	...	1	...	1	...
Thrombosis, Cerebral.....	1																1							2	...	1	...	1	...	
Tracheitis.....	1									1	1													5	3	5	3	3	5	

* Not otherwise specified.

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Concluded.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Am.	For.	M.	F.				
Tubercular Abscess of Buttock					1																				1	...	1	...	1	...				
Tubercular Salpingitis																									1	...	1	...	...	1	...	
Tuberculosis of Brain																									1	...	1	...	...	1	...	
General	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	2	2	1	...	2	1	3	...	21	6	21	6	12	15	14	13	...			
Glands of Neck	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	...			
Hip					1																			1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...			
Kidney							1				1						1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...			
Leg															1								1	...	1	1	...	1	...		
Pulmonary	48	36	35	42	39	26	49	45	35	32	33	27	33	31	34	43	34	27	32	35	30	27	40	37	517	333	262	588	442	408		
Tumor of Abdomen	1						2				1	1	1	...	1	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	3		
Brain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2		
Breast					1																		1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Gall Bladder																					1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...		
Intra-Thoracic					1																		1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Intestine														1									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laryngeal											1												1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ovary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Stomach	1																						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Uterus																							1	2	...	2	2
Uræmia	1	2	1	3	1	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	11	9	8	12	7	13		
Uterus, Retroversion, Celiotomy																							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...
Varicose Ulcer											1												1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
Cause Unknown	2	2	1	...	4	5	4	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	...	21	12	12	21	20	13	

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		Total.	
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Cancer of Uterus.....																																						43
Vagina.....																																						1
Unspecified.....																																						1
Carcinoma Oris.....	1		1																																			2
Carcinoma.....																																						4
Cellulitis, Pelvic.....																																						3
Cerebritis.....																																						3
Childbirth *.....	1		1																																			3
Cesarean Section.....																																						1
Miscarriage.....																																						2
Neoplasm of Cord, Embolism.....																																						1
Phlegmatia Dolens.....																																						1
Placenta Previa Hemorrhage.....																																						1
Post-partum Hemorrhage.....																																						1
Prolonged and Difficult Labor.....																																						8
Puerperal Eclampsia.....																																						8
Puerperal Nephritis.....																																						14
Puerperal Peritonitis.....																																						9
Puerperal Septicemia.....																																						8
Thrombus following Childbirth.....																																						41
Vomiting of Pregnancy.....																																						1
Chlorosis.....																																						2
Cholera Infantum.....	274	209	37																																			311
Morbus.....																																						12
																																						6
																																						18

* Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Heart Diseases*.....	6	4																																					289
Dilatation.....																																						15	
Enlargement.....																																						3	
Fatty Degeneration.....																																						28	
Hypertrophy.....																																						3	
Valvular Disease.....	1																																					154	
Hemiplegia.....																																						12	
Hemorrhage, Multiple.....																																						1	
Cerebral.....	1	1																																				163	
Internal.....																																						1	
Umbilical.....	4	1																																				5	
Hepatitis.....																																						17	
Hernia.....																																						14	
Femoral.....																																						3	
Inguinal.....	1																																					2	
Umbilical.....	1																																					3	
Hip-joint Disease.....																																						1	
Hodgkins' Disease.....																																						1	
Homicide.....	1	1																																				10	
Hydrocephalus.....	7	6	3	2																																		19	
Hydronephrosis.....																																						1	
Icterus Neonatorum.....	12	8																																				20	
Indigestion, Acute.....																																						9	
Infantile.....	34	28	3	4																																		69	
Influenza.....	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		255		
Intestinal Obstruction.....																																						17	
Ulceration.....	1																																					5	
Insanity.....																																						17	

*Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		TOTAL.			
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane.....																																								
Intussusception.....	2	1	1																																					
Kidney Diseases *.....																																								
Addison's Disease.....																																								
Bright's Disease.....																																								
Granular Degeneration.....	1																																							
Inflammation.....																																								
Laryngitis.....	3	2																																						
Tubercular.....																																								
Liver Disease *.....																																								
Atrophy, Acute, Yellow.....																																								
Cirrhosis.....																																								
Congestion.....																																								
Enlargement.....																																								
Hypertrophy.....																																								
Inflammation.....																																								
Sclerosis.....																																								
Locomotor Ataxia.....																																								
Leukæmia.....																																								
Malaria.....	1																																							
Malassimilation.....	71	86	5	5																																				
Malformation, Imperforate Anus.....	4	1																																						
Arterial Duct.....	1																																							
Foramen Ovale.....	19	9																																						
Heart.....	1																																							
Hemicephalus.....	1																																							
Spina Bifida.....	4	4																																						

*Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		TOTAL.		
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.			M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Prostate Disease.....																																							10
Purpura Hemorrhagica.....	2																																						4
Pyæmia.....																																							1
Pylor-sphincter.....																																							9
Quinsy.....																																							4
Rachitis.....	3																																						5
Rheumatism.....																																							3
Acute.....	1																																						6
Chronic.....																																							9
Rodent Ulcer.....																																							1
Sarcoma of Face.....																																							1
Jaw.....																																							1
Liver.....																																							1
Pelvis.....																																							1
Rectum.....	1																																						1
Stomach.....																																							1
Testicle.....																																							1
Uterine Organs.....																																							1
Osteo, Ileum, and Ischemia.....																																							1
Scarlet Fever.....	3																																						34
Scleriosis, Arterial.....																																							7
Spinal.....																																							9
Scorbutus.....																																							1
Serofula.....	1																																						2
Septicæmia.....																																							1
Small-pox.....																																							1
Spinal Diseases*.....																																							1
Stenosis, Mitral.....																																							3

*Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		SEX.		Total.
	1.																														M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Stomach Diseases*.....																																1	1
Ulceration.....																																10	5
Stricture of Oesophagus.....																																1	1
Typhoid.....																																3	3
Suicide by Poison, Carbolic Acid.																																2	1
by Chloroform.....																																1	1
by Cyanide Potassium.....																																3	3
by Morphine.....																																3	3
by Paris Green.....																																3	3
by Cutting Throat.....																																6	2
by Drowning.....																																5	4
by Hanging.....																																10	3
by Illuminating Gas.....																																1	1
by Jumping from Window.....																																1	1
by Shooting.....																																8	2
Syphilis.....																																13	9
Congenital.....	11	8	2	1																												1	1
Synovitis of Knee.....																																4	1
Tabes Dorsalis.....																																2	2
Mesenterica.....	2																															2	2
Tetanus Neonatorum.....	2																															3	5
Thrombosis, Cerebral.....																																1	1
Tracheitis.....																																1	1
1.....																																1	1
Tubercular Abscess of Buttock.....																																1	1
1.....																																1	1
Salpingitis.....																																1	1
Tuberculosis of Brain.....																																14	13
General.....	1	3	1	1																												2	2
1.....																																1	1
Glands of Neck.....																																1	1

* Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Concluded.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		SEX.		Total.	
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M.	F.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Tuberculosis of Hip.....																																		1	1	2
Kidney.....								1																										2	1	3
Leg.....									1																									1	1	2
Pulmonary.....	18	11	6	3	4	3	2	3	20	6	3	5	15	45	120	131	97	85	72	58	52	34	27	16	4	7	2	1					442	408	850	
Tumor, Abdomen.....	1															1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	
Brain.....																																		2	2	4
Breast.....																																		1	1	1
Gall Bladder.....																																		1	1	1
Intra-Thoracic.....																																		1	1	1
Intestine.....																																		1	1	1
Laryngeal.....	1																																	1	1	1
Ovary.....																																		1	1	1
Stomach.....																																		1	1	1
Uterus.....																																		1	1	1
Uremia.....	1																																	7	13	20
Uterus, Retroversion Celiotomy.....																																		1	1	1
Varicose Uleer.....																																		1	1	1
Cause Unknown.....	6	6						1	2		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	1	1				20	13	33		

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION (*Bertillon*) AND PERCENTAGE.—1900.*Mortality in the State and in each Division ascribed to each Cause and Class of Causes.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.										CAUSES OF DEATH.	Percentage in Whole State.	PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.											
										Whole State.			Washington County.	Woonsocket.	Providence City.	Pawtucket.	Central Falls.	Providence County Towns.	Newport City.	Newport County Towns.	Kent County.	Bristol County.	
297 708 187 423										8,823	ALL CAUSES.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
296 706 186 422										8,790	CAUSES SPECIFIED.....	99.63	99.09	99.46	99.65	99.87	100.00	99.50	99.76	99.47	99.72	99.66	
1 2 1 1										33	CAUSES UNSPECIFIED.....	.37	.91	.54	.35	.13	.....	.50	.24	.53	.28	.34	
											CLASSES.												
											I.												
89 180 37 120										2,578	GENERAL DISEASES.....	29.22	28.25	26.98	31.08	30.18	24.15	29.55	28.37	19.78	25.43	29.97	
											II.												
28 73 33 62										928	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.	10.52	11.39	8.99	8.51	9.85	9.95	15.17	14.66	17.65	10.31	7.74	

23	51	12	46	115	25	68	290	37	48	715	III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY APPARATUS.	8.11	10.93	6.65	7.88	8.58	7.10	8.27	10.87	6.42	7.20	7.74
32	126	24	48	192	75	116	618	68	44	1,343	IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY APPARATUS.	15.21	10.02	12.23	16.80	14.65	21.31	13.80	11.35	12.83	17.80	10.78
59	140	31	64	172	76	136	511	166	68	1,423	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.	16.13	15.49	29.85	13.89	17.17	21.59	12.37	15.13	16.59	19.78	19.87
20	19	11	19	118	20	44	280	21	41	593	VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY APPARATUS AND ITS ADNEXA.	6.72	9.34	3.78	7.61	5.55	5.68	8.48	4.49	5.88	2.68	6.73
2	11	2	2	10	3	10	47	8	4	99	VII. PUERPERAL STATE.....	1.12	.91	1.44	1.28	1.26	.85	.72	.47	1.07	1.55	.67
1	2	2	...	1	1	1	15	1	1	25	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.	.29	.23	.18	.41	.13	.28	.07	.....	1.07	.28	.34
2	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	9	IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	.10	.....	.....	.03	.13	.57	.07	.....	.....	.28	.67

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1900.—Continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.										PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.												
CAUSES OF DEATH.										Percentage in Whole State.												
Whole State.																						
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Pawtucket.	Central Falls.	Providence County Towns.	Newport City.	Newport County Towns.	Kent County.	Bristol County.								
X.																						
3	2	...	4	9	3	4	20	2	...	47	MALFORMATIONS.....	.53	.36	.55	.51	.85	.65	.9428	1.01	
XI.																						
2	30	2	17	32	11	33	163	21	10	333	EARLY INFANCY.....	3.77	2.28	3.78	4.43	4.16	3.13	2.30	4.02	4.27	4.24	2.69
XII.																						
15	34	16	26	49	1	24	71	9	23	268	OLD AGE.....	3.04	5.24	1.62	1.93	3.03	.28	3.52	6.15	8.56	4.80	5.05
XIII.																						
19	36	10	14	63	15	37	193	20	22	429	AFFECTONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.	4.86	5.01	3.60	5.25	4.67	4.26	4.53	3.31	5.35	5.09	6.40
XIV.																						
1	2	1	1	7	...	1	13	3	4	33	ILL-DEFINED DISEASES...	.38	.91	.54	.35	.1350	.24	.53	.28	.34

I. GENERAL DISEASES.																								
4	6	3	20	21	6	8	39	8	12	127	Typhoid Fever.....			1.44	2.73	1.44	1.05	1.01	1.70	1.51	4.72	1.60	.85	1.35
4	1	1	1	4	1	2	7	...	21	{ Fever, Intermittent, } { and Malarial Cachexia }			.24	.....	.....	.19	.25	.28	.29	.24	.53	.14	1.35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Variola.....			.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	25	.....	.....	30	5	12	99	1	9	185	Measles.....			2.10	2.05	.18	2.69	1.52	1.42	2.16	.....	.....	3.53	1.35
.....	1	3	3	7	2	4	11	3	...	34	Scarlatina.....			.39	.....	.54	.30	.51	.57	.50	.71	1.60	.14	.....
4	6	3	.....	11	3	5	46	5	2	86	Whooping Cough.....			.97	.46	.90	1.25	.63	.85	.86	.....	1.60	.85	1.35
4	14	.....	8	9	2	9	22	7	3	78	{ Diphtheria and Croup... }			.88	.68	1.26	.60	1.14	.57	.65	1.89	.....	1.98	1.35
1	8	1	6	13	3	13	31	27	9	112	{ Diphtheria..... }			1.27	2.05	4.86	.84	1.64	.85	.93	1.42	.53	1.13	.34
8	14	4	12	43	5	59	98	5	7	255	Grippe.....			2.89	1.59	.90	2.66	7.45	1.42	3.09	2.34	2.14	1.98	2.69
.....	4	2	2	3	1	.....	6	.....	18	Cholera Nostras.....			.20	.....	.....	.16	.....	.26	.22	.47	1.07	.57	.....
5	14	2	3	11	4	7	25	8	7	86	Dysentery.....			.97	1.59	1.44	.68	.88	1.14	.79	.71	1.07	1.98	1.68
.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	2	9	1	17	Erysipelas.....			.19	.....	.18	.24	.25	.....	.97	.24	.....	.42	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	{ Purulent Infection and } { Septicæmia }			.04	.....	.18	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.53	.14	.....
.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	8	Tubercle of the Larynx....			.09	.....	.....	.14	.....	.28	.97	.....	.....	.14	.....
25	10	7	42	143	26	66	414	54	33	850	Tubercle of the Lungs....			9.63	7.52	9.71	11.26	8.33	7.39	10.28	9.93	3.74	5.65	8.41
3	4	.....	1	6	3	9	47	11	5	89	Tubercle of the Meninges..			1.09	1.14	1.98	1.22	1.14	.55	.43	.24	.....	.57	1.01

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1900.—Continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.										PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
CAUSES OF DEATH.										Percentage in Whole State.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Whole State.										Percentage in Whole State.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
.....	2	1	7	4	7	1	3	25	Tubercle, Abdominal.....	.28	.68	.18	.19	.5150	.2428

3	4	3	3	12	2	20	3	5	52	{ Cancer, etc., of the } { Female Genital Organs }	.59	1.14	.54	.54	.25	.86	.....	1.60	.57	1.01
2	4	1	4	6	3	18	1	41	{ Cancer, etc., of the } { Breast }	.46	.23	.....	.49	.25	.82	.43	.94	.53	.57	.67
1	2	.....	1	5	3	7	2	21	{ Cancer, etc., of the } { Skin }	.23	.46	.....	.19	.38	.....	.36	.24	.....	.28	.34
2	3	.....	6	2	15	2	30	{ Cancer, etc., of Other } { Organs and Organs not } { specified }	.34	.46	.....	.41	.....	.57	.43	.....	.....	.....	.42	.67
.....	1	1	1	1	8	1	13	{ Other Tumors (tumors } { of the female genital } { organs excepted) }	.15	.....	.18	.22	.....	.28	.07	.24	.53	.....	.....	.....
1	4	.....	4	2	11	1	24	{ Rheumatism, Acute } { Articular }	.27	.23	.....	.30	.13	.57	.29	.....	.....	.....	.57	.34
2	.....	1	3	2	3	2	14	{ Rheumatism, Chronic, } { and Gout }	.16	.46	.....	.08	.13	.57	.22	.24	.....	.....	.....	.67
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Scorbutus	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.....
1	4	.....	11	4	21	1	4	50	Diabetes	.57	.91	.18	.57	.25	1.14	.79	.47	.....	.57	.31
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	Goitre, Exophthalmic	.02	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	Addison's Disease	.02	.....	.....	.....	.03	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	Leukæmia	.02	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	7	1	4	17	3	37	Anæmia	.42	.68	.36	.46	.51	.27	.50	.....	.....	.12	.....
1	2	1	2	8	1	42	1	62	{ Alcoholism, Acute and } { Chronic }	.70	.46	.18	1.14	.25	.28	.58	.17	.53	.27	.31
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	Saturnism	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1900.—Continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.										PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.																	
CAUSES OF DEATH.										Percentage in Whole State.																	
Whole State.										Percentage in Whole State.																	
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.								
1	1	2	2	4	2	15	2	3	2	26	26	Embolism and Thrombosis	.30	.46	.41	.25	.29	.47	.14	.30	.46	.41	.25	.29	.47	.14	.34
1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	11	11	Hemorrhages	.12	.36	.08	.13	.07	.24	.28	.12	.36	.08	.13	.07	.24	.28	.34
IV.																											
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																											
1	4	5	13	15	28	24	114	12	7	31	31	Affections of the Larynx	.35	.23	.54	.25	.28	.14	.57	.35	.23	.54	.25	.28	.14	.57	.34
6	24	5	13	15	28	24	114	12	7	248	248	{ Affections of the Thy- roid Body	.01	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.01	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
6	24	5	13	15	28	24	114	12	7	248	248	Bronchitis, Acute	2.81	1.59	3.10	3.03	7.95	1.07	3.07	2.81	1.59	3.10	3.03	7.95	1.07	3.07	2.81
6	24	5	13	15	28	24	114	12	7	248	248	Bronchitis, Chronic	.53	.46	.72	.38	1.14	.79	.47	.53	.46	.72	.38	1.14	.79	.47	.85
25	90	15	28	160	41	78	451	44	34	966	966	Pneumonia	10.95	7.74	7.91	9.85	11.65	11.50	6.02	10.95	7.74	7.91	9.85	11.65	11.50	6.02	8.42

2	1	2	3	1	11	1	21	Pleurisy.....	.24	.18	.30	.13	.22	.47	.53	.26	.....
.....	.....	3	1	1	7	3	20	Asthma.....	.23	.54	.14	.88	.07	.71	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	7	Pulmonary Emphysema.....	.08	.....	.14	.13	.....	.....	.53	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	{ Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Phtisis excepted)..... }	.02	.18	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
V.																	
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.																	
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	{ Affections of the Mouth { and its annexa..... }	.02	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.53	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	Affections of the Pharynx.....	.04	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.53	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	{ Affections of the Eso- { phagus..... }	.01	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	2	1	1	9	15	Ulcer of the Stomach.....	.17	.....	.24	.13	.07	.47	.53	.14	.....
4	4	.....	2	11	1	7	18	{ Other Affections of the { Stomach..... }	.67	1.82	.49	.2	.79	.47	.....	.57	1.35
33	77	49	35	95	50	71	239	{ Diarrhoea and Enteritis { (under 2 years)..... }	8.76	7.06	6.50	8.96	6.83	8.27	10.16	10.87	11.11
.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	4	11	{ Diarrhoea and Enteritis { (chronic)..... }	.12	.....	.11	.....	.14	.71	.....	.14	.....
7	12	1	2	12	5	10	38	{ Diarrhoea and Enteritis { (over 2 years)..... }	1.18	1.14	1.03	1.26	.86	.47	.53	1.69	2.36
1	7	3	2	1	1	6	20	{ Hernia and Intestinal { Obstruction..... }	.57	.68	.54	.76	.56	.47	1.60	.99	.66

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1900.—Continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.										CAUSES OF DEATH.										Percentage in Whole State.	PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	Whole State.	5	{ Other Affections of the { { Intestines..... }	.06	.08	.07	.53

VI.												
DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY APPARATUS AND ITS ADNEXA.												
1	3	1	6	7	7	13	71	4	4	117	Nephritis, Acute.....	1.33
14	14	8	9	100	11	26	164	16	28	390	Bright's Disease.....	4.42
1	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	9	{ Other Diseases of the } { Kidneys and their Ad- } { nexa..... } { Calculi of the Urinary } { Tract..... }	.10
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	{ Diseases of the Bladder... } { Diseases of the Ureth- } { ra, etc..... }	.04
...	...	1	...	7	1	2	3	...	2	16	Diseases of the Prostate...	.18
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	{ Tumors of the Uterine... } { Tumors of the Ovary... }	.03
2	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	...	1	10	Tumor, Uterine.....	.11
...	...	...	2	1	...	1	11	...	3	18	{ Other Diseases of the } { Uterus..... }	.21
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	1	1	10	{ Cysts and Other Tum- } { ors of the Ovary..... }	.11
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	{ Other Diseases of the } { Female Genital Organs }	.06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11		.12
VII.												
THE PUERPERAL STATE.												
2	3	...	...	1	3	3	8	1	...	21	Accidents of Pregnancy...	.24
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	Other Accidents of Labor.	.02

.34	.....	.53	1.42	.50	1.99	1.64	1.93	.72	.91	1.33		
4.71	.42	4.27	2.13	7.19	3.13	3.28	4.46	2.88	6.38	4.42		
.34	1.98	.....	.24	.....	.28	.13	.03	.....	.46	.10		
.67	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.04		
.....	.....	.53	.....	.50	.28	.25	.08	.....	.46	.18		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.03		
.67	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.13	.14	.....	.23	.11		
.....	.....	.....	.47	.07	.....	.13	.30	.....	.68	.21		
.....	.....	.....	.24	.07	.....	.....	.16	.18	.23	.11		
.....	.....	.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	.06		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.12		
.67	.42	.....	.....	.07	.85	.38	.22	.18	.....	.24		
.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....	.63	.....	.....	.02		

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1900.—Continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.										PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.										CAUSES OF DEATH.		Percentage in Whole State.		
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.					
.....	3	1	1	6	...	6	24	5	3	49	Septicæmia, Puerperal....	.56	.68	.90	.65	.76	.....	.43	.24	.53	.42	.....	Bristol County.
.....	4	...	...	3	...	1	12	2	1	23	{ Albuminuria and Puer- peral Eclampsia..... }	.26	.23	.36	.33	.13	.....	.22	.....	.....	.57	.....	Kent County.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	{ Phlegmasia, Alba Do- lens, Puerperal..... }	.01	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	Other Puerperal Accidents	.03	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.53	.14	.....	.....
VIII.																						DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.		
1	1	2	...	1	9	1	1	16	Gangrene.....	.18	.23	.18	.2407	1.07	.14			.34
.....	1	...	3	4	Furuncle (Carbuncle).....	.040828
1	1	3	5	Abscess, Warm.....	.0608	.1314		

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1900.—Concluded.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.										PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.									
CAUSES OF DEATH.										Percentage in Whole State.									
XIII.										AFFECTIIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.									
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	.15	.25	.14	.38	.14	.24	.53	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.15	.....	.08	.38	.29	.....	.53	.14	.....	.34
.....	.....	1	1	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.10	.....	.05	.25	.14	.24	.53	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.23	.11	.....	.08	.13	.14	.47	.....	.14	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	4	.....	.....	.09	.....	.11	.13	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.01	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

4	16	3	2	23	6	13	99	10	9	185	{ Other Accidental Trau- matism	2.10	2.05	1.80	2.69	1.64	1.70	1.65	.47	1.60	2.26	1.35
2	3	...	...	5	...	5	17	1	...	33	Burns and Scalds .....	.37	...	.18	.46	.63	...	.36	...	...	.42	.67
2	1	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	13	Insolation.....	.15	...	...	.24	...	...	.07	...	...	.14	.67
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	Electrical Disturbances...	.02	.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.34
4	7	2	3	14	3	2	15	6	8	64	Accidental Submersion....	.73	1.82	1.08	.41	.25	.85	1.00	.71	1.07	.99	1.35
4	6	2	5	4	1	6	22	1	2	53	{ Absorption of Deleter- ious Gases.....	.60	.45	.18	.60	.76	.28	.29	1.18	1.07	.85	1.35
...	...	...	...	3	2	1	6	2	...	14	Other Acute Poisonings...	.16	...	.36	.16	.13	.57	.22	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	10	Other External Violence..	.11	...	...	.16	...	...	.14	...	...	.14	.34
XIV.																						
ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																						
1	2	1	1	1	7	...	1	13	3	4	33	{ Unspecified Causes of Death.....	.38	.91	.54	.35	.13	.50	.24	.53	.28	.34

TABLE X.—*Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island,*

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.*	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859.
	ALL CAUSES.....	1,391	1,806	1,970	2,325	2,510	2,793	2,447
	SPECIFIED CAUSES.....	1,176	1,665	1,782	1,919	2,222	2,483	2,184
	[CLASSES.]							
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.....	504	604	682	820	924	1,124	915
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.....	67	58	68	88	106	112	96
III.	LOCAL DISEASES.....	334	580	476	440	549	564	552
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.....	208	357	482	510	561	596	532
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS.....	63	56	74	61	82	87	89
	[GROUPS.]							
I.	1. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.....	489	588	668	804	891	1,088	887
	2. DIETIC DISEASES.....	14	11	8	15	29	26	23
	3. PARASITIC DISEASES.....	1	5	6	1	4	10	5
II.	1. DIATHETIC DISEASES.....	67	58	68	88	106	112	96
	DISEASES OF—							
III.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM.....	101	90	126	117	158	165	164
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.....	29	40	65	43	67	67	64
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.....	46	62	72	93	93	101	94
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS.....	142	376	186	158	188	198	196
	5. URINARY ORGANS.....	6	4	13	10	26	17	23
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION.....	5	4	3	5	2	7	....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.....	3	1	2	7	6	6	9
	8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.....	2	3	9	7	9	3	2
	9. ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—EYE AND EAR... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF—							
IV.	1. CHILDREN.....	122	255	342	362	376	403	358
	2. WOMEN.....	10	7	9	14	13	24	14
	3. OLD PEOPLE.....	58	67	84	76	119	114	117
	4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION.....	18	28	47	58	53	55	43
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.....	57	53	57	56	73	73	79
	2. BATTLE.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3. HOMICIDE.....	3	....	9	1	1	1	1
	4. SUICIDE.....	3	3	8	4	8	13	9
	CAUSES ILL-DEFINED.....	15	20	19	14	30	14	22
	CAUSES NOT STATED.....	100	131	169	222	258	296	241

* Still-born included in this table.

For each of the Forty-eight Years, 1853 to 1900.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
2,853	3,073	2,714	3,318	3,498	3,582	3,142	3,052	3,124	3,602	3,472	3,567	4,449	4,631	4,506	4,563	4,340
2,628	2,853	2,505	3,081	3,255	3,333	2,938	2,827	2,788	3,251	3,276	3,275	3,986	4,344	4,597	4,300	4,095
1,073	1,198	1,032	1,278	1,377	1,543	1,172	1,063	1,093	1,413	1,268	1,265	1,377	1,689	1,690	1,657	1,613
131	126	122	141	123	139	132	123	130	144	167	151	187	198	155	193	199
632	768	660	925	855	835	801	809	666	753	767	844	1,081	1,090	1,103	1,104	1,110
657	653	584	612	684	715	698	710	781	819	935	890	1,195	2,211	1,199	1,175	1,020
135	108	107	125	116	103	132	122	115	122	139	125	146	156	150	171	153
1,038	1,156	1,002	1,235	1,437	1,525	1,160	1,043	1,076	1,390	1,242	1,235	1,353	1,670	1,662	1,632	1,581
29	34	24	36	31	10	7	11	11	20	20	19	23	14	25	18	27
5	8	6	7	9	8	5	9	6	3	6	11	1	5	3	7	5
131	126	122	141	123	139	132	123	130	144	167	151	187	198	155	193	199
176	212	170	203	217	202	207	245	208	238	249	277	299	351	312	336	346
73	108	113	99	124	99	117	115	116	128	120	146	190	193	217	191	168
110	119	104	140	140	127	99	92	74	90	106	123	150	156	164	191	191
233	261	230	427	326	364	333	285	194	232	217	220	337	267	283	268	281
29	27	25	35	28	26	29	43	46	46	48	57	77	85	85	85	69
1	9	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	....	1	....	5	3	3	1	2
5	15	8	9	7	5	5	6	12	11	15	5	11	18	15	16	27
11	17	9	9	12	8	13	22	11	8	11	16	12	17	21	16	23
....
476	440	371	390	426	498	454	455	515	523	647	566	857	844	853	834	671
13	19	23	21	23	18	24	26	22	27	28	34	36	29	44	35	30
116	122	143	161	193	152	178	188	206	217	204	232	233	254	223	216	241
52	62	47	40	42	47	42	41	41	52	56	58	69	84	79	90	78
119	93	91	101	106	90	119	102	97	105	107	106	126	145	128	142	131
....	....	7	3	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	3	1	5	2	....	1	5	....	2	5	....	2	3	4	3	4
12	12	8	13	6	12	11	15	18	15	27	19	18	8	18	26	18
37	18	21	20	34	40	33	30	48	51	59	43	87	70	57	56	32
188	202	188	217	209	207	171	195	288	300	137	249	376	217	152	207	213

TABLE X.—*Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island,*

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.*	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	ALL CAUSES.....	4,692	4,689	4,688	5,021	5,280	5,327	5,535	5,413
	SPECIFIED CAUSES.....	4,444	4,430	4,386	4,742	4,878	5,011	5,327	5,352
	[CLASSES.]								
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.....	1,819	2,000	1,867	1,970	1,877	1,776	1,899	1,803
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.....	231	185	221	205	239	213	260	253
III.	LOCAL DISEASES.....	1,217	1,126	1,245	1,288	1,461	1,553	1,770	1,705
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.....	1,015	960	926	1,122	1,119	1,254	1,273	1,370
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS.....	162	159	127	157	182	215	185	221
	[GROUPS.]								
I.	1. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.....	1,794	1,978	1,849	1,949	1,846	1,742	1,795	1,763
	2. DIETIC DISEASES.....	17	16	16	21	29	32	42	38
	3. PARASITIC DISEASES.....	8	6	2	....	2	2	2	2
II.	1. DIATHETIC DISEASES.....	231	185	221	205	239	213	260	253
	DISEASES OF—								
III.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM.....	375	361	414	415	481	484	500	506
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.....	187	172	208	237	271	252	333	293
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.....	191	206	203	210	238	214	218	234
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS.....	335	264	270	278	324	437	445	421
	5. URINARY ORGANS.....	98	92	113	119	110	118	173	178
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION.....	4	1	....	7	3	6	26	14
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.....	15	10	20	15	11	25	26	32
	8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.....	12	20	17	7	23	17	19	27
	9. ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—EYE AND EAR.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF—								
IV.	1. CHILDREN.....	684	648	591	706	752	843	824	912
	2. WOMEN.....	29	26	36	36	38	22	44	39
	3. OLD PEOPLE.....	213	222	220	273	217	283	275	293
	4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION.....	89	64	79	107	82	106	130	126
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.....	137	135	113	146	155	178	157	197
	2. BATTLE.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3. HOMICIDE.....	3	3	1	1	4	6	3	2
	4. SUICIDE.....	22	21	13	10	23	31	25	22
	CAUSES ILL-DEFINED.....	56	49	48	46	55	45	22	19
	CAUSES NOT STATED.....	192	210	251	233	347	271	186	42

* Still-born included in this table.

For each of the Forty-eight Years, 1853 to 1900.—Continued.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	TOTAL AND PER- CENTAGE FOR 45 YEARS, 1853-1897.	
5,660	6,142	6,616	6,889	6,588	7,330	6,892	7,739	7,852	7,552	7,902	7,928	7,533	7,318	7,847	9,197	209,696	100.00
5,544	6,052	6,562	6,815	6,500	7,112	6,823	7,677	7,753	7,495	7,819	7,853	7,188	7,274	7,802	9,141	200,548	95.64
1,924	2,121	2,394	2,345	2,025	2,427	2,201	2,464	2,518	2,425	2,563	2,427	2,292	2,039	2,417	3,088	73,571	35.06
296	292	264	307	312	299	283	305	325	291	300	285	304	315	341	396	8,796	4.19
1,863	2,013	2,174	2,258	2,271	2,356	2,331	2,596	2,701	2,672	2,811	2,870	2,818	2,897	2,963	3,322	61,406	29.29
1,260	1,443	1,506	1,699	1,646	1,789	1,734	1,980	1,891	1,819	1,812	1,935	1,758	1,668	1,749	1,934	49,098	23.41
201	213	221	216	213	271	274	332	288	288	330	336	316	355	332	401	7,677	3.66
1,877	2,084	2,347	2,294	1,949	2,365	2,130	2,405	2,465	2,366	2,525	2,381	2,248	1,989	2,375	3,019	72,004	34.34
47	35	46	40	74	61	69	59	82	58	38	46	44	56	42	69	1,295	.67
....	2	1	1	2	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	172	.08
296	262	264	307	312	299	283	305	325	291	300	285	304	315	341	396	8,796	4.19
527	598	613	642	551	612	667	660	682	748	790	760	843	784	775	850	17,335	8.26
358	393	411	442	467	413	485	509	535	476	535	556	570	551	653	715	10,735	5.12
299	305	316	363	402	423	378	465	438	363	383	371	294	283	304	377	9,311	4.44
393	495	527	516	511	553	513	595	628	600	581	595	560	647	592	706	16,076	7.67
215	222	220	241	272	300	300	325	377	397	431	472	471	547	573	601	6,186	2.95
14	12	14	10	10	8	15	15	20	32	43	53	38	36	31	44	409	.20
34	26	23	15	18	25	20	17	14	19	23	22	18	12	18	15	652	.31
23	22	20	26	10	22	13	10	5	27	17	36	16	33	11	6	66	.32
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	10	11	5	8	4	6	8	36	.02
843	1,000	1,053	1,217	1,161	1,325	1,309	1,436	1,467	1,497	1,490	1,598	1,457	1,408	1,474	1,608	34,851	16.62
28	31	29	33	27	26	23	47	50	62	40	44	48	49	32	58	1,201	.62
267	276	278	290	237	198	185	256	183	187	282	293	253	211	243	268	9,125	4.35
122	136	146	159	231	246	217	241	191	73	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,821	1.82
178	194	206	190	216	250	233	309	264	234	293	296	263	296	276	336	6,703	3.20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	.01
3	2	2	5	3	2	1	4	3	9	6	2	12	13	15	10	137	.06
20	17	16	21	24	19	40	19	21	45	31	38	41	46	41	55	823	.39
57	39	35	46	49	45	35	31	31	2	31	46	20	20	23	23	1,680	.80
59	51	19	28	39	43	34	28	68	55	52	29	25	21	22	33	7,468	3.56

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
I.	GROUP 1.							
	1. Varicella.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2. Fever, Typhus.....	.....	15	3	2	6	75	3
	3. Measles.....	.....	46	71	208	147	234	71
	4. Scarlet Fever.....	108	11	5	9	.....	1	5
	5. Small Pox *.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	20
	6. Diphtheria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. Quinsy +.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8. Tonsillitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9. Carbuncle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10. Erysipelas.....	3	8	15	12	14	20	15
	11. Fever, Puerperal.....	2	2	6	10	8	7	11
	12. Septicæmia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	13. Glanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	14. Hydrophobia.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
	15. Malignant Postule.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6
	16. Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	17. Tetanus.....	.....	3	3	4	6	1	3
	18. Cholera.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	19. Fever, Malarial.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	20. Fever, Remittent +.....	1	.....	2	3	2	4	1
	21. Fever, Typhoid §.....	25	39	63	53	76	42	70
	22. Influenza.....	2	1	4	.....	15	6	2
	23. Parotitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	24. Pertussis.....	2	14	4	19	9	13	46
	25. Pneumonia.....	48	54	79	120	141	166	125
	26. Gonorrhœa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	27. Syphilis.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	5
	28. Hydrocephalus (Tubercular Meningitis).....	33	40	58	47	52	65	56
	29. Scrofula.....	6	5	8	7	11	11	8
	30. Tabes Mesenterica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	2
	31. Tubercular Enteritis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	32. Tubercular Laryngitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	33. Tubercular Peritonitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	34. Tuberculosis, General.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	35. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.....	243	349	345	305	400	426	436
	GROUP 2.							
	1. Alcoholism (Delirium Tremens, Intemperance).....	14	10	7	13	25	21	22
	2. Inanition.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	3. Purpura and Scurvy.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	5	1
	GROUP 3.							
	1. Thrush.....	1	4	5	1	3	9	3
	2. Worms.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2
II.	GROUP 1.							
	1. Gout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2. Dropsy.....	45	31	32	50	48	44	41
	3. Anæmia.....	2	6	4	4	6	12	2
	4. Cancer.....	13	18	27	26	37	44	43
	5. Noma (Canker).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	6. Mortification (Gangrene).....	4	2	3	4	8	7	3
	7. Rheumatism.....	2	1	2	4	7	4	7
III.	GROUP 1.							
	1. Cephalitis.....	28	19	26	19	25	42	20
	2. Apoplexy and Paralysis.....	22	25	33	39	42	43	51
	3. Insanity.....	12	6	20	9	21	21	28
	4. Chorea.....	4	6	8	14	16	14	16
	5. Epilepsy.....	.....	.....	8	6	8	9	6
	6. Brain Diseases, &c.....	31	31	31	30	45	36	41
	7. Nerve Diseases.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	GROUP 2.							
	1. Pericarditis.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	1
	2. Aneurism.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
	3. Heart Diseases, &c.....	28	38	63	41	65	66	62

* Includes eight cases of Chicken Pox.

† Includes Mumps.

‡ Includes Yellow Fever.

§ Includes Billious, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.

Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
8	11	12	36	26	16	15	12	20	19	26	6	21	63	7	2	4
64	57	47	91	206	255	28	14	93	286	75	66	54	287	462	185	80
9	5	7	7	12	22	2	1	2	3	6	12	25	28	8	1	1
67	140	81	155	169	82	64	31	20	33	33	57	48	59	38	159	
3	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1
26	14	11	14	28	21	16	25	14	21	18	23	39	26	21	18	
9	7	4	14	14	13	7	8	12	10	16	18	9	17	16	18	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	4	3	1	3	14	23	62	16	13	7
5	5	6	8	4	6	3	3	3	2	5	5	8	2	8	5	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
68	94	81	128	116	233	152	126	86	106	157	130	190	172	121	150	122
2	3	.....	6	5	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	6	.....
46	45	15	24	31	56	28	12	26	48	39	25	27	32	45	31	48
162	163	147	174	201	175	193	172	191	190	182	218	229	234	250	400	339
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
2	5	3	2	5	2	5	5	3	.....	5	6	9	3	7	8	8
52	63	50	47	49	63	56	41	57	76	51	71	44	52	51	57	68
9	14	14	13	14	12	5	9	3	11	19	22	9	20	20	21	18
1	3	3	.....	3	7	2	2	2	10	4	5	5	7	3	4	5
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10	9	18	16	24	23	18	21	8	18
505	523	513	512	498	547	526	563	517	555	577	535	600	584	536	657	660
.....
36	39	22	32	27	10	7	10	10	18	17	17	23	14	23	17	21
3	4	2	4	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	3	1	5
.....
3	4	4	3	8	5	2	8	4	3	4	11	.....	5	2	5	4
3	4	2	4	1	3	3	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	1
.....
56	48	46	52	45	61	49	49	49	53	61	56	55	60	29	56	66
5	3	4	12	1	3	3	2	4	4	2	6	4	3	2	4	2
44	58	61	62	61	55	61	58	60	66	80	66	95	106	87	95	106
.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	2	.....
10	10	7	8	5	12	4	7	6	4	7	9	7	11	5	10	11
16	6	4	7	7	8	10	7	11	17	17	13	21	17	22	26	14
.....
41	43	36	54	49	39	46	52	40	51	42	44	57	109	60	66	80
51	57	43	62	54	55	56	72	57	69	64	77	58	67	70	67	95
32	40	36	31	42	45	36	52	54	48	66	79	67	67	86	99	70
11	13	7	10	15	20	13	14	13	14	18	16	26	19	13	32	19
.....
4	11	6	6	3	7	4	12	5	5	4	10	13	15	16	20	12
31	48	42	40	54	36	52	43	38	48	55	51	7	74	67	52	70
.....
.....
3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	4	2
1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	105	111	99	123	98	116	114	116	128	117	144	189	191	216	187	166

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
I.	GROUP 1.								
	1. Varicella .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2. Fever, Typhus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3. Measles	11	81	.....	9	37	6	14	18
	4. Scarlet Fever	62	86	311	468	138	45	34	97
	5. Small Pox *	5	1	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....
	6. Diphtheria	492	435	359	152	216	101	95	119
	7. Quinsy †	4	3	.....	1	2	.....	3	1
	8. Tonsillitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9. Carbuncle	3	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	4
	10. Erysipelas	21	17	25	17	37	30	28	25
	11. Fever, Puerperal	17	17	9	15	22	28	16	12
	12. Septicæmia .....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	3	13
	13. Glanders	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	14. Hydrophobia	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	15. Malignant Pustule	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3
	16. Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal	8	11	10	20	18	28	26	21
	17. Tetanus	5	8	6	3	8	8	8	5
	18. Cholera .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	19. Fever, Malarial	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8	21	29
	20. Fever, Remittent ‡ .....	.....	1	2	4	9	.....	.....	.....
	21. Fever, Typhoid §	123	136	101	141	117	211	239	128
	22. Influenza	1	.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	2
	23. Parotitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	24. Pertussis	32	54	43	20	68	71	9	43
	25. Pneumonia	226	317	311	361	327	344	400	363
	26. Gonorrhœa	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	27. Syphilis	10	4	10	10	4	16	18	14
	28. Hydrocephalus (Tubercular Meningitis)	55	70	57	46	56	49	54	56
	29. Scrofula	11	13	13	12	15	14	22	20
	30. Tabes Mesenterica	10	6	3	3	8	4	5	15
	31. Tubercular Enteritis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	32. Tubercular Laryngitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	33. Tubercular Peritonitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	34. Tuberculosis, General	25	27	36	12	39	27	29	36
	35. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	665	685	645	652	712	744	766	739
	GROUP 2.								
	1. Alcoholism (Delirium Tremens, Intemperance)	12	15	15	15	24	27	29	30
	2. Inanition .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	10	7
	3. Purpura and Scurvy	5	1	1	6	3	4	3	1
	GROUP 3.								
	1. Thrush	8	4	1	.....	1	2	2	2
	2. Worms .....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
II.	GROUP 1.								
	1. Gout .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	2. Dropsy	63	38	50	37	47	50	47	40
	3. Anæmia	1	2	8	8	4	4	7	7
	4. Cancer	135	119	125	125	145	132	169	156
	5. Noma (Canker) .....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	5
	6. Mortification (Gangrene)	8	9	12	9	14	6	9	10
	7. Rheumatism	24	16	24	21	29	21	27	31
III.	GROUP 1.								
	1. Cephalitis	81	81	79	88	107	95	91	78
	2. Apoplexy and Paralysis	109	102	137	119	146	151	157	182
	3. Insanity	72	86	83	96	101	111	118	116
	4. Chorea	12	22	17	19	32	23	29	36
	5. Epilepsy	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....
	6. Brain Diseases, etc.	19	8	13	14	13	14	18	11
	7. Nerve Diseases	81	62	85	76	82	87	86	83
	GROUP 2.								
	1. Pericarditis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
	2. Aneurism	4	6	1	2	2	2	8	3
	3. Heart Diseases, etc.	183	166	207	235	269	250	308	290

* Includes eight cases of Chicken Pox.

† Includes Mumps.

‡ Includes Yellow Fever

§ Includes Billous, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.

Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	TOTAL AND PER- CENTAGE FOR 45 YEARS, 1853-1907.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	3	...
45	18	132	11	29	92	12	28	100	9	54	58	33	18	47	185	1,208	.58
91	88	266	207	51	16	33	67	193	123	107	53	29	21	29	62	5,860	2.70
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	221	.11
99	228	287	191	181	211	102	89	157	133	310	283	231	93	86	190	5,702	2.72
1	1	8	4	7	10	6	6	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	80	.04
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	2	2	4	...	12	...
1	2	3	...	...	2	2	4	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	4	56	.03
36	31	32	31	28	22	26	25	31	27	20	17	14	9	21	17	987	.47
19	10	25	18	17	19	12	30	7	10	15	10	12	22	23	41	596	.28
10	10	18	24	8	14	12	13	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	.07
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	.01
1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	39	.02
16	10	24	22	9	17	16	18	40	13	11	22	19	67	42	34	533	.25
4	8	7	9	7	4	3	6	8	6	12	4	2	...	...	2	231	.11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	.02
34	43	83	69	38	41	29	34	6	30	29	42	44	31	30	21	588	.28
...	...	2	2	2	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	.03
105	121	116	224	135	107	149	133	129	160	125	113	66	76	90	127	5,485	2.62
2	7	...	7	4	168	177	336	85	166	115	42	153	75	219	255	1,337	.64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	...
42	49	21	41	77	70	77	25	23	129	45	59	56	96	86	86	1,742	.83
465	481	488	508	483	569	568	655	776	665	685	669	635	542	686	966	14,652	6.99
1	1	1	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	.01
7	12	13	11	13	15	8	14	16	16	15	12	21	23	17	27	349	.17
47	54	54	50	58	72	66	62	53	51	58	73	71	71	84	78	2,511	1.20
18	23	21	12	17	11	21	18	13	12	13	12	23	5	6	2	623	.30
7	19	6	13	11	11	12	26	8	11	5	7	12	7	8	2	280	.13
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	2	5	5	8	13	.01
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	8	9	11	11	26	.01
43	41	29	32	40	36	52	50	72	80	46	37	36	29	42	34	1,001	.48
783	827	710	800	727	852	740	759	722	705	799	816	777	765	823	850	27,567	13.15
...
22	12	16	16	37	25	29	36	47	39	24	34	39	51	34	62	978	.47
22	20	28	19	30	31	37	22	30	14	11	8	4	2	5	1	299	.14
3	3	2	5	7	5	3	1	5	5	3	4	1	3	3	6	118	.06
...	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	.06
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	.02
...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
44	47	39	47	44	46	35	39	39	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,951	.93
6	15	16	13	21	19	20	16	23	20	29	31	24	18	25	39	397	.19
193	159	159	193	189	165	177	181	205	214	234	226	254	279	292	303	5,087	2.42
...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	.02
19	6	15	19	23	20	15	21	17	13	...	...	3	...	...	16	413	.20
34	34	34	35	30	45	35	48	40	35	37	28	23	18	21	38	907	.43
...
91	101	112	133	103	172	178	167	187	115	2	...	...	...	...	...	3,144	1.49
185	230	206	211	210	212	219	238	276	289	430	419	469	416	457	506	9,137	1.36
104	107	122	156	113	99	116	121	131	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,148	.55
35	49	61	43	22	30	21	27	39	49	72	43	103	82	66	54	23	.01
...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...
23	14	17	16	19	23	27	25	12	19	20	21	17	14	25	23	557	.26
86	92	91	81	80	46	45	79	75	76	252	236	262	215	213	...	3,267	1.56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	13	8	17	9	11	22	59	.03
10	21	29	23	29	27	33	19	17	4	8	12	13	8	14	8	275	.13
4	2	5	6	7	8	5	3	4	37	7	6	4	2	5	8	153	.07
344	310	377	413	431	378	417	487	514	435	520	538	553	541	634	699	10,307	4.92

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
III.	GROUP 3.							
	1. Epistaxis	2	1	1	5	2	5	4
	2. Laryngitis	2	3	4	5	7	13	9
	3. Bronchitis	7	10	12	13	10	12	18
	4. Pleurisy	10	10	12	13	10	12	18
	5. Croup	27	43	48	62	70	69	58
	6. Asthma	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
	7. Lung Diseases, etc.	7	3	5	5	2	...	3
	GROUP 4.							
	1. Gastritis .....	...	3	3	8	9	1	4
	2. Enteritis	11	11	13	14	13	23	21
	3. Peritonitis	4	2	13	17	5	10	13
	4. Ascites .....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Ulceration of Intestines. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	6. Hernia	1	2	2	...	...	5	1
	7. Ileus (Appendicitis)	2	3	10	10	9	6	6
	8. Intussusception .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	9. Stricture of Intestines .....	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
	10. Fistula .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	11. Stomach Diseases	5	5	4	11	7	8	8
	12. Pancreas Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13. Hepatitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	14. Jaundice	3	2	2	...	...	4	3
	15. Liver Diseases, etc.	4	6	6	7	18	31	20
	16. Spleen Diseases, etc. ....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	17. Bowel Diseases, etc.	4	4	3	...	2	4	5
	18. Diarrhœa (Cholera Morbus).	20	215	58	40	55	44	55
	19. Dysentery	88	118	71	51	65	61	53
	GROUP 5.							
	1. Nephritis (Bright's Disease, etc.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	2. Ischuria .....	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
	3. Diabetes	1	...	3	3	3	3	3
	4. Calculus (Gravel, etc.) .....	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
	5. Cystitis	1	1	1	2	...	...	4
	6. Prostate Disease .....	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
	7. Kidney Diseases, etc.	1	1	5	5	13	8	12
	8. Bladder Diseases, etc.	2	...	2	...	3	2	...
	GROUP 6.							
	1. Diseases of Male Organs of Generation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Ovarian Diseases .....	...	...	2	3	...	4	...
	3. Uterine Diseases, etc.	5	4	1	2	2	3	...
	GROUP 7.							
	1. Arthritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Joint Diseases, etc.	3	1	2	7	6	6	9
	GROUP 8.							
	1. Phlegmon	2	...	7	4	3	2	1
	2. Ulcer .....	...	2	...	1	2	...	...
	3. Skin Diseases, etc. ....	...	1	2	2	4	1	1
	GROUP 9.							
	1. Eye and Ear .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.	GROUP 1.							
	1. Stillborn	41	78	121	183	185	177	177
	2. Cholera Infantum	39	68	91	77	70	93	61
	3. Convulsions	29	68	53	61	57	57	50
	4. Cyanosis .....	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	5. Debility (Infantile), Premature Birth, etc.	2	13	34	17	17	33	25
	6. Teething	8	20	28	15	35	29	31
	7. Hemorrhage, Umbilical .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. Icterus Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. Indigestion .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. Imnutrition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. Spina Bifida	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
	12. Other Malformations	1	7	11	5	12	12	14

Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	4	3	4	2
18	18	7	17	7	10	17	19	22	20	28	24	26	29	40	58	57
20	21	17	14	16	16	20	16	13	19	12	18	12	14	10	10	9
57	58	76	97	105	94	53	50	30	41	53	72	66	68	65	96	102
3	8	3	8	7	3	4	4	5	3	8	4	1	7	10	10	7
4	12	....	3	4	3	4	2	2	3	3	3	40	34	36	13	1
11	....	4	8	11	6	2	9	7	9	10	....	16	10	8	28	13
23	24	30	27	27	20	30	34	19	25	29	36	15	24	37	29	36
14	7	14	5	19	13	13	11	9	6	8	11	24	17	30	28	24
....
2	5	4	7	2	5	1	6	5	4	6	7	2	4	6	1	7
16	9	7	5	5	7	9	11	6	8	5	13	3	5	1	....	8
1	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	....
1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
9	17	8	12	4	2	4	8	7	2	8	11	13	15	23	13	10
9	....	6	....	4	4	7	5	4	6	6	....	2	....	....	....	5
7	4	5	2	3	3	6	3	4	3	2	....	2	2	4	4	1
31	31	32	34	37	20	37	30	23	28	37	35	31	43	36	43	39
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	1	....
12	4	2	2	1	4	1	....	2	3	4	1	27	29	26	11	5
48	64	66	61	102	90	74	47	55	61	46	60	118	77	73	73	86
49	96	52	262	110	188	148	118	52	74	55	43	83	36	38	36	50
1	....	....	....	....	....	8	17	16	18	15	21	37	39	42	40	38
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	8	5	7	8	5	11	5
8	8	2	4	6	6	6	1	11	6	....	5	7	....	4	....	....
1	....	1	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	4	5	2	4	2	1
2	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	1	2	2	2	4	....	3	4
15	15	17	22	16	13	8	15	8	14	16	19	18	27	24	25	12
....	3	1	1	4	2	5	7	5	4	6	3	8	5	10	4	9
....
....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	7	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	....	1	....	5	3	3	1	2
....
5	15	8	9	7	5	5	6	12	11	15	5	11	18	15	16	27
7	11	4	7	9	7	8	15	10	4	9	11	10	10	18	9	18
3	....	3	....	1	....	3	3	2	4	2	2	1	5	3	3	....
1	6	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	....	....	3	1	2	3	4	2
....
167	146	123	111	138	177	172	163	212	220	234	223	202	228	277	246	224
151	126	106	114	133	145	110	117	154	151	223	172	391	285	265	318	250
70	....	55	71	73	73	83	68	63	79	85	83	116	97	98	100	89
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	45	35	47	46	62	54	60	47	34	57	51	100	169	154	135	75
31	40	39	31	28	31	23	30	23	24	34	20	31	50	42	20	22
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TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
III.	GROUP 3.								
	1. Epistaxis	2	2	2	8	6	7	5	11
	2. Laryngitis	73	80	67	94	86	101	111	118
	3. Bronchitis	5	8	13	17	9	8	13	5
	4. Pleurisy	95	93	96	66	101	77	71	80
	5. Croup	8	8	13	11	16	9	14	10
	6. Asthma	8	15	12	14	20	12	34	10
	7. Lung Diseases, etc.								
	GROUP 4.								
	1. Gastritis	22	14	17	18	27	30	35	27
	2. Enteritis	39	40	34	33	44	75	47	76
	3. Peritonitis	17	22	24	24	27	30	40	40
	4. Ascites							1	2
	5. Ulceration of Intestines							4	1
	6. Hernia	5	7	12	8	10	11	7	11
	7. Ileus (Appendicitis)	8	12	9	9	10	8	11	8
	8. Intussusception		3	2		5	5	3	5
	9. Stricture of Intestines							1	
	10. Fistula								
	11. Stomach Diseases	7	13	13	10	12	14	16	16
	12. Pancreas Diseases								
	13. Hepatitis	6	5	5	6	8	8	7	10
	14. Jaundice	7	4	3	3	3	8	6	5
	15. Liver Diseases, etc.	39	40	44	49	35	50	38	40
	16. Spleen Diseases, etc.	2	1						2
	17. Bowel Diseases, etc.	1	4	2	9	6	6	20	7
	18. Diarrhœa (Cholera Morbus)	130	59	61	81	95	124	155	131
	19. Dysentery	52	40	44	28	42	68	54	40
	GROUP 5.								
	1. Nephritis (Bright's Disease, etc.)	46	51	61	56	54	44	93	90
	2. Ischuria							2	
	3. Diabetes	9	4	15	15	16	13	15	25
	4. Calculus (Gravel, etc.)	9	1	1		1		1	
	5. Cystitis							8	7
	6. Prostate Disease	2	4	4	4	1	3	7	4
	7. Kidney Diseases, etc.	21	27	20	35	25	44	36	39
	8. Bladder Diseases, etc.	11	2	12	9	13	14	11	13
	GROUP 6.								
	1. Diseases of Male Organs of Generation								
	2. Ovarian Diseases							6	12
	3. Uterine Diseases, etc.	4	1		7	3	6	20	2
	GROUP 7.								
	1. Arthritis								
	2. Joint Diseases, etc.	15	10	20	15	11	25	26	32
	GROUP 8.								
	1. Phlegmon	7	13	14	5	17	14	18	18
	2. Ulcer	2	2			3	2	1	4
	3. Skin Diseases, etc.	3	5	3	2	3	1		5
	GROUP 9.								
	1. Eye and Ear								
IV.	GROUP 1.								
	1. Stillborn	212	218	216	192	264	253	253	272
	2. Cholera Infantum	239	168	161	217	210	325	242	325
	3. Convulsions	83	112	101	133	102	110	126	139
	4. Cyanosis					3		17	5
	5. Debility (Infantile), Premature Birth, etc.	67	72	69	93	92	101	137	128
	6. Teething	27	16	22	25	28	33	30	21
	7. Hemorrhage, Umbilical								
	8. Icterus Neonatorum								
	9. Indigestion								
	10. Imnutrition								
	11. Splna Bilida								
	12. Other Malformations	26	32	19	13	26	21	19	22

Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	TOTAL AND PER CENTAGE FOR 15 YEARS, 1885-1897.	
...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	.....
9	9	8	7	6	5	3	12	7	12	9	17	15	2	12	11	223	.11
168	174	176	228	260	275	247	308	315	254	271	276	226	236	241	295	4,371	2.08
7	12	15	18	23	18	26	31	22	24	38	32	18	19	14	21	701	.34
94	90	113	79	80	83	67	89	50	32	30	24	17	9	11	18	3,087	1.47
21	15	20	18	16	23	28	12	17	21	24	21	17	12	21	20	454	.22
...	5	13	11	17	18	6	10	27	20	8	1	1	4	5	9	467	.22
29	30	34	37	42	38	25	53	47	43	62	52	62	76	59	44	924	.44
64	85	43	88	78	63	71	73	68	175	194	197	180	176	217	263	2,328	1.12
35	59	66	60	63	63	68	62	74	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,112	.53
...	2	...	1	7	2	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	.01
...	1	5	3	1	...	7	4	...	8	1	...	2	8	2	5	37	.02
10	15	13	11	10	16	16	22	15	15	19	8	14	28	18	22	310	.16
17	13	15	22	30	20	18	21	16	17	24	29	25	45	28	31	506	.24
4	1	...	3	2	2	6	2	11	4	7	7	8	8	6	10	93	.04
2	1	2	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	25	.01
...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	12	.01
22	29	34	24	33	35	32	14	17	19	23	15	19	17	20	59	644	.31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...
6	9	9	3	7	9	7	15	14	9	10	38	7	14	9	17	252	.12
9	2	12	12	11	15	19	13	10	11	5	15	7	7	11	9	252	.12
47	60	65	53	63	56	55	61	72	73	70	60	49	80	76	93	1,787	.85
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	24	.01
8	10	10	10	7	14	15	17	71	46	37	85	76	87	32	17	617	.29
104	110	151	110	114	131	112	160	162	105	79	58	62	60	67	44	3,982	1.90
36	66	66	77	71	87	59	71	42	41	41	31	45	38	44	86	3,098	1.48
143	140	130	192	176	213	229	230	238	266	314	369	379	457	463	507	3,826	1.82
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	.01
21	24	22	13	32	27	26	37	40	38	40	41	48	39	40	50	644	.31
1	...	1	1	5	2	2	...	4	5	6	3	4	2	7	4	91	.04
12	23	17	10	18	36	15	18	22	21	16	21	16	19	31	16	278	.13
4	8	7	4	1	2	8	5	3	10	15	10	7	12	13	10	147	.07
25	24	39	21	34	16	16	39	44	47	31	27	8	14	14	11	947	.45
9	3	4	3	6	3	2	4	6	10	6	1	9	4	5	3	237	.11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	.....
8	8	5	5	4	4	8	6	9	11	17	16	8	12	8	16	141	.07
6	4	9	5	6	4	7	8	11	18	24	37	30	24	23	28	265	.13
...	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	.01
34	26	22	15	17	23	19	15	9	18	23	22	18	12	18	13	639	.30
21	13	15	19	7	18	6	5	...	1	7	24	13	29	6	...	426	.21
...	6	1	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	70	.03
2	3	4	7	3	7	3	4	5	26	10	12	3	4	5	5	160	.08
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	11	5	8	4	6	8	36	.02
371	293	276	295	329	296	272	343	412	392	367	424	423	413	389	374	10,561	5.04
279	377	355	467	427	582	546	633	603	496	500	545	125	46	473	557	11,892	5.67
111	121	159	154	136	156	137	162	151	147	120	102	65	49	35	43	4,381	2.09
6	11	10	16	11	14	23	19	21	27	27	20	31	24	13	11	296	.13
132	157	211	230	195	225	251	245	221	373	339	383	366	248	282	315	5,446	2.59
29	26	24	35	44	27	52	18	27	34	28	...	3	...	...	...	1,237	.59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	18	8	6	2	8	5	42	.02
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	6	9	12	20	18	.01
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	40	63	75	74	69	126	.06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	37	39	85	142	167	107	.05
...	...	...	4	4	6	8	1	5	8	5	11	9	9	8	8	68	.03
15	15	18	16	15	19	20	15	19	15	27	21	21	26	38	39	707	.33

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
IV.	GROUP 2.							
	1. Paramenia.....							
	2. Childbirth.....	10	7	9	14	13	24	14
	GROUP 3.							
	1. Old Age.....	58	67	84	76	119	114	117
	GROUP 4.							
	1. Atrophy and Debility.....	18	28	47	58	53	55	43
V.	GROUP 1.							
	(ACCIDENTS OR NEGLIGENCE.)							
	1. Fractures and Contusions *.....	1	1	....	4	....	....	....
	2. Burns and Scalds.....	9	9	14	12	7	6	13
	3. Drowning.....	13	15	18	13	20	24	24
	4. Falls.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	5. Poison.....	1	3	6	4	3	5	4
	6. Suffocation and Strangulation.....	2	2	....	7	3	....	1
	7. Otherwise.....	31	23	19	16	40	38	37
	GROUP 2.							
	1. Battle.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	GROUP 3.							
	1. Homicide.....	3	....	9	1	1	1	1
	GROUP 4.							
	1. Suicide.....	3	3	8	4	8	13	9
	—							
	Causes ill-defined.....	15	20	19	14	30	14	22
	—							
	Causes not stated.....	100	131	169	292	258	296	241

* Includes railroad accidents.

Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	19	22	21	21	18	21	26	22	27	28	34	36	29	44	35	30
116	132	143	161	193	152	178	188	206	217	204	232	233	251	223	216	241
52	62	47	40	42	47	42	41	41	52	56	58	69	84	79	90	78
....	....	....	....	....	....	12	8	8	6	9	12	15	16	16	12	10
24	21	14	10	12	16	18	16	16	15	12	12	12	14	23	17	12
32	29	29	21	26	20	27	23	20	24	30	24	29	36	39	35	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	17	14	18	21	19	25	18	15	12	20	12
7	9	2	1	3	2	6	2	....	4	4	2	1	5	5	6	4
1	3	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	5	9
55	31	43	71	64	51	39	39	35	35	33	31	51	55	27	47	47
....	....	7	3	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	3	1	5	2	....	1	5	....	2	5	....	2	3	4	3	4
12	12	8	13	6	12	11	15	18	15	27	19	18	8	18	26	18
37	18	21	20	34	10	33	30	18	51	59	43	87	70	57	56	32
188	202	188	217	209	207	171	155	288	300	137	249	376	217	152	207	213

TABLE X.—Concluded.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
IV.	GROUP 2.								
	1. Paramenia			1				2	4
	2. Childbirth.....	29	26	35	36	38	22	42	35
	GROUP 3.								
	1. Old Age.....	213	222	220	273	247	283	275	293
	GROUP 4.								
	1. Atrophy and Debility	89	64	79	107	82	106	130	126
V.	GROUP 1.								
	(ACCIDENTS OR NEGLIGENCE.)								
	1. Fractures and Contusions*.....	13	7	10	18	20	16	16	16
	2. Burns and Scalds.....	18	11	13	21	16	17	18	20
	3. Drowning.....	30	44	22	33	29	40	27	41
	4. Falls.....	14	13	16	14	19	31	21	31
	5. Poison.....	9	6	7	5	9	7	10	8
	6. Suffocation and Strangulation.....	5				19	8	12	11
	7. Otherwise.....	48	54	45	55	43	59	53	70
	GROUP 2.								
	1. Battle.....								
	GROUP 3.								
	1. Homicide.....	3	3	1	1	4	6	3	2
	GROUP 4.								
	1. Suicide.....	22	21	13	10	23	31	25	22
	Causes ill-defined.....	56	49	48	46	55	45	22	19
	Causes not stated.....	192	210	254	233	347	271	186	42

* Includes railroad accidents.

Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	TOTAL AND PER CENTAGE FOR 45 YEARS 1853-1897.	
2	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	23	.01
26	31	28	33	27	26	22	45	50	62	40	40	45	49	32	58	1,278	.61
267	276	278	290	227	198	185	256	183	187	197	206	159	161	170	268	9,125	4.35
122	136	146	159	231	240	217	241	191	73	85	87	94	50	73	...	3,821	1.82
15	20	47	33	48	57	59	89	25	19	36	...	...	...	...	...	694	.33
19	23	17	27	20	20	18	21	26	28	28	25	41	21	28	33	781	.37
42	58	39	46	52	71	52	48	47	52	61	39	40	60	45	64	1,521	.72
25	19	17	18	31	32	21	33	25	28	57	48	64	58	61	72	768	.37
9	6	7	12	7	11	16	23	14	6	8	8	7	8	7	16	281	.14
10	10	14	8	9	12	17	26	14	21	22	24	22	19	31	29	313	*.15
58	58	65	46	49	47	50	69	113	80	81	152	89	130	104	122	2,342	1.12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	.01
3	2	2	5	3	2	1	4	3	9	6	2	12	13	15	10	137	.06
20	17	16	21	21	19	40	19	21	45	31	38	41	46	41	55	823	.39
57	39	35	46	49	45	35	34	31	2	31	46	20	21	23	23	1,680	.80
59	51	19	28	39	43	34	28	68	55	52	29	25	20	22	33	7,468	3.56

TABLE X.—*Bertillon.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
I.							
GENERAL DISEASES.....	592	902	748	836	935	1,115	926
II.							
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.....	130	161	182	185	221	223	217
III.							
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY APPARATUS.....	29	40	66	44	71	72	65
IV.							
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY APPARATUS.....	94	116	151	213	234	267	219
V.							
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.....	79	137	205	178	194	238	203
VI.							
DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY APPARATUS AND ITS ADNEXA.....	10	8	13	12	25	21	20
VII.							
PURPERAL STATE.....	12	9	15	24	21	31	25
VIII.							
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.....	7	5	12	12	17	12	6
IX.							
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.....	3	1	2	7	6	6	9
X.							
MALFORMATIONS.....	3	7	11	5	12	14	14
XI.							
EARLY INFANCY.....	10	31	63	33	52	62	56
XII.							
OLD AGE.....	58	67	84	76	119	114	117
XIII.							
AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.....	63	56	71	61	82	87	89
XIV.							
ILL DEFINED DISEASES.....	160	185	220	356	336	354	304
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.....	1,250	1,728	1,846	2,012	2,325	2,616	2,270

TABLE X.—*Bertillon*.—Continued.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876	1877.
1,067	1,255	1,042	1,467	1,480	1,655	1,259	1,101	1,065	1,433	1,278	1,199	1,404	1,635	1,635	1,482	1,504	1,874
245	287	231	282	206	286	294	320	277	320	342	379	446	512	434	454	444	471
76	112	115	103	128	99	117	116	117	130	123	148	190	193	220	192	173	192
272	282	251	314	341	302	292	264	265	280	288	341	379	390	414	591	530	417
336	287	285	277	351	316	275	285	292	301	383	317	628	508	505	549	476	513
22	28	24	34	23	24	24	43	37	40	41	52	75	80	83	75	66	93
22	26	27	35	37	31	31	34	34	37	44	52	45	46	60	53	48	46
21	29	16	17	18	21	21	29	21	14	19	28	24	30	29	29	35	23
5	15	8	9	7	5	5	6	12	11	15	5	11	18	15	16	27	15
15	13	11	13	8	10	12	17	16	15	14	15	17	15	17	15	11	26
73	85	76	81	74	93	77	90	70	58	91	73	131	219	196	155	97	94
116	132	143	161	193	152	178	188	206	217	204	232	233	254	223	216	241	213
135	108	107	125	116	103	132	122	115	122	139	125	146	156	150	171	153	162
281	268	255	289	288	308	253	274	385	404	257	348	518	317	248	319	311	311
2,686	2,927	2,591	3,207	3,360	3,405	2,970	2,889	2,912	3,382	3,238	3,344	4,247	4,403	4,229	4,317	4,116	4,450

TABLE X.—*Bertillon*.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
I.							
GENERAL DISEASES.....	1,888	1,830	1,879	1,829	1,729	1,809	1,800
II.							
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.....	492	534	571	609	630	660	671
III.							
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY APPARATUS.....	173	209	243	274	256	336	294
IV.							
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY APPARATUS.....	523	514	574	565	558	648	597
V.							
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.....	395	381	487	508	672	608	690
VI.							
DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY APPARATUS AND ITS ADNEXA.....	89	98	111	97	111	184	167
VII.							
PUERPERAL STATE.....	43	45	51	60	50	60	51
VIII.							
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.....	30	32	18	39	24	32	46
IX.							
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION....	10	20	15	11	25	26	32
X.							
MALFORMATIONS.....	32	19	13	26	21	19	22
XI.							
EARLY INFANCY.....	88	91	121	120	134	184	154
XII.							
OLD AGE.....	222	220	273	247	283	275	293
XIII.							
AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.....	159	127	157	182	215	185	221
XIV.							
ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.....	297	352	316	449	366	256	103
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.....	4,441	4,472	4,829	5,016	5,074	5,282	5,141

TABLE X.—*Bertillon*.—Continued.

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	TOTAL AND PER- CENTAGE FOR 45 YEARS, 1853-1897.	
1,851	2,056	2,301	2,288	2,097	2,420	2,153	2,373	2,380	2,166	2,337	2,093	2,035	1,820	2,117	2,578	72,003	36.16
658	737	803	827	706	789	763	846	883	924	941	891	935	902	857	928	22,509	11.30
361	336	414	449	474	419	489	510	540	481	538	560	571	554	656	715	10,858	5.45
764	786	833	869	885	991	945	1,130	1,211	1,028	1,068	1,040	929	825	990	1,343	23,958	12.03
613	790	804	880	871	1,020	976	1,126	1,156	1,035	1,098	1,191	1,038	1,234	1,243	1,423	24,487	12.30
208	210	212	241	250	281	289	303	357	391	434	484	461	542	564	593	5,951	2.99
47	41	54	51	44	45	35	77	57	72	55	54	60	71	55	99	1,897	.95
43	30	38	45	36	48	31	35	25	43	20	38	20	35	12	25	1,168	.59
34	26	23	15	18	25	20	17	14	19	23	22	18	12	18	9	652	.33
15	15	18	20	19	25	28	16	24	23	32	32	30	35	46	47	775	.39
167	194	245	281	250	266	326	282	277	439	417	418	412	283	315	333	7,009	3.52
267	276	278	290	227	198	185	256	183	187	282	293	253	205	228	268	9,125	4.58
201	213	224	216	243	271	273	331	287	288	330	336	315	354	331	429	7,673	3.85
160	139	93	122	139	136	107	104	143	64	60	52	33	33	26	33	11,070	5.56
5,389	5,849	6,340	6,594	6,259	6,934	6,620	7,356	7,440	7,160	7,535	7,504	7,110	6,905	7,458	8,823	199,135	100.00

TABLE X.—*Bertillon*.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
I.							
GENERAL DISEASES.							
Typhoid Fever.....	25	39	63	53	76	42	70
Intermittent Fever and Malarial Cachexia.....	1	2	4	1	4	1	1
Variola.....	14	11	5	9	...	5	5
Measles.....	...	15	3	2	6	75	3
Scarlatina.....	108	46	71	208	147	234	71
Whooping Cough.....	2	14	4	19	9	13	46
Diphtheria and Croup.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Diphtheria.....	...	...	...	...	6	6	2
Grippe.....	2	1	4	...	15	6	...
Cholera, Asiatic.....	...	176	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, Nostras.....	15	15	7	7	3	2	6
Dysentery.....	88	118	71	51	65	61	53
Yellow Fever.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas.....	3	8	15	12	14	20	15
Other Epidemic Affections.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders and Farcy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant Pustule and Charbon (Anthrax).....	...	...	1	...	...	1	6
Rabies.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tubercle of Larynx.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of Lungs.....	243	349	345	305	400	426	436
Tubercle of Meninges.....	33	40	58	47	52	65	56
Tubercle, Abdominal.....	...	...	...	...	4	6	2
Pott's Disease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess, Cold and by Congestion.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of other organs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle, Generalized.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula.....	6	5	8	7	11	11	8
Syphilis.....	1	...	1	2	...	3	5
Glenorrhægia of the Adult.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Buccal Cavity.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of Stomach and Liver.....	...	3	5	4	9	10	...
Cancer, etc., of the Peritoneum, Intestines, and Rectum.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Cancer, etc., of the Genital Organs of the Female.....	2	1	3	5	4	3	...
Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of Breast.....	...	1	2	1	4	6	...
Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Skin.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of organs not specified.....	11	13	15	15	19	22	43
Other Tumors (Tumors of Female Genital Organs excepted).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism, Acute, Articular.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism, Chronic, and Gout.....	2	1	2	4	7	4	7
Scurbutus.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes.....	1	...	3	3	3	3	3
Goitre, Exophthalmic.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Addison's Disease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leukæmia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia and Chlorosis.....	2	7	4	5	6	12	2
Other General Diseases.....	18	28	47	58	53	55	43
Alcoholism, Acute and Chronic.....	14	10	7	13	25	21	22
Saturnism.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Chronic Poisonings.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.							
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.							
Encephalitis.....	28	19	26	19	25	42	20
Meningitis, Simple.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis, Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locomotor Ataxia, Progressive.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage.....	22	25	33	39	42	43	51
Cerebral Softening.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis, without specified cause.....	12	6	20	9	21	21	28
Paralysis, General.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Mental Alienation.....	4	6	8	14	16	14	16
Epilepsy.....	4	...	8	6	8	9	6
Convulsions of Children.....	29	68	53	64	57	57	50
Tetanus.....	3	3	4	...	6	1	3
Chorea.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Neuralgia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of the Nervous System.....	31	34	31	39	45	36	41
Diseases of the Eye and Appendages.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Ear.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE X.—*Bertillon*.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
III.							
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY APPARATUS.							
Pericarditis.....		2	1	1	2	....	1
Endocarditis, Acute.....							
Organic Diseases of the Heart.....	28	38	61	41	63	66	61
Angina Pectoris.....			2		2		1
Affections of the Arteries (Atheroma, Aneurism, etc.)....	1		1	1		1	1
Embolus and Thrombosis.....							
Affections of the Veins (Varices, Hemorrhoids, Phlebitis).....							
Affections of the Lymphatic System (Lymphangitis, etc.).....							
Hemorrhages.....			1	1	4	5	1
IV.							
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.							
Affections of the Larynx.....	29	44	49	67	72	74	62
Affections of the Thyroid Body.....							
Bronchitis.....	2	3	4	5	7	13	9
Bronchitis, Chronic.....							
Pneumonia.....	48	54	79	120	141	166	125
Pleurisy.....	7	10	12	13	10	12	18
Asthma.....	1	2	2	3	2		2
Pulmonary Emphysema.....							
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Apparatus.....	7	3	5	5	2	....	3
V.							
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.							
Affections of the Mouth and its Adnexa.....	1	4	5	1	3	9	3
Affections of the Pharynx.....							
Affections of the Oesophagus.....							
Ulcer of the Stomach.....							
Other Affections of the Stomach (Cancer excepted).....	5	8	7	19	16	9	12
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years).....	39	68	91	77	70	93	61
Diarrhœa and Enteritis, Chronic.....							
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (two years and over).....	16	35	61	47	65	65	70
Parasites, Intestinal.....		1	1		1	1	2
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.....	1	2	2			5	2
Other Affections of the Intestines.....	4	4	4		4	4	5
Diseases of the Anus and Fecal Fistulas.....						1	
Icterus Gravis.....							
Cirrhosis of the Liver.....							
Biliary Calculi.....							
Other Affections of the Liver.....	7	8	8	7	21	35	29
Affections of the Spleen.....		2					
Peritonitis, Simple (Puerperal excepted).....	4	2	13	17	5	10	13
Other Affections of the Digestive Apparatus (Cancer and Tubercle excepted).....							
Appendicitis and Abscess of the Iliac Fossa.....	2	3	10	10	9	6	6
VI.							
DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY APPARATUS AND ITS ADNEXA.							
Nephritis, Acute.....							
Bright's Disease.....	1						3
Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa.....	1	1	7	5	15	8	12
Calculi of the Urinary Tract.....		1				2	1
Diseases of the Bladder.....	3	1	3	2	3	2	4
Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.....							
Diseases of the Prostate.....		1			5	2	
Non-Veneral, Diseases of the Male Genital Organs.....							
Tumor, Uterine, Non-Cancerous.....							
Other Diseases of the Uterus.....	5	4	1	2	2	3	
Cysts and other Tumors of the Ovary.....			2	3		4	
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs.....							

TABLE X.—*Bertillon*.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE X.—*Bertillon*.—Continued.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
CAUSES OF DEATH.							
III.							
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY APPARATUS.							
Pericarditis.....	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Endocarditis, Acute .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Diseases of the Heart.....	166	202	231	264	245	308	290
Angina Pectoris.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Affections of the Arteries (Atheroma, Aneurism, etc.).....	6	1	2	2	2	8	3
Embolus and Thrombosis.....	..	3	4	5	5	..	..
Affections of the Veins (Varices, Hemorrhoids, Phlebitis)....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Affections of the Lymphatic System (Lymphangitis, etc.)....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemorrhages.....	1	1	6	3	4	3	1
IV.							
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.							
Affections of the Larynx.....	95	98	74	107	84	76	91
Affections of the Thyroid Body.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis.....	80	67	94	86	101	29	81
Bronchitis, Chronic.....	..	..	..	..	..	82	37
Pneumonia.....	317	311	364	327	344	400	363
Pleurisy.....	8	13	17	9	8	13	5
Asthma.....	8	13	11	16	9	13	10
Pulmonary Emphysema.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Apparatus.....	15	12	14	20	12	34	10
V.							
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.							
Affections of the Mouth and its Adnexa.....	4	1	..	1	2	2	2
Affections of the Pharynx.....	3	..	1	2	..	..	1
Affections of the Esophagus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of the Stomach.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Affections of the Stomach (Cancer excepted).....	27	30	28	39	44	51	43
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).....	178	175	255	254	354	267	367
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Chronic.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over).....	83	73	95	107	146	155	149
Parasites, Intestinal.....	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hernias and Intestinal Obstructions.....	10	14	8	15	16	10	16
Other Affections of the Intestines.....	4	2	9	6	6	21	7
Diseases of the Anus and Fecal Fistulas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus Gravis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of the Liver.....	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Biliary Calculi.....	2	..	..	1	4	1	..
Other Affections of the Liver.....	47	52	58	45	62	35	55
Affections of the Spleen.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Peritonitis, Simple (Puerperal excepted).....	22	24	24	27	30	40	40
Other Affections of the Digestive Apparatus (Cancer and Tubercle excepted)....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Abscess of the Ilac Fossa.....	12	9	9	10	8	11	8
VI.							
DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY APPARATUS AND ITS ADNEXA.							
Nephritis, Acute.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bright's Disease.....	54	61	56	54	44	93	90
Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa.....	27	20	35	25	41	38	39
Calculi of the Urinary Tract.....	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
Diseases of the Bladder.....	2	12	9	11	14	19	17
Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Diseases of the Prostate.....	4	4	4	1	3	7	4
Non-Veneral, Diseases of the Male Genital Organs.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumor, Uterine, Non-Cancerous.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Uterus.....	1	..	7	3	6	20	2
Cysts and other Tumors of the Ovary.....	..	..	..	..	..	6	12
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE X.—*Bertillon*.—Continued.

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	TOTAL AND PER- CENTAGE FOR 45 YEARS, 1853-1897.		
10	21	29	23	29	27	33	19	8	10	8	12	13	8	14	8	272	.14	
339	297	358	400	413	362	429	468	485	411	449	458	466	479	512	512	9,857	4.95	
5	9	11	9	11	8	7	16	12	15	21	19	29	21	28	33	181	.09	
4	2	5	6	7	8	5	3	4	4	7	6	4	2	5	13	120	.06	
....	3	5	4	5	7	9	2	12	7	2	....	9	1	20	26	84	.04
....	1	3	....	2	1	2	1	4	....	2	3	2	....	2	3	34	.02
....	3	3	3	7	7	6	4	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.00
....	3	3	3	7	7	6	4	1	5	5	3	4	1	3	3	11	123	.06
103	99	121	96	86	88	70	101	57	44	39	41	32	12	23	31	3,310	1.66	
113	143	153	201	214	231	213	257	263	201	239	237	181	195	194	248	3,720	1.87	
55	31	23	27	46	11	31	51	52	53	35	39	45	41	47	47	651	.33	
465	481	488	508	483	569	568	655	776	665	685	669	635	542	686	966	14,652	7.36	
7	12	15	18	23	18	26	34	22	24	38	32	18	19	14	21	704	.35	
21	13	20	14	13	21	24	11	13	18	22	18	15	11	20	20	423	.21	
....	2	....	4	3	2	4	1	4	3	2	3	2	1	1	7	31	.02
....	5	13	11	17	18	6	10	27	20	8	1	1	4	5	2	467	.23	
....	2	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	129	.07
1	1	8	4	5	9	5	5	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	65	.03
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....
51	59	68	61	75	73	57	67	64	62	85	67	81	93	79	59	1,568	.79	
308	421	369	507	470	613	572	655	650	614	597	659	539	579	696	773	12,879	6.47	
115	135	164	131	124	127	136	182	118	117	158	123	114	119	140	104	4,488	2.25	
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	.02
14	16	13	14	12	18	22	21	26	19	26	15	22	36	24	50	433	.22	
10	11	12	10	8	15	15	20	74	46	41	85	76	87	32	5	642	.32	
....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	1	1	2	12	.01
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....
5	16	17	19	27	28	31	28	40	31	38	45	42	41	46	45	385	.19	
1	....	2	2	2	4	2	3	4	2	4	2	5	10	4	3	41	.02
56	55	67	47	52	48	48	58	52	57	43	65	16	50	46	45	1,865	.94	
....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	1	1	....	24	.01
35	59	66	60	63	63	68	62	74	31	23	23	12	11	19	23	1,170	.59	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	54	77	101	161	217	238	237	.12
17	13	15	22	30	20	18	21	16	17	24	29	25	45	28	31	506	.25	
....	
....	
143	140	130	192	176	213	229	230	258	266	311	369	379	457	463	390	3,826	1.92	
25	21	32	21	31	17	18	41	41	47	34	27	8	12	11	9	963	.48	
1	....	1	1	5	2	....	....	4	5	6	3	1	2	7	4	91	.05
20	25	20	11	23	39	14	22	27	31	24	22	23	22	34	16	498	.25	
1	1	1	2	1	3	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	18	.01
4	8	7	4	1	2	8	5	3	10	15	10	7	12	13	10	146	.07	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	.00
4	3	8	2	2	2	1	1	5	7	10	22	11	17	12	18	78	.01	
2	1	1	3	4	2	6	7	6	11	14	15	19	7	11	10	187	.09	
8	8	5	5	4	4	8	6	9	14	17	16	8	12	8	5	141	.07	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....

TABLE X.—*Bertillon*.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
VII.							
THE PUERPERAL STATE.							
Accidents of Pregnancy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Accidents of Labor.....	7	2	6	10	8	7	11
Septicæmia, Puerperal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albuminuria and Puerperal Eclampsia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Puerperal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Puerperal Accidents—Sudden Death.....	5	7	9	14	13	24	14
VIII.							
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.							
Gangrene.....	5	2	3	4	8	8	3
Furuncle (Carbuncle).....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Abscess, Warm.....	2	.....	7	4	3	2	1
Other Diseases of the Skin and its Adnexa.....	.....	3	2	3	6	1	1
IX.							
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.							
Affections of the Bones (non-Tuberculous).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arthritis, and Other Affections of the Joints.....	3	1	2	7	6	6	9
X.							
MALFORMATIONS.							
Malformations, Congenital (still-births excepted).....	3	7	11	5	12	14	14
XI.							
EARLY INFANCY.							
Congenital Icterus, Debility and Sclerema.....	2	13	34	17	17	33	25
Other Diseases of Early Infancy.....	8	21	29	16	35	29	31
Lack of Care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XII.							
OLD AGE							
Senile Debility.....	58	67	84	76	119	114	117
XIII.							
AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.							
Suicide by Poison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2
Suicide by Asphyxia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	6	3
Suicide by Submersion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Suicide by Firearms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Suicide by Cutting Instruments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide by Jumping from High Places.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Suicides.....	3	2	6	1	4	2	2
Fractures.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Other Accidental Traumatism.....	31	23	19	16	10	38	37
Burns and Scalds.....	9	9	14	12	7	6	13
Insolation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freezing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrical Disturbances.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accidental Submersion.....	13	15	18	13	20	24	24
Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Suicide excepted).....	2	2	.....	7	3	.....	1
Other Acute Poisonings.....	1	3	6	4	3	5	4
Other External Violence (Homicide).....	3	.....	9	1	1	1	1
XIV.							
ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.							
Dropsy.....	45	31	32	50	48	44	41
Unspecified or Ill-defined Causes of Death.....	115	151	188	306	288	310	263

TABLE X.—*Bertillon*.—Continued.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
.....
9	7	4	14	14	13	7	8	12	10	16	18	9	17	16	18	18	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	4	4	6	7	4	5	13	13	6	5
13	19	23	21	23	18	22	19	16	23	22	27	32	24	28	22	24	24
10	11	7	8	6	12	6	7	6	4	7	10	12	12	5	12	11	8
7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	3
4	6	5	2	3	1	5	7	4	4	2	5	2	7	6	7	5	5
5	15	8	9	7	5	5	6	12	11	15	5	11	18	15	16	27	15
15	13	11	13	8	10	12	17	16	15	14	15	17	15	17	15	11	26
42	45	35	47	46	62	54	60	47	34	57	53	100	169	154	135	75	67
31	40	41	34	28	31	23	30	23	24	34	20	31	50	42	20	22	27
116	132	143	161	193	152	178	188	206	217	204	232	233	254	223	216	211	213
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	4	8	13	6	12	11	15	18	15	27	19	18	8	18	26	18	22
55	31	50	74	66	52	69	61	56	62	63	66	84	86	55	79	69	76
24	21	14	10	12	16	18	16	16	15	12	12	12	14	23	17	12	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	29	29	21	26	20	27	23	20	24	30	24	29	36	39	35	37	30
1	3	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	5	9	5
7	9	2	1	3	2	6	2	.....	4	2	4	1	5	5	6	4	8
4	3	1	5	2	.....	1	5	.....	2	5	.....	2	3	4	3	4	3
56	48	46	52	45	61	49	49	49	53	61	56	55	60	39	56	66	63
235	220	209	237	244	247	204	225	336	351	196	292	463	287	209	263	245	248

TABLE X.—*Bertillon*.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
VII.							
THE PUERPERAL STATE.							
Accidents of Pregnancy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Accidents of Labor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Septicæmia, Puerperal.....	17	9	15	22	28	16	12
Albuminuria and Puerperal Eclampsia.....	11	8	3	6	3	1	8
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Puerperal.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Puerperal Accidents—Sudden Death.....	15	27	33	32	19	43	31
VIII.							
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.							
Gangrene.....	10	14	11	14	6	10	15
Furuncle (Carbuncle).....	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	4
Abscess, Warm.....	13	14	5	17	14	18	18
Other Diseases of the Skin and its Adnexa.....	7	3	2	6	3	1	9
IX.							
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.							
Affections of the Bones (non-Tuberculous).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arthritis, and other Affections of the Joints.....	10	20	15	11	25	26	32
X.							
MALFORMATIONS.							
Malformations, Congenital (still-births excepted).....	32	19	13	26	21	19	22
XI.							
EARLY INFANCY.							
Congenital Icterus, Debility and Sclerema.....	72	69	93	92	101	137	128
Other Diseases of Early Infancy.....	16	22	28	28	33	47	26
Lack of Care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XII.							
OLD AGE.							
Senile Debility.....	222	220	273	247	283	275	293
XIII.							
AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.							
Suicide by Poison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide by Asphyxia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide by Submersion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide by Firearms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide by Cutting Instruments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide by Jumping from High Places.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Suicides.....	21	13	10	23	31	25	22
Fractures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Accidental Traumatism.....	74	73	87	82	107	94	118
Burns and Scalds.....	11	13	21	16	17	18	20
Insolation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freezing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrical Disturbances.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accidental Submersion.....	41	22	33	29	40	27	41
Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Suicide excepted).....	.....	.....	.....	19	8	12	11
Other Acute Poisonings.....	6	5	5	9	6	6	7
Other External Violence (Homicide).....	3	1	1	4	6	3	2
XIV.							
ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.							
Dropsy.....	38	50	37	47	50	48	42
Unspecified or Ill-defined Causes of Death.....	259	302	279	402	316	298	61

TABLE X.—*Bertillon*.—Concluded.

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	TOTAL AND PER- CENTAGE FOR 45 YEARS, 1853-1897.	
2	2	2	2	1	3	2	6	4	8	7	13	12	13	7	21	64	.03
19	10	35	18	17	19	12	30	21	32	24	16	19	34	26	49	659	.33
7	6	7	6	6	4	5	8	4	13	12	13	20	14	13	23	227	.12
19	23	20	25	19	19	15	29	27	13	7	7	6	2	3	3	915	.46
19	6	15	19	26	24	16	21	17	13	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	16	446	.22
1	2	3	.....	.....	2	2	4	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	4	56	.02
21	13	15	19	17	13	6	5	.....	1	7	24	13	29	6	5	496	.22
2	9	5	7	3	9	7	5	5	26	10	12	3	4	5	.....	230	.12
34	26	23	15	18	25	20	17	14	19	23	22	18	12	18	7	652	.33
15	15	18	20	19	25	28	16	24	23	32	32	30	35	46	47	775	.39
132	157	211	230	195	225	251	245	224	373	344	350	372	257	294	346	5,464	2.74
35	37	34	51	55	41	75	37	53	66	73	28	40	26	21	16	1,545	.78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
267	276	278	290	227	198	185	256	183	187	282	293	253	205	228	268	9,125	4.58
.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	9	3	5	8	6	6	9	14	5	13	63	.03
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	1	6	2	10	4	4	6	1	31	.02
.....	.....	.....	7	8	1	5	1	4	15	3	8	6	9	10	13	78	.04
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	2	2	8	5	.....	6	8	6	9	42	.02
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	13	2	4	2	11	12	11	8	7	10	64	.03
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	1	4	.....	4	2	4	2	6	8	23	.01
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3	.00
20	17	16	7	5	8	3	8	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	519	.26
98	97	122	95	126	129	124	187	160	118	163	141	146	156	158	185	3,699	1.86
19	23	17	27	20	20	18	21	26	28	28	25	41	21	28	33	781	.39
.....	.....	6	1	.....	6	5	17	.....	8	4	47	1	23	2	13	100	.05
.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	.....	15	.01
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	6	1	2	2	2	14	.01
42	58	39	46	52	71	52	48	47	52	61	39	40	60	45	64	1,521	.76
10	10	14	8	9	12	17	26	14	21	22	24	22	19	34	53	313	.16
9	6	7	12	5	10	15	9	13	6	11	12	8	10	6	14	264	.13
3	2	2	5	3	2	1	4	3	9	6	2	12	13	15	10	437	.07
44	49	39	48	51	48	38	42	44	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,980	1.00
116	90	54	74	88	88	69	62	99	57	60	52	33	33	26	33	9,000	4.56

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Showing the Number and Occupation of Decedents for the year 1900, and for a period of Forty-eight Years and Seven Months, 1852 to 1900, inclusive.

[AGES UNDER TWENTY EXCLUDED.]

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1900.			FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1900.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
I.						
TILLERS OF THE SOIL.						
Farmers.....	151	10,331	68.41	7,189	483,215	67.21
Florists.....	4	208	52.00	65	5,583	55.12
Gardeners.....	32	1,954	61.06	338	20,010	59.20
Total.....	187	12,493	66.81	7,592	506,808	66.75
II.						
PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL.						
Aerobats.....	1	24	24.00	1	24	24.00
Actors.....				15	522	34.80
Aeronauts.....				1	23	23.00
Architects.....				17	955	56.17
Artists.....	2	107	53.50	41	2,129	51.92
Assayers and Analytical Chemists.....				8	506	63.25
Athletes.....				1	25	25.00
Authors.....	1	74	74.00	8	551	68.87
Ball-players.....				2	65	32.50
Chiropodists.....				1	58	58.00
Civil Engineers.....	1	61	61.00	54	2,673	49.50
Clergymen.....	12	853	71.08	280	17,938	64.06
Couriers.....				2	113	56.50
Dancing-masters.....				3	173	57.67
Dentists.....	2	107	53.50	50	2,664	53.28
Designers.....	1	72	72.00	24	1,220	50.83

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1900.			FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1900.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.
Draughtsmen.....				15	505	33.67
Electricians.....	4	159	39.75	18	689	38.28
Inspectors.....	3	156	52.00	20	1,051	52.55
Inventors.....				16	1,054	65.87
Journalists (Editors and Reporters).....	4	211	52.75	52	2,468	47.46
Judges and Justices.....	1	46	46.00	18	1,156	64.22
Lawyers.....	11	705	64.09	200	11,439	57.19
Lecturers.....				2	108	54.00
Musicians.....	6	313	52.17	85	4,035	47.47
Nurses.....	2	135	67.50	18	994	55.22
Photographers and Lithographers.....	2	115	57.50	30	1,428	47.60
Physicians.....	9	464	51.55	348	20,745	59.61
Postmasters.....				2	68	34.00
Professors and Teachers..	3	160	53.33	151	7,560	50.06
Public Officers.....	3	173	57.67	95	5,636	59.33
Sculptors.....	1	41	41.00	1	41	41.00
Sheriffs and Policemen...	3	157	52.33	141	7,712	54.69
Students.....	1	20	20.00	88	2,008	22.82
Submarine Divers.....				1	73	73.00
Telephone and Telegraph Operators.....				24	731	30.46
Treasurers.....	2	81	40.50	7	338	48.29
Veterinary Surgeons.....				9	470	52.22
Weighers and Gaugers...	1	71	71.00	9	576	64.00
Total.....	76	4,305	56.64	1,858	100,524	54.10
III.						
OPTIONAL ACTIVITY.						
Agents and Canvassers...	4	190	47.50	233	12,048	51.70
Insurance.....	7	384	54.86	28	1,535	54.82
Real Estate.....	2	155	77.50	20	1,280	64.00
Auctioneers.....				6	274	45.67
Bankers and Brokers.....	10	637	63.70	167	10,024	60.00
Bank Officers.....	1	70	70.00	69	4,441	64.36
Bartenders.....	4	130	32.50	54	1,932	35.78
Booksellers.....				3	213	71.00

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1900.			FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1900.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.
Bottlers.....				9	314	34.89
Butchers and Marketmen.	11	506	46.00	321	16,539	51.52
Carriage Dealers.....				2	113	56.50
Coal and Wood.....	1	76	76.00	16	965	51.52
Dry Goods.....				4	207	51.75
Fish and Oyster.....	4	235	58.75	28	1,687	60.25
Furniture.....	1	68	68.00	4	243	60.75
Grain.....				5	299	59.80
Hardware.....	1	31	31.00	6	347	57.83
Ice.....	1	56	56.00	5	251	50.20
Junk.....	2	112	56.00	15	826	55.07
Leather.....				2	81	40.50
Liquor.....	6	375	62.50	131	6,085	46.45
Lumber.....	1	65	65.00	18	1,004	55.55
News.....	1	28	28.00	6	311	51.67
Provision.....	1	67	67.00	22	1,245	56.59
Shoe.....				14	757	54.07
Soap.....				1	65	65.00
Stove.....				2	152	76.00
Wool Waste.....				1	56	56.00
Clothiers.....	1	42	42.00	16	909	56.81
Collectors.....	4	162	40.50	4	162	40.50
Commercial Travelers....	2	102	51.00	27	1,163	43.07
Contractors and Builders.	10	636	63.60	132	7,913	59.94
Druggists and Apothecaries.....	7	468	66.86	122	8,756	71.77
Fruiterers.....	1	70	70.00	8	376	47.00
Grocers.....	20	973	48.65	481	26,047	54.15
Hotel and Innkeepers....	4	253	63.25	183	10,108	55.23
Saloon and Restaurant.	6	250	41.67	207	9,545	46.11
Stable.....	1	28	28.00	77	4,191	54.53
Store.....	7	368	52.57	58	3,069	52.91
Mail-carriers.....				12	530	44.17
Manufacturers.....	25	1,576	63.04	688	42,014	61.07
Merchants.....	40	2,219	55.47	1,404	82,113	58.48
Opticians.....				6	338	56.33
Organ and Piano Tuners..				6	402	67.00
Policy Brokers.....				1	24	24.00
Pork and Meat Cutters and Packers.....	1	55	55.00	21	938	44.66
Promoters.....				1	25	25.00

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1900.			FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1900.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Railroad Officials	3	169	56.33	6	379	63.17
Ship Chandlers				5	318	63.60
Tobacconists				15	874	58.26
Traders.....				283	14,259	50.39
Undertakers.....	6	273	45.50	57	3,269	57.35
Total.....	196	10,829	55.25	5,012	281,016	56.07
IV.						
OUTDOOR.— <i>Local.</i>						
Boat-builders				32	1,999	62.47
Brick-makers				8	352	44.00
Brick and Stone Layers..				14	663	47.36
Calkers.....	1	56	56.00	15	1,033	68.87
Carpenters and Joiners...	101	5,873	58.15	2,331	130,887	56.15
Masons.....	33	2,036	61.69	975	54,660	56.06
Millwrights.....				37	2,464	66.59
Pavers.....				3	129	43.00
Riggers.....	2	64	32.00	24	1,318	54.92
Roofers.....				8	415	55.33
Ship Carpenters	3	187	62.33	85	5,868	69.03
Slaters.....				9	398	44.22
Stone-cutters and Marble- workers.....	14	762	54.43	312	15,257	48.90
Superintendents of High- ways.....				1	79	79.00
Tanners and Curriers.....	4	280	70.00	61	3,896	63.87
Wheelwrights.....	2	119	59.50	117	7,061	60.35
Total.....	160	9,377	58.60	4,032	226,479	55.17
V.						
INDOOR.— <i>Active.</i>						
Axe and Seythe-grinders.....				4	222	55.50
Bakers.....	6	266	44.33	176	11,379	64.65

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1900.			FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1900.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Basket-makers.				7	404	57.71
Belt.....				13	760	58.46
Bobbin.....	1	60	60.00	4	203	50.75
Boiler.....	2	72	36.00	83	3,468	41.78
Bolt.....				1	41	41.00
Broom and Brush.....	1	70	70.00	16	813	50.81
Button.....				1	37	37.00
Cabinet.....	4	272	68.00	144	8,419	58.46
Card.....				4	201	50.25
Carriage, and Trimmers.	3	187	62.33	78	4,332	55.54
Chair.....				1	70	70.00
Comb.....				5	187	37.40
Mattress.....				1	38	38.00
Pattern.....	2	137	68.50	85	5,015	59.00
Pianoforte.....				3	157	52.33
Picker.....				5	303	60.06
Plane.....				1	79	79.00
Pump and Block.....				14	788	55.71
Reed.....				6	352	58.67
Sash and Blind.....				10	502	50.20
Scythe.....				1	83	83.00
Spindle.....				5	297	59.40
Stopper.....				1	22	22.00
Stove and Mounters.....				5	245	49.00
Tool.....	8	418	52.25	40	2,118	52.95
Trunk.....				3	89	29.67
Umbrella.....				2	103	51.50
Wringer.....				1	32	32.00
Beamers.....				2	59	29.50
Bell-hangers.....				2	47	23.50
Blacksmiths and Farriers	39	2,238	57.38	757	41,194	54.42
Bleachers and Fullers....	2	48	24.00	72	3,640	50.55
Bonnet-dressers.....				2	73	36.50
Brewers.....	2	110	55.00	23	1,114	48.43
Britannia-Workers.....				1	65	65.00
Calico-printers.....	2	137	68.50	59	3,243	54.96
Car-builders.....				1	57	57.00
Stair.....				4	219	54.75
Carders.....	2	128	64.00	15	806	53.73
Card Grinders.....				3	138	46.00
Carvers.....				3	147	49.00

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1900.			FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS. June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1900.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Confectioners.....	3	156	52.00	49	2,288	46.49
Cooks and Caterers.....	13	590	45.38	134	6,476	48.33
Coopers.....	3	198	66.00	133	8,770	65.94
Coppersmiths.....	2	125	62.50	16	969	60.56
Cutters.....	1	50	50.00	8	394	49.25
Nail.....				12	490	40.83
Decorators ..				14	526	37.57
Distillers.....				1	77	77.00
Dyers.....	7	328	46.85	154	7,845	50.94
Founders.....				10	381	38.10
Brass and Iron.....	1	57	57.00	10	620	62.00
Foundrymen.....	8	385	48.12	23	1,209	52.56
Gasfitters.....	1	29	29.00	65	2,830	43.54
Gilders.....	1	86	86.00	12	535	44.58
Gun and Locksmiths.....				26	1,457	56.04
Hatters.....				26	1,400	53.85
Heaters.....				6	240	40.00
Iron Rollers and Workers.....	4	218	54.50	19	909	47.84
Japanners.....				1	47	47.00
Lathers.....	1	56	56.00	7	296	42.28
Loom-fixers.....	4	144	36.00	4	144	36.00
Machinists.....	86	4,388	51.02	1,797	88,002	48.97
Mechanics.....	9	552	61.33	508	26,889	52.93
Melters.....	2	105	52.50	12	667	55.58
Miners.....	1	61	61.00	18	1,018	56.55
Moulders.....	15	725	48.33	368	20,127	54.69
Painters and Glaziers ..	63	3,511	55.73	1,042	50,824	48.77
Paperhangers.....	1	63	63.00	25	1,314	52.56
Plasters and Stucco-workers.....	2	121	60.50	59	2,856	48.41
Platers.....				4	251	62.75
Electro.....				6	389	64.83
Gold.....				4	163	40.75
Plumbers ..	1	29	29.00	123	4,811	39.11
Pressmen.....				6	261	43.50
Refiners.....	1	69	69.00	5	189	37.80
Gold.....				3	153	51.00
Oil ..				1	76	76.00
Sugar.....				7	311	44.43
Soap-boilers.....				5	353	70.60
Steampipers.....	5	187	37.40	13	521	40.08

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1900.			FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1900.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Stove Manufacturers				7	416	59.43
Superintendents and Over- seers	25	1,509	60.36	397	22,099	55.66
Tallow Chandlers				4	322	80.50
Tinsmiths	5	279	55.80	144	6,940	48.19
Upholsterers	2	120	60.00	61	2,520	41.31
Wire-workers				15	644	42.93
Wood-carvers				4	149	37.25
Finishers				7	383	54.71
Turners	7	402	57.43	55	2,354	42.80
Total	348	18,686	53.70	7,094	364,466	51.38
. VI.						
INDOOR.— <i>Activity Restricted.</i>						
Barbers	18	795	44.17	281	9,936	35.36
Bookbinders				27	1,278	47.33
Bookkeepers and Account- ants	13	611	47.00	452	20,432	45.20
Box-makers	4	230	57.50	23	1,070	46.52
Chain				5	261	52.20
Cigar	1	86	86.00	110	5,052	45.92
Clock and Watch	2	134	67.00	44	2,460	55.91
Harness, and Saddlers	4	212	53.00	138	6,971	50.51
Paper				7	389	55.57
Rope				25	1,672	66.88
Sail				38	2,207	58.08
Shoe	14	800	57.14	656	37,974	57.88
Chasers	2	62	31.00	18	666	37.00
Clerks and Salesmen	90	3,361	37.34	1,407	53,228	37.83
Compositors	4	184	46.00	8	382	47.75
Die-cutters and Sinkers	2	88	44.00	24	1,138	47.41
Enamelers				8	445	55.62
Engravers	1	55	55.00	148	7,278	49.18
File-cutters	5	187	37.40	97	3,961	40.83
Forgers				1	40	40.00
Finishers	1	44	44.00	22	1,085	49.32

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1900.			FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1900.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Finishers, Brass.....				7	314	44.86
Folders.....	5	242	48.40	5	242	48.40
Glass-blowers.....				1	57	57.00
Jewelers.....	64	3,102	48.47	1,218	51,380	42.18
Shell.....				3	182	60.67
Knitters.....				3	82	27.33
Lapidaries.....				12	430	35.83
Millers.....	2	145	72.50	51	2,947	57.78
Operatives.....	116	5,440	46.90	2,761	122,126	44.23
Pearl-cutters.....	1	35	35.00	4	157	39.25
Polishers.....	7	296	42.28	42	1,914	45.57
Marble.....				1	62	62.00
Silver.....	1	36	36.00	2	59	29.50
Steel.....				1	42	42.00
Printers.....	5	240	48.00	214	12,188	56.95
Proofreaders.....				1	70	70.00
Publishers.....				1	54	54.00
Roll-coverers.....	1	64	64.00	34	1,947	57.26
Rubber-workers.....	11	519	47.18	198	8,330	42.07
Silversmiths.....	6	238	39.67	133	5,929	44.58
Tailors.....	18	975	54.17	465	25,785	55.45
Wool-sorters.....	7	428	61.14	70	3,448	49.26
Total.....	405	18,609	45.95	8,766	395,670	45.14

VII.

OCCUPATIONS AT LARGE.

Army Officers.....	1	82	82.00	9	530	58.88
Naval.....	1	25	25.00	20	966	48.30
Bill-posters.....	1	61	61.00	3	162	54.00
Boatmen.....	2	84	42.00	32	1,797	56.16
Brakemen.....	9	302	33.44	139	4,184	30.10
Butlers.....				5	191	38.20
Cab-drivers and Hackmen.....				56	2,461	43.95
Car-drivers, Conductors, and Motormen.....	8	353	44.12	62	2,481	40.01
Coachmen.....	8	471	58.87	209	9,271	44.36
Drivers.....	2	109	54.50	49	1,816	38.08

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1900.			FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1900.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Drovers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	83	41.50
Elevator Operators.....	.....	.....	.....	2	127	63.50
Engineers and Firemen...	33	1,926	58.36	499	24,863	49.83
Expressmen.....	5	264	52.80	109	5,568	51.08
Fire Company Members..	1	69	69.00	10	455	45.50
Fishermen and Oystermen.	12	767	63.91	272	14,724	54.13
Footmen.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	24.00
Highway Surveyors.....	.....	.....	.....	1	61	61.00
Hostlers.....	11	536	48.73	162	7,025	43.36
House-movers.....	.....	.....	.....	9	611	67.89
Icemen.....	1	71	71.00	6	395	65.83
Janitors.....	7	411	58.71	107	5,732	53.57
Laborers.....	397	19,133	48.19	11,122	549,826	49.43
Lamplighters.....	1	43	43.00	21	1,152	54.86
Laundrymen.....	4	223	55.75	23	975	42.39
Linemen.....	2	67	33.50	14	629	44.93
Longshoremen.....	3	141	47.00	3	141	47.00
Lumbermen.....	2	69	34.50	4	222	55.50
Mail-carriers.....	3	145	48.33	10	488	48.80
Milkmen.....	3	172	57.33	20	717	35.85
Peddlers.....	17	866	50.94	198	9,912	50.06
Pilots.....	1	74	74.00	24	1,336	55.67
Porters.....	3	146	48.67	56	2,611	46.62
Roofers.....	2	126	63.00	2	126	63.00
Sailors.....	9	405	45.00	318	15,351	48.27
Scissors-grinders.....	.....	.....	.....	1	72	72.00
Sea-captains or Ship-Masters.....	7	472	67.43	201	14,410	71.69
Servants.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,322	44.07
Sextons.....	1	62	62.00	13	813	62.54
Sinkers of Artesian Wells.....	.....	.....	.....	3	163	54.33
Soldiers.....	2	59	29.50	157	4,872	31.03
Stage-drivers.....	.....	.....	.....	8	398	49.75
Stevadores.....	2	89	44.50	19	901	47.42
Stewards.....	1	49	49.00	28	1,328	47.43
Switchmen, Gatemen, etc.	2	109	54.50	24	1,329	55.37
Teamsters.....	38	1,829	49.18	728	34,009	46.71
Theatrical Managers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	137	45.67
Waiters.....	5	227	45.40	133	5,396	40.57
Watchmen.....	12	679	56.58	200	11,471	57.35
Well-diggers.....	.....	.....	.....	4	295	73.75

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1900.			FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS. June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1900.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Whitewashers.....				8	452	56.50
Wood-sawyers				5	239	47.80
Total.....	619	30,716	49.62	15,144	744,619	49.17
VIII.						
EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN.						
Actresses.....				3	112	37.33
Agents				1	59	59.00
Artists				6	321	53.50
Basket-makers.....				2	149	74.50
Box.....				5	150	30.00
Broom and Brush.....				1	34	34.00
Braid.....				1	66	66.00
Cap.....				1	28	28.00
Chain.....				4	152	38.00
Cigar				8	243	30.37
Dress, and Seamstresses.	10	456	45.60	395	15,946	40.37
Boardinghouse-Keepers..				26	1,626	62.54
Boatwomen.....				1	60	60.00
Bookkeepers.....	2	46	23.00	18	538	29.89
Charwomen.....				1	60	60.00
Clerks and Saleswomen...	5	114	22.80	46	1,272	27.66
Compositors.....				1	28	28.00
Cooks.....	7	374	53.43	59	3,125	52.97
Farming.....				2	124	62.00
Hairdressers.....				2	55	27.50
Jewelers.....	3	85	28.33	20	564	28.20
Laboring.....				16	699	43.69
Lace-Knitters.....				1	49	49.00
Laundresses.....	4	217	54.25	51	2,536	49.73
Matrons.....				2	102	51.00
Midwives.....				2	128	64.00
Milliners.....	3	126	42.00	63	2,262	35.90
Modistes.....				1	38	38.00
Musicians.....				4	125	31.00
Nurses.....	4	195	48.75	128	7,445	58.16
Oculists.....	1	59	59.00	1	59	59.00

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1900.			FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1900.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Operatives.....	46	1,596	34.69	1,112	35,305	29.04
Physicians.....				11	647	58.82
Postmistresses.....				1	28	28.00
Public Officers.....				2	110	55.00
Rubber-workers.....	2	56	28.00	23	668	29.04
Servants.....	25	1,172	46.88	583	27,803	45.97
Sisters of Mercy.....	2	93	46.50	38	1,531	40.29
Stenographers.....				2	43	21.50
Stewardesses.....				2	114	57.00
Storekeepers.....	2	125	62.50	2	99	49.50
Superintendents.....				2	126	63.00
Tailoresses.....	1	75	75.00	150	7,010	46.73
Teachers.....	4	192	48.00	258	13,033	50.52
Music.....	1	24	24.00	1	24	24.00
Telegraph and Telephone Operators.....	4	133	33.25	10	299	29.90
Upholsterers.....				1	34	34.00
Waitresses.....	2	50	25.00	12	341	28.42
Total.....	128	5,188	4,053	3,082	125,370	40.68

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—(RECAPITULATION.)

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1900.			FORTY EIGHT YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1900.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
I.						
TILLERS OF THE SOIL	187	12,493	66.81	7,592	506,808	66.75
II.						
PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL.	76	4,305	56.64	1,858	100,524	54.10
III.						
OPTIONAL ACTIVITY	196	10,829	55.25	5,012	281,016	56.07
IV.						
OUTDOOR.— <i>Local</i>	160	9,377	58.60	4,032	226,479	56.17
V.						
INDOOR.— <i>Active</i>	348	18,686	53.70	7,094	364,466	51.38
VI.						
INDOOR.— <i>Activity Restricted</i>	405	18,609	45.95	8,766	395,670	45.14
VII.						
OCCUPATIONS AT LARGE	619	30,716	49.62	15,144	744,619	49.17
VIII.						
EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN	128	5,188	40.53	3,082	125,370	40.68
ALL CLASSES	2,119	110,203	52.01	52,580	2,744,952	52.21

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																											
		Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Diabetes.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.
Treasurers.....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weighers and Gaugers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	72	2	5	..	3	4	2	..	8	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	10	1	5	14	1	3	..	4	..	1	..
III.																													
OPTIONAL ACTIVITY.																													
Agents and Canvassers.....	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Insurance.....	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1
Real Estate.....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankers and Brokers.....	10	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank Officers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bartenders.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers and Marketmen.....	11	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	5	..	1	..	1
Clothiers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Diabetes.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.
Barbers.....	18	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bookkeepers and Accountants.....	12	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Box-makers.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cigar.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clock and Watch.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harness, and Saddlers.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shoe.....	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calico-printers.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chasers.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerks and Salesmen.....	84	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Compositors.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Die-sinkers.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engravers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

VI.

INDOOR.—Activity Restricted.

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Diabetes.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.
File-cutters.....	5										2							1							1			1
Finishers.....	1																					1						
Folders.....	5								2		1														1			
Jewelers.....	62	4	2	5	1		1	1	1	2	16				1			2	2	1	9	1		5		1		
Millers.....	2			1							1																	
Operatives.....	114	16	2	7		1		2	2	1	29	1	1	1			1	9	4	2	14	3	2	9			3	4
Pearl-cutters.....	1										1																	
Polishers.....	7	1				1					2								1		1							
Silver.....	1	1																										
Printers.....	5										2								1		1							
Roll-coverers.....	1																	1										
Rubber-workers.....	9	1	1								4							1			1						1	
Silversmiths.....	5										1						1				1						1	
Tailors.....	18	1	3						1		2	1						3	1	1	1	1			3			
Wool-sorters.....	7	1	1							1	1							1			1				1			
Total.....	392	30	11	30	1	2	1	4	6	5	110	2	2	3	1	1	6	42	14	5	47	15	3	2	33	3	7	6

TABLE VII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																										Total.		
		Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Diabetes.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Pleurosy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.		Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.
Stevedores.....	2																					1								
Stewards.....	1																				1									
Switchmen and Gatemen.....	1										1																			
Teamsters.....	36	5	1	1						1	9						1		5			4		2		5	1		1	
Waiters.....	4										3								1											
Watchmen.....	12			4						1	1								3	1										
Total.....	600	67	14	42	2	3	3	12	12	26	104	1	6	8	1	2	5	14	73	16	2	56	8	16	2	88	2	8	7	

VIII.

EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN.		CAUSES OF DEATH.																Total.												
		Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Diabetes.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.		Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Pleurosy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.
Bookkeepers.....	2										2																			
Clerks and Saleswomen.....	3										2											1								
Cooks.....	6			2							1	1							1											
Dressmakers and Seamstresses.....	10			1							1	1							2	1		3								

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	(Consumption.	Diabetes.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.
Jewelers.....	3	1								1	1							1											1
Laundresses.....	4										1		1						1										
Milliners.....	3		1								2																1		
Nurses.....	4									1	1														1				
Oculists.....	1									1																			
Operators.....	44	1					1		3	26				1					2	1		3				3	2	1	
Rubber-workers.....	12									1																			
Servants.....	12	2	1						1	1	2				3			2	3	1		1		1					1
Sisters of Mercy.....	12					1					1																		
Store-keepers.....	12																		1							1			
Tailoresses.....	1										2												1						
Teachers.....	3									1																			
Music.....	1																									1			
Telegraph and Telephone Operators..	3									1	1		1																
Waitresses.....	1										1																		
Total.....	117	3	5	1		1		1	1	8	45	2	2	1	3			4	11	4		9	1	2	1	3	3	1	4

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—(RECAPITULATION.)

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Diabetes.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	
I. TILLERS OF THE SOIL.....	184	8	4	21	..	2	..	3	2	13	12	2	5	..	1	..	4	34	8	..	20	3	16	..	21	..	3	2	
II. PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL...	72	2	..	5	..	3	..	4	2	..	8	4	..	1	..	..	1	3	10	1	5	14	1	3	..	4	..	1	
III. OPTIONAL ACTIVITY	190	5	4	27	..	3	2	4	3	5	21	4	1	1	..	1	..	4	29	7	2	18	9	5	1	23	2	2	7
IV. OUTDOOR.— <i>Local</i>	156	12	1	18	1	2	..	3	2	15	17	..	5	2	1	..	..	3	16	4	2	16	3	7	..	22	2	1	1
V. INDOOR.— <i>Active</i>	339	29	7	31	1	1	3	6	4	19	60	4	6	1	..	1	1	8	39	17	4	41	4	6	..	35	1	3	7

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.—(RECAPITULATION.)—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Diabetes.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.
VI.																													
INDOOR.— <i>Activity Restricted</i> ...	392	30	11	30	1	2	1	4	6	5	110	2	2	3	..	1	1	6	42	14	5	47	15	3	2	33	3	7	6
VII.																													
OCCUPATIONS AT LARGE.....	600	67	14	42	2	3	3	12	26	104	1	6	8	1	2	5	14	73	16	2	56	8	16	2	88	2	2	8	7
VIII.																													
EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN	117	3	..	5	..	1	..	1	1	8	45	2	2	1	3	..	..	4	11	4	..	9	1	2	1	5	3	1	4
ALL CLASSES.....	2,050	156	41	179	5	17	9	37	32	91	377	19	27	17	5	6	8	46	254	71	20	231	44	58	6	231	13	25	35

TABLE XII.—SUPPLEMENTAL DISEASES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Abscess of Lung.	Abscess of Mouth.	Abscess of Ovary.	Abscess, Sub-Phrenic.	Addison's Disease.	Anemia, Pernicious.	Aneurism of Aorta.	Angina Pectoris.	Appendicitis.	Carbuncle.	Diphtheria.	Embolism.	Empyema.	Fibroid of Uterus.	Hernia.	Hip Disease.	Hodgkins' Disease.	Hydronephrosis.	Locomotor Ataxia.	Measles.	Otitis Media.	Prostatic Disease.	Puerperal Peritonitis.	Purpura Hemorrhagica.	Salphngitis.	Scarlet Fever.	Smallpox.	Spinal Sclerosis.	Syphilis.	Tumor of Abdomen.
Machinists.....	4	1					1		1	1													1								
Merchants.....	3								2																			1			
Milkmen.....	1																					1									
Motormen.....	2									1	1						1											1			
Operatives.....	1				1																										
Painters.....	1									1																					
Peddlers.....	1									1																					
Plumbers.....	1									1																					
Restaurant Keepers.....	1										1																				
Rubber-workers.....	2									1													1								
Shoe-makers.....	1																								1						
Silversmiths.....	1																						1								
Switchmen.....	1									1																					
Teamsters.....	2															1	1														
Waiters.....	1							1																							
Total.....	58	1	1	1	1	2	1	9	13	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1

TABLE XII.—SUPPLEMENTAL DISEASES.—Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Abscess of Lung.	Abscess of Mouth.	Abscess of Ovary.	Abscess, Sub-Phrenic.	Addison's Disease.	Anemia, Pernicious.	Aneurysm of Aorta.	Angina Pectoris.	Appendicitis.	Carbuncle.	Diphtheria.	Embolism.	Empyema.	Fibroid of Uterus.	Hernia.	Hip Disease.	Hodgkins' Disease.	Hydronephrosis.	Locomotor Ataxia.	Measles.	Otitis Media.	Prostate Disease.	Puerperal Peritonitis.	Purpura Hemorrhagica.	Salpingitis.	Scarlet Fever.	Smallpox.	Spinal Sclerosis.	Syphilis.	Tumor of Abdomen.
FEMALES.	Clerks.....	2																				1				1					
	Cooks.....	1													1																
	Operatives.....	2																				1									
	Servants.....	3	1																					1							1
	Teachers.....	1													1																
	Telegraph Operators.....	1																													
	Waitresses.....	1							1																						
	Total	11	1	1			1	1	1	1				2								2		1		1				1	1
	Grand Total.....	69	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2

RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The number of births registered in the State of Rhode Island, during the year 1900, was eleven thousand and eighty-four (11,084); the number of marriages, three thousand nine hundred and thirty-six (3,936); and the number of deaths, eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-three (8,823).

TABLE XIII.

General Results of Registration for Ten Years, 1854-1863, and for each of the last Thirty-seven Years.

Years.	Whole Number of Births.	Still-born.	Living Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1854-1863.....	38,042.....	1,471.....	36,571.....	14,943.....	24,230.....
1864.....	3,892.....	138.....	3,754.....	1,814.....	3,369.....
1865.....	3,955.....	177.....	3,778.....	1,896.....	3,405.....
1866.....	4,902.....	172.....	4,730.....	2,318.....	2,970.....
1867.....	5,127.....	163.....	4,964.....	2,344.....	2,889.....
1868.....	5,372.....	212.....	5,160.....	2,285.....	2,912.....
1869.....	5,245.....	220.....	5,025.....	2,289.....	3,382.....
1870.....	5,215.....	234.....	4,981.....	2,362.....	3,298.....
1871.....	5,678.....	223.....	5,455.....	2,336.....	3,344.....
1872.....	6,143.....	202.....	5,941.....	2,537.....	4,247.....
1873.....	6,022.....	228.....	5,794.....	2,630.....	4,403.....
1874.....	6,466.....	277.....	6,189.....	2,541.....	4,229.....
1875.....	6,508.....	246.....	6,262.....	2,485.....	4,317.....
1876.....	6,329.....	221.....	6,108.....	2,253.....	4,116.....
1877.....	6,235.....	242.....	5,993.....	2,282.....	4,450.....
1878.....	6,714.....	248.....	6,466.....	2,324.....	4,441.....
1879.....	6,350.....	216.....	6,134.....	2,396.....	4,472.....
1880.....	6,295.....	192.....	6,103.....	2,769.....	4,829.....
1881.....	6,764.....	261.....	6,497.....	2,750.....	5,016.....
1882.....	6,825.....	253.....	6,572.....	2,634.....	5,074.....
1883.....	7,046.....	253.....	6,793.....	2,611.....	5,282.....
1884.....	7,305.....	272.....	7,033.....	2,558.....	5,141.....
1885.....	7,028.....	271.....	6,757.....	2,488.....	5,389.....
1886.....	7,621.....	293.....	7,328.....	2,750.....	5,849.....

TABLE XIII.—Continued.

Years.	Whole Number of Births.	Still-born.	Living Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1887.....	7,668.....	276.....	7,392.....	2,839.....	6,340.....
1888.....	7,840.....	295.....	7,545.....	3,022.....	6,594.....
1889.....	8,220.....	329.....	7,891.....	3,029.....	6,259.....
1890.....	8,550.....	296.....	8,254.....	3,195.....	6,934.....
1891.....	9,426.....	272.....	9,154.....	3,320.....	6,620.....
1892.....	9,270.....	343.....	8,927.....	3,502.....	7,396.....
1893.....	10,048.....	412.....	9,636.....	3,544.....	7,440.....
1894.....	9,985.....	392.....	9,593.....	3,271.....	7,160.....
1895.....	10,249.....	367.....	9,882.....	3,497.....	7,535.....
1896.....	11,174.....	424.....	10,750.....	3,327.....	7,504.....
1897.....	11,218.....	423.....	10,795.....	3,137.....	7,110.....
1898.....	11,143.....	413.....	10,730.....	3,278.....	6,905.....
1899.....	11,220.....	389.....	10,831.....	3,433.....	7,458.....
1900.....	11,458.....	374.....	11,084.....	3,936.....	8,823.....

During the period of forty-seven years there were recorded, in Rhode Island, 314,545 births, of which number 11,696 were still-born, and 302,849 were living children.

During the same period there were recorded 116,955 marriages, or 233,910 persons married; and 221,063 deaths.

These results show that in every 26.9 births there was one still-born child, or that in every 1,000 births there were about 37 still-born and 963 living children.

The same results also show that the ratio of whole number of living births to the whole number of persons married, and to the whole number of decedents respectively, during the same period, was as follows:

	Of persons married.	Of Deaths.
For every 100 living births there were.....	77.2.....	and.....73.0

The number of births in 1900 was 253 in excess of the previous year; the number of marriages 503, or 1,006 more persons married; and there was an increase of 1,365 deaths.

For every 100 births there were:

	Of persons married.	Of Deaths.
In 1896.....	61.9.....	and.....69.8
In 1897.....	58.1.....	and.....65.9
In 1898.....	61.1.....	and.....64.4
In 1899.....	63.4.....	and.....68.9
In 1900.....	71.0.....	and.....79.6

TABLE XIV.

Comparative Exhibit of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in each Town in Rhode Island, in each of the Six Years 1895-1900, and Excess of Births over the Deaths in 1900.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	BIRTHS.						MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.						Excess of Births over Deaths.
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	
Barrington.....	38	28	35	33	31	22	7	10	7	11	6	11	35	19	22	19	21	21	1
Bristol.....	106	150	113	138	141	154	47	48	40	40	51	37	135	111	130	109	144	170	-16
Warren.....	104	105	158	139	149	185	34	29	37	36	24	37	86	60	79	84	86	106	479
Bristol County.....	308	283	336	310	324	361	87	87	81	87	81	85	256	229	231	212	254	297	164
Coventry.....	110	165	122	137	118	123	23	24	17	18	20	26	100	110	103	81	92	105	28
East Greenwich.....	55	76	61	39	49	18	33	20	31	31	36	17	67	60	58	53	63	70	75
West Greenwich.....	11	8	12	7	8	12	1	1	1	1	2	1	13	10	9	9	10	18	-6
Warwick.....	584	685	703	798	742	713	111	111	123	156	181	191	312	397	366	373	409	515	198
Kent County.....	757	934	898	981	947	876	168	158	171	205	239	235	522	583	536	516	574	708	168
Jamesstown.....	8	10	15	20	14	15	4	3	4	2	2	3	12	8	17	12	20	19	4
Little Compton.....	10	19	15	17	31	21	4	5	11	7	8	5	17	22	17	17	18	27	-6
Middletown.....	32	29	29	25	31	33	7	4	5	3	4	1	16	20	11	15	24	22	11
Newport City.....	580	607	556	577	594	599	184	157	155	150	161	206	356	380	370	319	391	423	176
New Shoreham.....	27	7	16	20	21	13	13	11	4	10	8	10	22	23	21	17	23	33	20
Portsmouth.....	40	31	23	36	43	37	15	8	7	6	12	11	29	29	18	28	38	31	3
Tiverton.....	70	71	45	35	77	66	8	16	20	11	20	18	48	50	49	56	53	52	14
Newport County.....	767	774	719	739	811	781	225	294	296	189	216	257	491	532	511	491	561	610	171

TABLE XIV.—Continued.

TOWNS, AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.					DEATHS.					Excess of Births over Deaths.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.						
Burrillville.....	121	129	131	167	160	131	41	23	35	32	28	35	107	99	92	169	111	26
CENTRAL FALLS.....	287	376	511	563	536	610	131	125	119	148	138	161	311	327	223	218	254	258
Cranston*.....	220	270	292	257	298	280	52	61	50	69	63	66	148	159	183	155	188	92
Cumberland.....	248	265	297	238	254	226	68	63	51	62	48	60	196	168	166	146	149	82
East Providence.....	208	259	297	232	295	252	75	56	60	74	64	73	169	156	163	123	141	41
Foster.....	19	24	22	21	22	15	10	12	13	15	5	10	24	17	28	17	32	9
Glocester.....	30	29	34	33	24	23	9	9	9	7	9	11	33	36	30	37	36	4
Johnston.....	301	280	364	197	138	119	46	42	45	17	23	12	210	222	204	139	78	79
Lincoln.....	223	292	280	241	273	254	86	63	50	63	33	57	183	123	110	115	103	106
North Providence.....	69	63	72	57	55	59	3	3	4	4	1	6	35	31	38	35	32	16
North Smithfield.....	62	70	82	81	58	55	18	10	25	19	19	19	49	54	52	52	39	17
PAWTUCKET.....	925	938	988	1,067	970	1,023	345	353	291	270	318	418	655	616	595	543	625	233
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	3,998	4,128	4,119	4,256	4,236	4,563	1,617	1,538	1,358	1,566	1,670	1,910	3,089	2,957	2,811	2,929	3,162	825
Schuett.....	63	58	80	58	65	56	26	30	24	25	29	18	71	69	68	53	53	13
Smithfield.....	41	34	36	38	45	33	17	17	16	11	17	19	24	45	41	31	37	64
Woonsocket.....	793	894	861	808	842	900	250	244	223	228	262	283	447	529	465	458	523	404
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....	7,608	8,269	8,375	8,264	8,318	8,661	1,794	2,069	2,473	2,610	2,728	3,148	5,742	5,608	5,269	5,144	5,534	2,146
Charlestown.....	13	17	10	16	21	16	9	5	7	7	11	3	23	22	12	15	10	1
Exeter.....	10	10	7	10	9	8	9	8	8	15	9	9	19	15	10	13	11	10
Hopkinton.....	44	45	52	47	55	48	33	33	28	25	15	28	31	47	46	49	50	4
Narragansett.....	23	38	28	23	16	20	68	14	10	4	4	10	23	20	20	13	21	0
North Kingstown.....	74	81	84	74	50	68	25	30	23	26	28	26	76	51	60	63	62	72
North Smithfield.....	104	100	93	113	90	74	37	43	43	31	33	43	71	94	71	82	83	99
Richmond.....	25	19	25	17	20	25	5	10	8	8	6	4	21	18	27	24	30	28
Westerly.....	149	180	168	145	170	143	89	66	76	71	63	88	107	115	125	109	93	2
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	442	490	467	445	431	402	213	209	203	187	169	211	371	382	371	369	360	37
STATE INSTITUTIONS.....													153	179	192	170	175	.....
WHOLE STATE.....	9,822	10,750	10,736	10,730	10,831	11,084	3,496	3,327	3,137	3,278	3,433	3,936	7,535	7,504	7,110	6,905	7,458	2,261

* Exclusive of deaths in State Institutions.

The varying numbers of the events of births, marriages, and deaths occurring in the different towns during each of the six years ending December 31, 1900, are very concisely presented in Table XIV, and a ready means is thereby afforded of comparing and studying the changes in the vital movements of the people in the different precincts during those years.

The actual increase of population in the State, for the ten years 1890 to 1900, was 83,050, or 24.0 per cent., or an annual average of two and four-tenths per cent. The increase by immigration must have been nearly twice as large as the natural increase.

TABLE XV.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Rhode Island, in 1900, with the number and ratio of each in every 1,000 of the population of each town, and the ratio of excess of the births over the deaths in every 1,000 of the population.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Population in 1900.	Births.	Births per 1,000 of population.	Marriages.	Persons married per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Births per 1,000.
Barrington.....	1,135	22	19.4	11	19.3	21	18.5	0.9
Bristol.....	6,901	154	22.3	37	10.7	170	24.6	-2.3
Warren.....	5,108	185	36.2	37	14.5	106	20.7	15.5
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	13,141	361	27.5	85	12.9	297	22.6	4.9
Coventry.....	5,279	133	25.2	26	9.9	105	19.9	5.3
East Greenwich.....	2,775	18	6.5	17	12.3	70	25.2	-18.7
West Greenwich.....	606	12	19.8	1	3.3	18	29.7	-9.9
Warwick.....	21,316	713	33.4	191	17.9	515	24.2	9.2
KENT COUNTY.....	29,976	876	29.2	235	15.7	708	23.6	5.6
Jamestown.....	1,498	15	10.0	3	4.0	19	12.7	-2.7
Little Compton.....	1,132	21	18.5	5	8.8	27	23.9	-5.4
Middletown.....	1,457	33	22.6	1	1.4	22	15.1	7.5
NEWPORT CITY.....	22,034	599	27.2	206	18.7	423	19.2	8.0
New Shoreham.....	1,396	13	9.3	10	14.3	33	23.6	-14.3
Portsmouth.....	2,105	37	17.6	14	13.3	34	16.1	1.5
Tiverton.....	2,977	66	22.2	18	12.1	52	17.5	4.7
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	32,599	784	24.0	257	15.8	610	18.7	5.3
Burrillville.....	6,317	131	20.7	35	11.1	111	17.6	3.1
CENTRAL FALLS.....	18,167	610	33.6	161	17.7	352	19.4	14.2
Cranston.....	11,114	280	25.2	66	11.9	188	16.9	8.3
Cumberland.....	8,925	236	26.4	60	13.4	151	17.3	9.1
East Providence.....	12,138	252	20.8	73	12.0	211	17.4	3.4
Foster.....	1,151	15	13.0	10	17.3	19	16.5	-2.5
Glocester.....	1,162	23	15.7	11	15.0	32	21.9	-6.2
Johnston.....	4,305	119	31.6	12	5.6	70	16.3	18.3
Lincoln.....	8,937	251	28.4	57	12.8	148	16.6	11.8
North Providence.....	3,016	59	19.6	6	4.0	42	13.9	5.7
North Smithfield.....	2,122	55	22.7	19	15.7	39	16.1	6.6
PAWTUCKET.....	39,231	1,025	26.1	418	21.3	792	20.2	5.9
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	175,597	4,503	25.6	1,900	21.6	3,678	20.9	4.7
Scituate.....	3,361	56	16.7	18	10.7	69	20.5	-3.8
Smithfield.....	2,107	53	25.1	19	18.0	51	25.6	-0.5
WOONSOCKET.....	28,291	960	31.0	283	20.0	556	19.7	14.3
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....	326,451	8,661	26.5	3,118	19.3	6,515	19.9	6.6
Charlestown.....	975	16	16.4	3	6.2	17	17.4	-1.0
Exeter.....	811	8	9.5	9	21.1	18	21.3	-11.8
Hopkinton.....	2,662	18	18.4	28	21.5	41	16.9	1.5
Narragansett District.....	1,533	20	13.1	10	13.1	20	13.1	0.0
North Kingstown.....	1,191	68	16.2	26	12.4	72	17.2	-1.0
South Kingstown.....	1,972	71	14.9	43	17.5	99	19.9	-5.0
Richmond.....	1,506	25	16.6	1	5.3	28	18.6	-2.0
Westerly.....	7,511	113	19.0	88	23.3	141	18.7	0.3
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	21,151	402	16.6	211	17.5	439	18.2	-1.6
STATE INSTITUTIONS.....	2,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	113.9	.....
WHOLE STATE.....	428,556	11,081	25.9	3,936	18.4	8,823	20.6	5.3

* Not including State Institutions.

In Table XV, on the preceding page, may be found the varying proportions of the number of births, marriages, and deaths, to every 1,000 of the population in the various towns and cities in the State, as they occurred in 1900.

BIRTHS.

Proportion to Population.

In regard to births, the extreme range of proportion to population was from 6.5 in every 1,000, in East Greenwich, to 36.2 in Warren. Following Warren, in the line of largest proportion, are Johnston, with 34.6; Woonsocket, with 34.0; and Central Falls, with 33.6. Following East Greenwich in the line of smallest proportion of births to population, are New Shoreham, with 9.3 in every 1,000; Exeter, with 9.5; and Jamestown, with 10.0.

The proportions of births to population, in all the counties entire, and in the cities of Central Falls, Newport, Pawtucket, Providence, Woonsocket, and the whole State, during the last seven years, are as follows:

BIRTHS TO EVERY 1,000 PERSONS.

	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894
Bristol County.....	27.5	22.7	22.0	27.1	23.0	25.2	19.7
Kent County	29.2	27.8	29.6	28.0	30.1	25.2	23.2
Newport County.....	24.0	24.2	22.9	22.8	21.8	21.8	25.2
Newport City.....	27.2	26.7	24.1	25.4	27.9	26.9	27.8
Providence County.....	26.5	26.4	26.8	27.9	28.3	26.8	28.2
Central Falls.....	33.6	31.0	32.2	30.2	35.2		
Pawtucket.....	26.1	26.1	29.5	28.3	27.5	28.4	21.7
Providence City.....	25.6	25.9	27.6	27.2	27.8	27.5	28.9
Woonsocket	34.0	29.5	29.3	32.5	33.9	32.4	32.1
Washington County.....	16.6	16.8	17.5	18.5	19.6	17.9	19.4
Whole State	25.9	25.6	25.9	26.8	27.3	25.7	26.6

PERSONS MARRIED.

Proportion to Population.

The proportion to the population, of persons married, can be more correctly shown in counties, or in cities and aggregates of towns, than in single towns.

The following summary will present the proportions in the manner suggested, for the last seven years:

PERSONS MARRIED IN EVERY 1,000.

	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894
Bristol County.....	12.9	11.3	12.3	13.5	14.0	14.2	18.5
Kent County.....	15.7	14.0	12.4	10.7	10.2	11.2	13.5
Newport County.....	15.8	13.5	11.9	13.1	13.1	15.2	14.5
Newport City.....	18.7	14.5	13.6	14.1	14.4	17.1	15.7
Providence County.....	19.3	17.3	17.0	16.5	18.2	19.6	18.5
Central Falls.....	17.7	15.4	16.9	14.1	15.3		
Pawtucket.....	21.3	17.1	14.9	16.7	20.9	21.2	18.8
Providence City.....	21.6	20.1	20.3	27.2	21.4	22.2	21.1
Woonsocket.....	20.0	18.3	16.5	22.5	16.8	20.4	15.0
Washington County.....	17.5	13.2	14.7	18.5	16.7	17.2	14.4
Whole State.....	18.4	16.2	15.8	26.8	17.0	18.2	17.4

DEATHS.

Proportion to Population.

The number of deaths, in proportion to the living population, varies considerably from year to year in the different towns. The smaller the towns the greater generally is the annual variation.

The highest rate occurred in West Greenwich, that is, 29.7 in every 1,000 of the population; followed by Smithfield, 25.6, and East Greenwich, 25.2.

The lowest death rate was in Jamestown, that is 12.7 in every 1,000 of the population; followed by District of Narragansett with 13.1, and North Providence with 13.9.

The following summary will give the ratios of mortality to the population in the cities and counties of the State, during the seven years ending December 31, 1900:

DEATHS IN EVERY 1,000 OF POPULATION.

	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894
Bristol County.....	22.6	17.6	15.0	18.6	17.9	20.9	16.5
Kent County.....	23.6	16.8	15.6	16.7	18.8	17.4	19.8
Newport County.....	18.7	17.6	15.5	16.2	17.0	15.9	16.9
Newport City.....	19.2	17.6	15.8	16.9	17.5	16.5	17.7
Central Falls.....	19.1	14.1	12.5	13.2	19.9		
Pawtucket.....	20.2	11.1	15.0	17.7	18.3	20.1	18.7
Providence City.....	20.9	19.1	12.5	18.6	19.9	21.2	20.3
Woonsocket.....	19.7	18.6	16.6	17.5	20.8	18.3	17.6
Providence County.....	19.9	17.6	16.7	17.6	19.2	20.1	19.1
Washington County.....	18.2	11.1	14.5	14.7	15.3	15.0	16.4
Whole State.....	20.6	17.6	16.7	17.6	19.1	19.6	19.1

The proportion of deaths to the living population in 1900 was smaller than the annual average of the previous six years in all the counties and cities.

TABLE XVI.

Proportion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths to the Population, in the Whole State, in each of the last thirty-two years.

YEARS.	Popu- lation.	BIRTHS.		MARRIAGES.		DEATHS.		
		Number.	Of popu- lation, one birth in every	Number.	Of popu- lation, one per- son mar- ried in every	Number.	Of popu- lation, one death in every	Deaths in every 1,000 of the popu- lation.
1869.....	211,380	5,245	40.3	2,289	46.2	3,382	62.5	16.0
1870.....	218,555	5,215	41.9	2,362	46.2	3,238	67.5	14.8
1871.....	225,068	5,676	39.8	2,336	48.4	3,311	67.6	14.8
1872.....	233,637	6,113	38.0	2,537	46.0	4,247	55.0	18.2
1873.....	241,561	6,022	40.1	2,630	45.9	4,403	54.8	18.2
1874.....	249,765	6,466	38.6	2,541	49.1	4,229	59.0	16.9
1875.....	258,239	6,508	39.7	2,485	52.0	4,317	59.8	16.7
1876.....	262,513	6,329	41.5	2,253	58.3	4,116	63.8	15.7
1877.....	266,850	6,235	42.8	2,282	58.4	4,450	60.0	16.7
1878.....	271,269	6,714	40.4	2,324	58.4	4,441	61.1	16.4
1879.....	275,753	6,350	43.4	2,396	57.5	4,472	61.7	16.2
1880.....	280,319	6,295	44.5	2,769	50.6	4,829	58.0	17.2
1881.....	284,960	6,761	42.1	2,750	51.8	5,016	56.8	17.6
1882.....	289,667	6,825	42.4	2,634	55.0	5,071	57.1	17.5
1883.....	291,460	7,016	41.8	2,611	56.4	5,282	55.7	17.9
1884.....	299,329	7,305	41.0	2,558	58.5	5,141	58.2	17.2
1885.....	304,281	7,028	43.3	2,488	61.2	5,389	56.5	17.7
1886.....	311,507	7,621	40.9	2,750	56.6	5,848	53.3	18.8
1887.....	318,907	7,668	41.6	2,839	56.2	6,310	50.3	19.9
1888.....	326,477	7,810	41.6	3,022	51.0	6,594	49.5	20.2
1889.....	334,223	8,220	40.7	3,029	55.2	6,259	53.4	18.7
1890.....	342,169	8,550	40.0	3,195	53.5	6,934	49.3	20.3
1891.....	350,292	9,426	37.2	3,320	52.8	6,620	52.9	18.9
1892.....	358,608	9,270	38.7	3,502	51.2	7,396	48.5	20.6
1893.....	367,125	10,018	36.5	3,511	51.9	7,449	49.3	20.2
1894.....	375,836	9,985	37.6	3,271	57.4	7,160	52.5	19.1
1895.....	384,758	9,882	38.9	3,497	55.0	7,535	51.1	19.6
1896.....	393,891	10,750	36.6	3,327	59.2	7,501	52.5	19.1
1897.....	403,245	10,795	37.4	3,137	61.3	7,110	56.7	17.6
1898.....	414,413	10,730	38.6	3,278	65.2	6,905	60.0	16.7
1899.....	422,620	10,831	39.0	3,433	61.5	7,458	56.7	17.6
1900.....	428,556	11,081	38.7	3,936	51.4	8,823	48.6	20.6

During the ten years 1871-1880, the average annual birth rate was one birth to every 39.7 of the population, or 25.2 births in every 1,000; during the ten years 1881-1890, the average birth rate was one birth in every 41.0 of the population, or 24.3 in every 1,000, a falling off of a proportion of nearly one birth in every 1,000 of the population.

From 1891 to 1900 the average annual birth rate was one birth in every 37.9 of the population, or 26.2 in every 1,000.

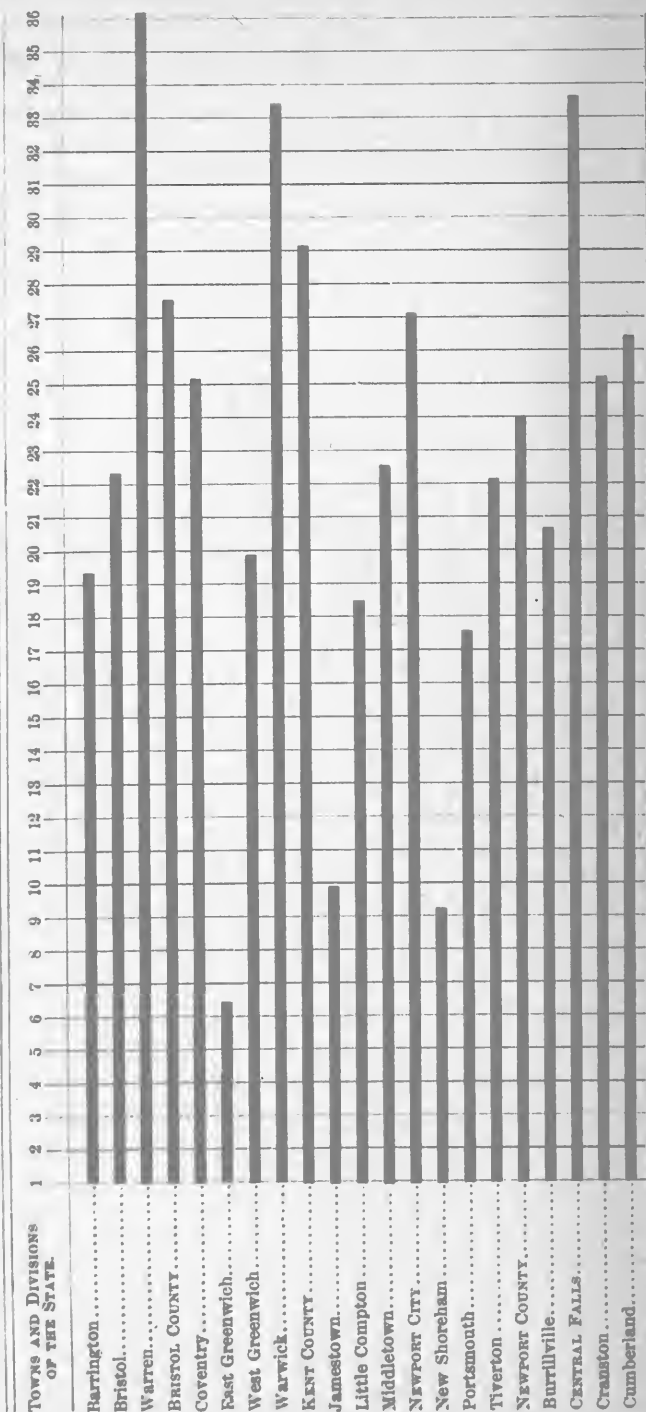
During the period of ten years 1871-1880, the average annual death rate was one in every 58.4 of the population, or 17.2 in every 1,000, according to the returns. During the ten years 1881-1890, the average annual death rate was one in every 53.4 of the population, or 18.8 in every 1,000 of the living. From 1891 to 1900 the average annual death rate was one in every 52.9 of the population, or 19.0 in every 1,000 of the living.

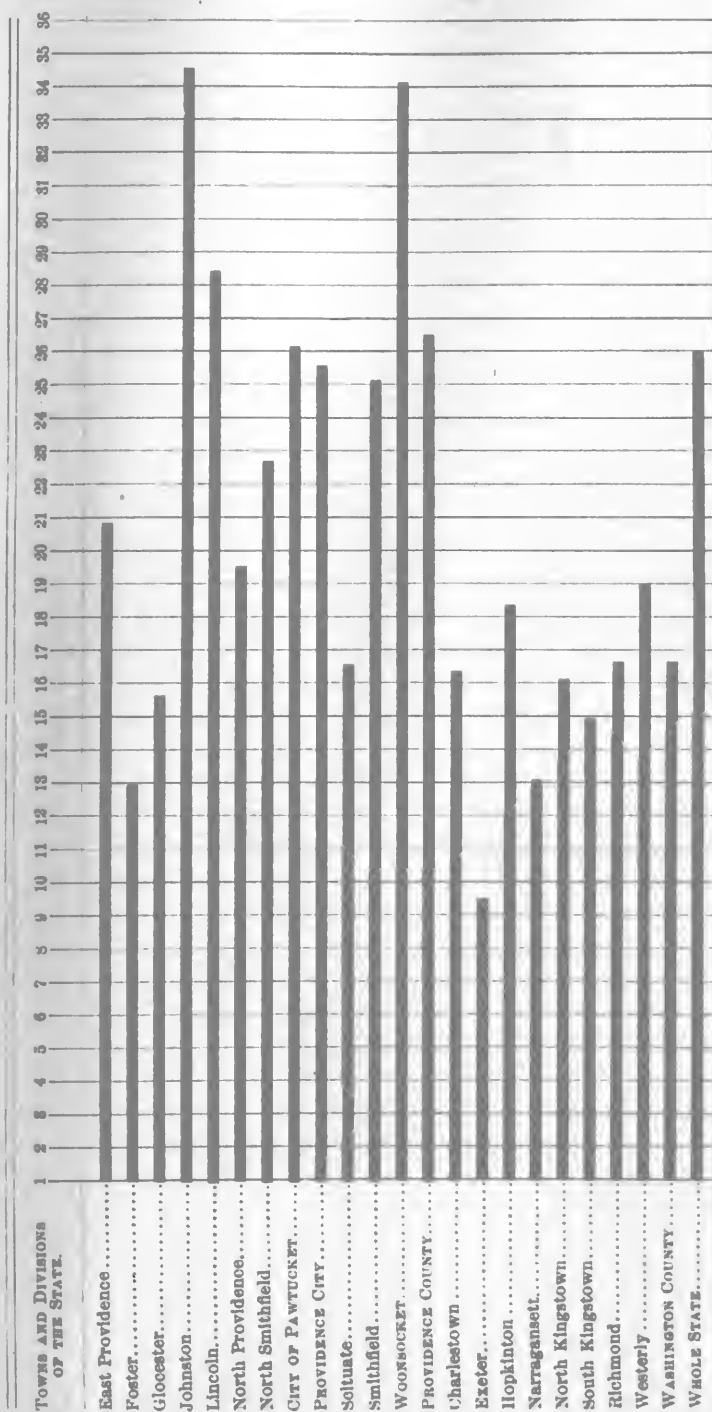
It must be remembered, however, that the returns during the last ten years have been more complete than in previous years.

BIRTH RATES.

Diagram 1.—Showing the Number of Births in every 1,000 of the Population, in each Town and each County in the State, during the Year 1900, computed upon the Population by the Census of 1900.

For explanation see foot-note on next page.





The figures at the top of the perpendicular lines indicate, in whole numbers, the number of births during the year in every 1,000 persons. The spaces are fractional parts of one. For instance, the heavy horizontal line against Barrington, at the top of this diagram, reaches across about four-tenths of the space between the perpendicular lines of 18 and 19. It shows the birth rate of Barrington, in 1900, was nineteen and four-tenths in every 1,000 of the population.

BIRTHS, 1900.

The general statistics of births in Rhode Island, during the year 1900, derived from the returns sent to the office of the State Registrar, may be found on pages 2 to 8, inclusive, in Tables I, II, and III.

The whole number reported is 11,084, as before stated, and is 253 more than the number in 1899.

SEX OF THE CHILDREN.

Of the 11,084 children whose births were registered in 1900 there were 5,625 males and 5,459 females. This gives 103.0 males to each 100 females, or 507.5 males and 492.5 females in each 1,000 children.

The following Table shows the number and sex, and the proportions of each sex, of the children born in Rhode Island, during the ten years 1854-1863, and in each of the last thirty-seven years :

TABLE XVII.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Males to each 100		Per 1,000 Births.	
			Females.		Males.	Females.
1854-1863.....	19,386.....	18,686.....	103.6,	or.....	508.8	and 491.2
1864.....	1,919.....	1,942.....	100.3,	or.....	500.9	and 499.1
1865.....	2,096.....	1,857.....	112.9,	or.....	539.2	and 469.8
1866.....	2,546.....	2,356.....	108.0,	or.....	519.4	and 480.6
1867.....	2,665.....	2,461.....	107.0,	or.....	518.7	and 481.3
1868.....	2,745.....	2,627.....	101.5,	or.....	511.0	and 489.0
1869.....	2,685.....	2,560.....	104.9,	or.....	511.9	and 488.1
1870.....	2,679.....	2,536.....	105.6,	or.....	513.7	and 486.3
1871.....	2,878.....	2,800.....	102.8,	or.....	506.9	and 493.1
1872.....	3,085.....	3,058.....	100.8,	or.....	502.2	and 497.8
1873.....	3,135.....	2,887.....	108.6,	or.....	520.6	and 579.4
1874.....	3,311.....	3,155.....	104.9,	or.....	512.1	and 487.9
1875.....	3,362.....	3,146.....	106.9,	or.....	516.6	and 483.4
1876.....	3,291.....	3,038.....	108.3,	or.....	520.0	and 480.0
1877.....	3,163.....	3,072.....	103.0,	or.....	507.3	and 492.7
1878.....	3,102.....	3,312.....	102.7,	or.....	506.7	and 493.3
1879.....	3,259.....	3,091.....	102.1,	or.....	513.2	and 486.8
1880.....	3,211.....	3,051.....	106.8,	or.....	511.8	and 488.2
1881.....	3,198.....	2,963.....	107.2,	or.....	517.3	and 482.7
1882.....	3,500.....	3,316.....	105.8,	or.....	514.4	and 485.9
1883.....	3,548.....	3,498.....	101.4,	or.....	503.5	and 496.5
1884.....	3,713.....	3,592.....	103.4,	or.....	508.3	and 491.7
1885.....	3,591.....	3,437.....	104.1,	or.....	510.3	and 489.7
1886.....	3,897.....	3,721.....	104.6,	or.....	511.3	and 488.7
1887.....	3,668.....	3,700.....	107.2,	or.....	517.5	and 482.5

TABLE XVII.—Continued.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Males to each 100		Per 1,000 Births.	
			Females.		Males.	Females.
1888.....	4,023.....	3,817.....	105.4.	or.....	513.1	and 486.0
1889.....	4,193.....	4,027.....	104.1.	or.....	510.0	and 490.0
1890.....	4,351.....	4,199.....	103.5.	or.....	508.8	and 491.2
1891.....	4,926.....	4,500.....	199.5.	or.....	522.6	and 477.4
1892.....	4,765.....	4,505.....	105.8.	or.....	514.1	and 485.9
1893.....	5,105.....	4,913.....	103.3.	or.....	508.1	and 491.9
1894.....	5,129.....	4,856.....	105.6.	or.....	513.7	and 486.3
1895.....	5,136.....	4,746.....	108.2.	or.....	519.7	and 480.3
1896.....	5,461.....	5,389.....	103.3.	or.....	508.0	and 492.0
1897.....	5,498.....	5,302.....	103.6.	or.....	508.8	and 491.2
1898.....	5,443.....	5,287.....	102.9.	or.....	507.3	and 492.7
1899.....	5,591.....	5,240.....	106.7.	or.....	516.2	and 483.8
1900.....	5,625.....	5,459.....	103.0.	or.....	507.5	and 492.5

The average proportion for forty-seven years is 104.8 males to every 100 females. At the end of five years from birth the number of each sex is about equal, the males having a larger mortality during that period.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES. *Localities.*

In Table II, on pages 6 and 7, will be found the number of children born in the different divisions of the State during the year 1900, together with the number of each sex.

The following Table will give more concisely the whole number of children born, arranged according to sex and locality, and the proportion of male children to every 100 female children :

TABLE XVIII.

BIRTHS. 1900.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County Towns.	Washington County.	Newport City.	Central Falls	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Whole State.
Males.....	133	410	97	806	203	319	295	502	2,301	469	5,625
Females.....	158	435	88	757	199	280	315	523	2,202	491	5,459
Total.....	361	876	185	1,563	402	599	610	1,025	4,503	960	11,084
Males to each 100 females	114.9	100.9	110.2	106.5	102.0	110.3	93.6	96.0	104.5	95.5	103.0

Compared with the previous year, the decrease in the proportion of male births in the whole State was 3.7 per cent.

The following Table exhibits the proportions of births of the sexes for the past thirty-eight years in the larger divisions of the State and in the whole State :

TABLE XIX.

Number of Males to each 100 Females.

BIRTHS.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.*	Providence County Towns.†	Providence City.	Washington County.	Whole State.
1863.....	120.0	98.1	97.0	101.8	111.4	108.7	105.8
1864.....	106.8	87.3	90.6	107.4	97.3	103.4	100.3
1865.....	119.3	118.2	108.8	118.8	113.8	88.1	112.9
1866.....	109.4	113.1	103.4	104.9	108.4	124.0	108.7
1867.....	115.5	98.3	117.8	106.3	104.5	120.4	107.7
1868.....	117.4	88.7	100.2	101.6	102.4	136.5	104.5
1869.....	115.7	116.7	102.7	98.0	107.5	120.6	104.9
1870.....	126.4	111.6	100.0	105.1	104.9	99.5	105.6
1871.....	131.8	97.9	132.5	100.8	95.2	113.3	102.8
1872.....	100.2	92.8	109.1	103.5	95.7	110.6	100.9
1873.....	129.2	113.0	117.9	104.5	109.0	104.7	108.6
1874.....	98.7	111.9	101.3	110.4	102.9	94.0	104.9
1875.....	95.2	103.1	97.7	104.3	109.1	134.3	106.9
1876.....	142.1	104.4	108.5	108.0	106.8	103.7	108.3
1877.....	138.7	102.4	98.5	100.3	101.9	95.3	103.0
1878.....	120.5	120.6	94.8	101.5	106.8	78.8	102.7
1879.....	124.3	95.5	103.6	105.4	105.7	106.3	105.4
1880.....	117.2	110.5	113.5	102.4	107.6	95.4	106.1
1881.....	91.2	111.3	102.0	105.9	109.0	115.7	107.2
1882.....	94.7	110.2	112.5	103.1	106.5	105.7	105.8
1883.....	94.0	97.6	97.0	103.5	102.2	102.2	101.4
1884.....	105.0	111.7	92.9	102.5	105.8	99.0	103.4
1885.....	132.2	107.3	98.0	104.8	103.6	101.3	104.4
1886.....	120.0	81.7	102.6	106.7	105.0	121.7	104.6
1887.....	115.1	121.7	106.6	103.9	107.9	106.7	107.2
1888.....	98.1	105.1	105.0	103.4	107.4	110.3	105.4
1889.....	81.9	122.0	107.5	103.6	101.4	110.2	104.1
1890.....	96.5	113.0	106.8	108.5	98.3	97.4	103.6
1891.....	107.1	110.1	118.4	107.0	109.1	106.4	109.5
1892.....	120.0	102.1	102.4	110.7	100.0	98.5	105.8
1893.....	90.7	101.8	97.7	101.1	104.1	109.0	105.8
1894.....	103.4	102.4	121.1	110.2	99.6	106.5	105.6
1895.....	118.4	116.3	100.8	105.0	109.6	115.6	108.2
1896.....	96.5	95.4	103.7	102.4	105.8	108.5	103.3
1897.....	101.2	108.4	97.5	103.9	104.4	96.2	103.6
1898.....	96.2	104.4	98.9	101.6	105.2	102.3	102.9
1899.....	121.9	103.2	114.0	106.8	102.9	129.2	106.7
1900.....	114.9	100.9	113.0	99.3	104.5	102.0	103.0

* Including city of Newport.

† Including cities of Central Falls, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket.

There will be found in the following summary, in the aggregate, the average number of males to each 100 females, born during the thirty-eight years from 1862-1900, in the different divisions of the State :

Bristol County.....	111.5 males to each 100 females.
Kent County.....	105.3 males to each 100 females.
Newport County *.....	105.2 males to each 100 females.
Providence County Towns †.....	104.8 males to each 100 females.
Providence City.....	104.8 males to each 100 females.
Washington County.....	107.5 males to each 100 females.
Whole State.....	105.3 males to each 100 females.

BIRTHS AND SEASON.

Table II, on pages 6 and 7 of this report, gives the number of births occurring in the different months of the year, in the several divisions of the State.

According to this table, the greatest number of births in any one month, in 1900, occurred in August, and the largest in any quarter in the third.

The following table shows the total number of children born in the State of Rhode Island, according to the returns, in each quarter of each of the last six years ; and also the aggregate number and the percentage of the aggregate of each quarter in forty-seven years, from 1854 to 1900, inclusive :

TABLE XX.

QUARTERS.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1854-1900, inclusive.	
							Number.	Per cent.
January—March.....	2,736	2,693	2,686	2,749	2,601	2,260	74,273	23.79
April—June.....	2,581	2,519	2,562	2,386	2,161	2,315	73,734	23.63
July—September.....	2,921	2,791	2,802	2,983	2,790	2,704	81,755	26.19
October—December....	2,816	2,798	2,680	2,677	2,895	2,573	82,393	26.39
Whole Year.....	11,054	10,831	10,730	10,795	10,750	9,882	312,155	100.00

Table XX presents results showing that, according to the registration of forty-seven years, the average proportions of births to

* Including city of Newport.

† Including cities of Central Falls, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket.

the whole number of births in the different quarters of the year were as follows :

January—March.....	237.9 in every 1,000 births.
April—June.....	236.3 in every 1,000 births.
July—September.....	261.9 in every 1,000 births.
October—December.....	263.9 in every 1,000 births.

The proportions of births in Rhode Island, in the different quarters of the year, to the whole number of births in 1900, were as follows :

1. January—March.....	24.7 per cent., or.....	247 in every 1,000
2. April—June.....	23.3 per cent., or.....	233 in every 1,000
3. July—September.....	26.3 per cent., or.....	263 in every 1,000
4. October—December.....	25.7 per cent., or.....	257 in every 1,000
First six months.....		480 births in every 1,000 of whole number.
Second six months.....		520 births in every 1,000 of whole number.

BIRTHS. *Sex and Season.*

In Table II, on pages 6 and 7, will also be found the number of births of *each sex* by months, as they occurred in the different divisions of the State, during the year 1900. From it we ascertain the number of *each of the sexes* born during each quarter of the year, with their relative proportions, and also the aggregates and proportions of the same for the whole State.

The following table will present a summary of the quarterly periods, number of births, and proportions of the sexes, for the same year :

	Males.	Females.	Males to each 100	Per 1,000 each quarter.	
			Females.	Males.	Females.
1. January—March...	1,417.....	1,319.....	107.4.....	518	482
2. April—June.....	1,322.....	1,259.....	105.0.....	512.....	488
3. July—September.....	1,415.....	1,476.....	97.9	495.....	505
4. October—December.....	1,441.....	1,405.....	102.6.....	506.....	494
Whole Year.....	5,625.....	5,459.....	103.0.....	507.....	493

The following table shows the number of male children born to every 100 female children, in each quarter of the last three years; and also the proportion of births of male children to each 100 female children born during seven periods of five years each, from 1866 to 1900, inclusive :

TABLE XXI.

YEARS.	1900.	1899.	1898.	5 years, 1896 to 1900.	5 years, 1891 to 1895.	5 years, 1886 to 1890.	5 years, 1881 to 1885.	5 years, 1876 to 1880.	5 years, 1871 to 1875.	5 years, 1866 to 1870.
First Quarter.....	107.4	106.2	106.0	103.8	104.6	104.3	105.8	106.0	101.5	106.6
Second Quarter.....	105.0	107.9	102.4	105.1	107.3	105.4	104.8	102.7	104.7	107.3
Third Quarter.....	97.9	106.9	102.7	102.8	108.6	104.6	105.1	107.1	104.8	106.0
Fourth Quarter.....	102.6	105.9	100.7	104.2	105.8	106.5	102.5	108.2	106.5	104.8
Total Average.....	103.0	106.7	102.9	103.9	106.5	105.2	104.5	106.2	104.2	106.2

The above table shows the variation of the proportions of the sexes in the different quarters in the different years, and seems to conclusively determine that season has very little, if any, influence in the causation of sex.

PARENTAGE.

By reference to Table I, page 4, in the division of births, there will be found the parentage of the children born in Rhode Island during the year 1900. It will be seen that of the whole number, 11,084, there were 3,388 of native parentage, 5,499 foreign, and 2,197 of mixed parentage.

By mixed parentage is meant the children born of native fathers and foreign mothers, and of foreign fathers and native mothers.

Of native fathers and foreign mothers there were 1,078, and of foreign fathers and native mothers, 1,119.

The following table will show the number and parentage of the children born in the State and the variations of the same from year to year, in each of the last three years; and also the number and variations occurring in four periods of five years each, and two of ten years each, from 1858 to 1900, inclusive:

TABLE XXII.

PARENTAGE.	1900.	1899.	1898.	5 years, 1893 to 1897.	5 years, 1888 to 1892.	5 years, 1883 to 1887.	5 years, 1878 to 1882.	10 years, 1868 to 1877.	10 years, 1858 to 1867.
Native father and mother.....	3,388	3,290	3,413	16,762	16,511	15,001	14,169	25,645	20,321
Foreign father and mother.....	5,499	5,495	5,307	25,684	18,737	15,245	13,562	26,356	19,665
Native father, foreign mother.	1,078	1,031	1,014	4,819	4,021	3,041	2,327	3,135	1,690
Foreign father, native mother.	1,119	1,015	996	4,795	4,037	3,378	2,887	4,077	1,696
Parentage not stated.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293
Total.....	11,081	10,831	10,730	51,160	43,306	36,668	32,915	59,213	43,665

The following table of *percentages* will show, in a different and perhaps clearer way, the same changes that have occurred in the proportions of the births in the different classes of parentage during the last three years, and during forty-three years, from 1858 to 1900, inclusive, in four periods of five years each, and two of ten years:

TABLE XXIII.

PARENTAGE.	1900.	1899.	1898.	5 years. 1893 to 1897.	5 years. 1888 to 1892.	5 years. 1883 to 1887.	5 years. 1878 to 1882.	10 years. 1868 to 1877.	10 years. 1858 to 1867.
Native father and mother.....	30.56	30.37	31.81	32.60	38.25	40.91	43.03	43.36	46.84
Foreign father and mother.....	49.61	50.74	49.46	48.73	43.14	41.58	41.23	44.53	45.36
Native father, foreign mother..	9.73	9.52	9.45	9.36	9.30	8.30	6.95	5.37	3.89
Foreign father, native mother..	10.10	9.37	9.28	9.31	9.31	9.21	8.79	6.74	3.91
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The registration of births, in 1900, is of interest as continuing to show, as usual, a smaller proportion of children born of native fathers than of foreign fathers. A considerable number of those recorded as native fathers were themselves children of foreign parentage.

The percentage of children of mixed parentage was about the same, in 1900, as in the previous year.

The following table will present the percentages of children of native and of foreign-born fathers, and of native and foreign-born mothers, respectively, in each of the last three years, and in each of four periods of five years each and two of ten years each, from 1858 to 1889, inclusive:

TABLE XXIV.

CHILDREN WITH	1900.	1899.	1898.	5 years. 1893 to 1897.	5 years. 1888 to 1892.	5 years. 1883 to 1887.	5 years. 1878 to 1882.	10 years. 1868 to 1877.	10 years. 1858 to 1867.
Native fathers.....	40.29	39.89	41.26	41.96	47.56	49.21	50.08	48.73	50.73
Foreign fathers.	59.71	60.11	58.74	58.04	52.44	51.79	49.92	51.27	49.26
Native mothers....	40.66	39.75	41.09	41.91	47.57	49.91	51.79	50.10	50.75
Foreign mothers.....	59.34	60.25	58.91	58.09	52.43	50.09	48.21	49.90	49.25

The percentage of the children born of foreign fathers and of foreign mothers, during 1900, was smaller than in 1899.

The number of native fathers of children born, in 1900, was 2,152 less than the number of foreign fathers, and the number of native mothers was 2,070 less than of foreign.

BIRTHS OF COLORED CHILDREN.

The number of births of children of colored parentage reported for the year 1900 is 231. This number is 30 greater than in 1899, and also 15 greater than in 1898.

In regard to sex, the numbers and proportions were as follows, viz.: males, 120; females, 111; or 108.1 males to each 100 females.

As the number of colored persons in the State was, according to the census of 1900, 9,125,* the ratio of births in this class would be 25.3 per thousand, or 1 to each 39.5 colored inhabitants.

The following summary will show the changes that have occurred from year to year, in the proportions of the sexes of colored children born in Rhode Island, during the last twenty-five years:

Years.	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Males to each 100 Females.
1876-1885.....	1,762.....	849.....	913.....	93.0
1886.....	212.....	117.....	95.....	123.0
1887.....	211.....	111.....	100.....	111.0
1888.....	202.....	109.....	93.....	117.2
1889.....	191.....	87.....	107.....	81.3
1890.....	183.....	89.....	94.....	94.6
1891.....	173.....	86.....	87.....	98.9
1892.....	182.....	91.....	88.....	106.8
1893.....	203.....	91.....	112.....	81.3
1894.....	221.....	113.....	108.....	104.6
1895.....	221.....	117.....	104.....	112.5
1896.....	226.....	104.....	122.....	85.2
1897.....	206.....	100.....	106.....	94.3
1898.....	216.....	105.....	111.....	94.6
1899.....	201.....	105.....	96.....	109.4
1900.....	231.....	120.....	111.....	108.1

The following table will show the location, number, sex, etc., of colored births during 1900:

* This does not include Chinese or Japanese.

TABLE XXV.

Showing Number, Sex, etc., of Colored Births, 1900.

TOWNS AND CITIES.	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	COUNTIES.	
Bristol.....	1	.....	1	Bristol County.....	1
Warwick.....	3	2	1	Kent County.....	3
Little Compton.....	1	1	.....	
Middletown.....	1	1	.....	
NEWPORT CITY.....	47	28	19		
New Shoreham.....	1	1	.....	
Portsmouth.....	1	.....	1	Newport County.....	51
CENTRAL FALLS.....	3	1	2		
Cranston.....	6	3	3		
East Providence.....	8	2	6		
PAWTUCKET.....	3	3	.....	
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	141	69	72	Providence County...	161
Charlestown.....	1	1	.....	
Hopkinton.....	1	1	.....	
North Kingstown.....	2	1	1		
South Kingstown.....	7	5	2		
Richmond.....	1	1	.....	
Westerly.....	3	.....	3	Washington County..	15
WHOLE STATE.....	231	120	111	.....	231

NUMBER OF CHILD OF THE MOTHER.

In the following table will be found the number of the child of the mother born during 1900: that is, how many of the children born were reported as the first, second, or third child, etc., of their respective mothers. The statistics on this subject begin with the year 1857, and the following table includes the children reported during the last six years, and also the total for forty-four years, 1857 to 1900, inclusive:

TABLE XXVI.

NUMBER OF THE CHILD OF THE MOTHER.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	44 years, 1857-1900.
First.....	2,329	2,574	2,438	2,393	2,426	2,640	72,937
Second.....	2,008	2,125	2,098	2,059	2,089	1,977	59,346
Third.....	1,512	1,672	1,687	1,631	1,635	1,616	46,117
Fourth.....	1,129	1,233	1,291	1,310	1,286	1,342	34,978
Fifth.....	895	918	927	982	942	978	26,072
Sixth.....	640	666	712	715	753	771	19,220
Seventh.....	429	488	499	532	544	531	13,786
Eighth.....	304	337	342	378	382	378	9,798
Ninth.....	203	259	260	231	228	289	6,657
Tenth.....	148	161	180	180	176	199	4,550
Eleventh.....	102	123	132	105	120	125	2,854
Twelfth.....	65	71	89	80	86	82	1,846
Thirteenth.....	36	40	50	54	58	63	1,096
Fourteenth.....	27	26	37	33	39	34	590
Fifteenth.....	22	12	14	10	12	31	308
Sixteenth.....	5	13	6	5	7	7	156
Seventeenth.....	2	4	4	8	4	2	86
Eighteenth.....	2	3				1	36
Nineteenth.....	2	3	2	3	1	1	26
Twentieth.....					1	1	10
Twenty-first.....					1		5
Twenty-second.....					1	1	4
Unstated.....	22	22	27	21	20	22	376
Total.....	9,882	10,759	10,795	10,730	10,831	11,084	300,863

There was an increase of 253 in the whole number of births in 1900 from the number in 1899.

There are varying differences in the proportions of all classes in the different years.

There was one return of birth each in the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-second classes.

The proportion of each class to the whole number will be shown by the following table, which gives the percentage of the children born in each of the last four years who were respectively the first, second, third, etc., children of the mothers; and which will also give the average percentage of each class of births in each of the last four years, and also in two periods of ten years, and two

periods of five years, comprising the thirty-three years from 1868 to 1900, inclusive :

NUMBER OF THE CHILD.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	5 years, 1893 to 1897.	5 years, 1898 to 1902.	10 years, 1878 to 1887.	10 years, 1868 to 1877.
First	23.82	22.40	22.30	22.52	23.78	25.20	23.7	25.2
Second	17.84	19.29	19.19	19.43	19.90	19.77	19.1	20.7
Third.....	14.58	15.09	15.20	15.63	15.29	14.94	15.5	15.5
Fourth	12.11	11.87	12.20	11.96	11.45	11.10	11.7	11.4
Fifth.....	8.82	8.70	9.15	8.59	8.52	8.23	8.8	8.4
First to Fifth.....	77.17	77.35	78.04	78.19	78.94	79.24	78.8	81.1
Sixth and over, and unstated.....	22.83	22.65	21.96	21.81	21.06	20.76	21.2	18.9
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE XXVII.

Showing the Ages of the Fathers and Mothers of Children born in 1900.

AGES OF FATHERS.	AGES OF MOTHERS.														No. of Fathers.
	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20-25 years.	25-30 years.	30-35 years.	35-40 years.	40-45 years.	45-50 years.	50-55 years.	Unstated age.	
17 years.....					1										1
18 years.....		1		3	1	3	3								11
19 years.....			2	1	4	4	7	4							22
20-25 years.....	1	1	9	26	64	87	820	165	18	7	1		1		1,200
25-30 years.....		2	5	21	39	52	1,089	1,399	264	30	3	1			2,905
30-35 years.....		1		4	9	11	339	1,164	1,171	177	15	1			2,892
35-40 years.....				1	2	5	113	423	761	801	84	7			2,197
40-45 years.....				1	3	1	29	94	241	485	277	9			1,140
45-50 years.....						1	3	19	50	114	155	27			399
50-55 years.....							3	10	19	41	55	12			140
55-60 years.....							2	7	1	21	6	9	2		48
60-65 years.....							2	2	3	3	8	1			19
65-70 years.....								1			1				2
Unstated.....	2	1	8	9	4	14	31	6	1					32	108
No. of Mothers...	3	6	21	66	127	178	2,441	3,294	2,529	1,709	605	67	3	32	11,084

The nativity of the mothers under 19 years was as follows :

Of the three at 14 years, 2 were American, and 1 was Portuguese.

The six at 15 years were American.

Of the twenty-four at 16 years, 21 were American, 1 Canadian, and 2 Italian.

Of the sixty-six at 17 years, 39 were American, 1 was Belgian, 8 Canadian, 12 Italian, 2 Portugueses, 1 Spanish, and 3 West Indian.

Of the one hundred and twenty-seven at 18 years, 100 were American, 19 Canadian, 1 English, 6 Italian, and 1 Portuguese.

The 11,084 children were divided as follows, to mothers of different age periods :

	Number of Mothers	Per cent.
Under twenty years.....	404.....	3.64
Twenty, and under twenty-five	2,411.....	22.02
Twenty-five, and under thirty.....	3,294.....	29.72
Thirty, and under thirty-five.....	2,529.....	22.82
Thirty-five, and under forty.....	1,709.....	15.42
Forty, and under forty-five.....	605.....	5.46
Forty-five and over.....	70.....	.63
Unstated age.....	32.....	.29
Total.....	11,084.....	100.00

PLURALITY BIRTHS.

The general statistics in relation to plural births, in Rhode Island, may be found on page 8, Table III.

There were one hundred and twenty-seven cases during the year, one hundred and twenty-four of which were twins and three were triplets, thus making the number of two hundred and fifty-seven children.

Of the 257 children of plural birth, 130 were males and 127 were females.

The cases occurred in the different divisions of the State as follows :

Bristol county, 5; Kent county, 14; Newport city, 7; Providence county towns, 47*; Providence city, 49; Washington county, 5.

The following exhibit will show the parentage of children of plural birth in Rhode Island, in 1900, and number of each :

* Including Central Falls, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket.

Parents both native Americans.....	32
Parents both born in Australia.....	1
" " " Austria.....	1
" " " British America.....	3
" " " Canada (French).....	23
" " " England.....	6
" " " Ireland.....	11
" " " Italy.....	11
" " " Portugal.....	2
" " " Russia.....	5
" " " Scotland.....	1
" " " Sweden.....	3
" " " Syria.....	1
American father and British-American mother.....	3
American father and English mother.....	3
American father and Irish mother.....	2
Belgian father and British-American mother.....	1
British-American father and American mother.....	1
English father and American mother.....	2
English father and Irish mother.....	3
French-Canadian father and American mother.....	7
Irish father and American mother.....	3
Polish father and German mother.....	1
Scotch father and British-American mother.....	1
<hr/>	
Total births.....	127
<hr/>	
Total children.....	257

The months in which the plurality births occurred were as follows:

January.....	5	April.....	9	July.....	15	October.....	17	
February.....	12	May.....	12	August.....	11	November.....	7	
March.....	10	June.....	10	September.....	10	December.....	9	
—		—		—		—		
First Quarter.....	27	Second Quarter...	31	Third Quarter....	36	Fourth Quarter...	33	
First half of year.....				58	Second half of year.....			69
Total.....								127

The general statistics of births, and number of *cases* reported in Rhode Island during a period of forty-seven years, that is, from 1854 to 1900, inclusive, are as follows:

307,904 cases of single births.....	giving 307,904 children.
3,266 cases of twin births.....	giving 6,532 children.
35 cases of triple births.....	giving 105 children.
1 case of quadruple births.....	giving 4 children.

Of the whole number of *cases* of child-birth (311,206) during the forty-seven years, one in 95.2 produced twins, one in 8,891 produced triplets, and one in 311,206 produced quadruplets.

Of the whole number of children born during the same period (314,545), ascertained from the reports, one in every 48.2 was a twin; one in every 2,996 was a triplet.

Of the 3,302 *cases* of plurality births which have occurred in the State during the last forty-seven years, there were 1,219 cases in which both parents were natives; 1,616 cases in which both parents were foreign; 458 cases in which the parents were mixed, that is, one native and one foreign parent; and 9 in which the parentage was not stated.

The whole number of children born in plurality cases, during the forty-seven years, was 6,641; of whom 3,351 were males, and 3,286 were females; the sex of the remaining four was not given.

STILL-BORN.

The whole number of still-born children reported in Rhode Island, for the year 1900, was 374; this number is 15 less than for the year 1899.

The following are the numbers reported from the different divisions of the State:

Bristol County.....	10
Kent County.....	21
Newport County Towns.....	5
Newport City.....	23
Providence County Towns.....	31
Central Falls.....	20
Pawtucket.....	23
Providence City.....	207
Woonsocket.....	21
Washington County.....	10
Whole State.....	374

The following table will give the number in each town from which still-births were reported, with the sex, parentage, and color:

TABLE XXVIII.

Still-Born, 1900 ; Locality, Number, Sex, Parentage, and Color.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Total.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		COLOR.	
		Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Barrington.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Bristol.....	4	1	3	2	2	4	.....
Warren.....	5	2	3	.....	5	5	.....
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	10	4	6	2	8	10	.....
Coventry.....	5	2	3	2	3	5	.....
East Greenwich.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Warwick.....	15	8	7	6	9	15	.....
KENT COUNTY.....	21	11	10	8	13	21	.....
Jamestown.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....
NEWPORT CITY.....	23	11	9	14	9	20	3
Portsmouth.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Tiverton.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	28	16	12	16	12	25	3
Burrillville.....	3	1	2	1	2	3	.....
CENTRAL FALLS.....	20	15	5	2	18	20	.....
Cranston.....	5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....
Cumberland.....	8	5	3	2	6	8	.....
East Providence.....	4	3	1	3	1	4	.....
Johnston.....	5	2	3	.....	5	5	.....
Lincoln.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....
North Providence.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
North Smithfield.....	3	2	1	2	1	3	.....
PAWTUCKET.....	23	13	10	14	9	23	.....
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	207	119	88	90	117	197	10
Scituate.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Smithfield.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
WOONSOCKET.....	21	18	3	7	14	21	.....
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....	305	185	120	122	183	295	10
Hopkinton.....	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....
South Kingstown.....	3	2	1	3	.....	3	.....
Westerly.....	5	2	3	3	2	4	1
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	10	5	5	8	2	9	1
Total.....	374	221	153	156	218	360	14

SUMMARY OF SEX OF STILL-BORN.

The following Table shows the number and sex of the still-born children whose births were reported in Rhode Island during each of the last five years, and also of a period of forty-seven years, extending from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1900.

TABLE XXIX.

SEX.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1900.
Males.....	221	210	240	258	244	6,901
Females	153	179	173	165	180	4,923
Total.....	374	389	413	423	424	11,824

The average proportions of the sexes of the still-born, for the period of forty-seven years, were as follows: In every 100 still-births there were about 58 males and 42 females.

Season of Still-Births.—During 1900 the proportions in relation to season, by percentage, were as follows:

	1900.		1900.
First Quarter.....	23.80	Third Quarter.....	24.86
Second Quarter.....	23.53	Fourth Quarter.....	27.81
Per cent. first half of the year.....	47.33	Last half of the year..	52.67

The births of the still-born in the different months of the year, although somewhat variable in number, do not, as a rule, show great discrepancies.

PARENTAGE OF THE STILL-BORN.

Of the 374 still-born children reported in 1900 there were 156 of native and 218 of foreign parentage, reckoned by the nativity of the fathers, that is, the father's name given; and 152 of native and 222 of foreign, reckoned by the nativity of the mothers, name of father given or not given.

ILLEGITIMATES.

In the following Table will be found the whole number of illegitimate births returned during 1900, with the sex, color, parentage, and locality of birth:

TABLE XXX.

Illegimates, 1900.

TOWNS.	Whole Number.	SEX.		COLOR.		PARENTAGE.	
		Males.	Females.	White.	Black.	Native.	Foreign.
Barrington.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Bristol.....	4	2	2	4	.....	4	.....
Warren.....	2	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Warwick.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	1	2
NEWPORT CITY.....	11	5	9	8	6	11	3
New Shoreham.....	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....
Burrillville.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
CENTRAL FALLS.....	3	1	2	3	.....	3	.....
Cranston.....	10	5	5	7	3	4	6
East Providence.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Gloicester.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Johnston.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lincoln.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
PAWTUCKET.....	4	3	1	4	.....	1	3
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	83	46	37	69	14	59	24
Scituate.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
WOONSOCKET.....	10	3	7	10	.....	7	3
Hopkinton.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
South Kingstown.....	5	1	4	4	1	4	1
WHOLE STATE.....	149	74	75	125	24	103	46

There were returns, during 1900, of 149 children of illegitimate parentage. The number is 3 less than that of the previous year.

Sex.—Of the 149, there were 74 males and 75 females.

Color.—Of the 149 illegimates born during 1900, 125, or 83.9 per cent., were white; and 24, or 16.1 per cent., were colored.

Parentage.—Of the 149, 103, or 69.1 per cent. of all, were born of native mothers; and 46, or 30.9 per cent., of foreign born mothers. The colored illegitimates were all of native parentage. There were of the 125 white illegitimates, 103 born of native mothers, and 46 of foreign mothers.

The ages of the mothers were as follows :

Age.	No. of Mothers.	Age.	No. of Mothers.	Age.	No. of Mothers.
14.....	3	24.....	11	35.....	1
15.....	2	25.....	8	37.....	1
16.....	7	26.....	7	38.....	2
17.....	9	27.....	5	40.....	2
18.....	7	28.....	3	46.....	1
19.....	14	30.....	4	Unknown.....	2
20.....	13	31.....	1		—
21.....	11	32.....	3	Total.....	149
22.....	17	33.....	3		
23.....	10	34.....	2		

Sixty-eight of the illegitimates were born of indigent, pauper, or criminal mothers, in public, charitable, or penal institutions.

Fifty-three of these sixty-eight births occurred at the Lying-in-Hospital, in the city of Providence.

The proportion of illegitimates to the whole number of births was about one in every 74 cases, or about 13 in every 1,000.

MARRIAGES, 1900.

The number of marriages registered in Rhode Island, during the year 1900, was 3,936. This number is 658 more than in 1898, and 503 more than in 1899.

The general statistics of marriage, in 1900, in relation to season and number, in the different divisions of the State, may be found in Table IV, on the ninth page.

The statistics in relation to the proportion to population of persons married in 1900, in each of the towns and general divisions of the State, may be found in Tables XV and XVI, on pages 132 and 135.

The following Table will present the number of marriages, and the ratio of marriage to population, in each year for a period of forty-one years, 1860 to 1900, inclusive:

TABLE XXXI.

YEARS.	Number Marriages.	Of Population, one Person Married in every	Persons Married per 1,000 of Population.	YEARS.	Number Marriages.	Of Population, one Person Married in every	Persons Married per 1,000 of Population.
1860.....	1,748	50.0	20.0	1882.....	2,634	52.5	19.0
1861.....	1,533	56.8	17.6	1883.....	2,611	54.4	18.3
1862.....	1,450	61.1	15.1	1884.....	2,558	58.1	17.2
1863.....	1,618	54.7	18.3	1885.....	2,488	61.3	16.3
1864.....	1,844	50.1	19.9	1886.....	2,750	56.5	17.7
1865.....	1,896	48.7	20.5	1887.....	2,839	55.8	18.0
1866.....	2,318	39.9	25.1	1888.....	3,022	53.5	18.7
1867.....	2,344	39.8	25.1	1889.....	3,029	57.8	17.3
1868.....	2,285	40.5	24.8	1890.....	3,195	54.1	18.4
1869.....	2,289	47.5	21.1	1891.....	3,320	53.5	18.5
1870.....	2,362	46.0	21.7	1892.....	3,502	52.4	19.1
1871.....	2,336	46.5	21.5	1893.....	3,544	53.6	18.7
1872.....	2,537	42.9	23.2	1894.....	3,271	57.4	17.4
1873.....	2,630	41.3	24.2	1895.....	3,497	55.0	18.2
1874.....	2,541	50.8	19.6	1896.....	3,327	59.2	17.0
1875.....	2,485	52.0	19.2	1897.....	3,137	64.3	15.6
1876.....	2,253	57.3	17.5	1898.....	3,278	63.2	15.8
1877.....	2,282	56.6	17.7	1899.....	3,433	61.6	16.2
1878.....	2,324	55.7	17.9	1900.....	3,936	54.4	18.4
1879.....	2,396	57.8	17.5				
1880.....	2,769	49.9	20.0	Annual average...		53.9	18.4
1881.....	2,750	50.3	19.9				

SEASON.

The following Table will show the number and percentage of marriages in Rhode Island, in each month and each quarter of the year 1900, together with the aggregate number and percentage in each quarter for forty-seven years, viz., from 1854 to 1900, inclusive:

TABLE XXXII.

MONTHS.	Number of marriages, each month, 1900.	Number of Mar- riages each Quar- ter, 1900.	Percentage of each Quarter to total Marriages, 1900.	Number of Mar- riages per Quarter, 47 yrs., 1854-1900.	Percentage each Quar- ter, 47 years.
January.....	326	1st Quarter....763	19.38	1st Quarter...34,913	21.31
February.....	308				
March.....	129				
April.....	331	2d Quarter...1,113	28.28	2d Quarter...30,366	25.95
May.....	255				
June.....	527				
July.....	277	3d Quarter....952	24.19	3d Quarter...27,381	23.43
August.....	281				
September.....	394				
October.....	409	4th Quarter...1,108	28.15	4th Quarter...34,274	29.31
November.....	434				
December.....	265				
Total.....		3,936	100.00	* 116,954	100.00

The largest number of marriages in any one month, during 1900, occurred in the month of June. For thirty-eight years previous to 1892 the greatest number of marriages was in the month of November. Since then, with the exception of in 1895 and 1899, the greatest number of marriages has been in the month of June. The rule has been as follows: the largest proportion in the last quarter; the next largest in the second quarter; followed by the third quarter; and, finally, the first quarter having the smallest proportion of any. In 1893, 1894, 1896, and 1900, the largest proportion was in the second quarter.

During 1900 the proportions in the different quarters, from the largest to the smallest, were as follows: second quarter, 28.28 per cent.; fourth quarter, 28.15 per cent.; third quarter, 24.19 per cent.; first quarter, 19.38 per cent.

NATIVITY OF PERSONS MARRIED.

The following Table shows the *number* of marriages, according to the nativities of the parties, for each of the last four years, and

* Including 20, date not given, recorded previous to 1860.

also for the aggregate of twenty-five years, from 1858 to 1882, inclusive; of five years, from 1883 to 1887, inclusive; of five years, from 1888 to 1892, inclusive; and for five years, from 1893 to 1897, inclusive:

TABLE XXXIII.

BIRTH-PLACE.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	5 years, 1893 to 1897. Total.	5 years, 1888 to 1892. Total.	5 years, 1883 to 1887. Total.	25 years, 1858 to 1882. Total.
United States.....	1,800	1,658	1,522	1,494	7,846	7,813	7,157	33,553
Foreign countries.....	1,156	972	991	942	5,318	4,973	3,601	13,753
Native groom, foreign bride.....	499	411	402	344	1,785	1,637	1,323	3,488
Foreign groom, native bride.....	481	392	363	357	1,827	1,645	1,165	3,876
Not stated.....								64
Total.....	3,936	3,433	3,278	3,137	16,776	16,068	13,246	54,734

It will be understood that in the above enumerations the *parent nativity* of the persons married is not considered, but the country where born.

Parties born in the United States, although children of foreign born parents, are reckoned as natives.

In the following Table are given the *percentages* by birth, of native, foreign, and mixed marriages, in each of the last four years, and in the aggregate of five years, 1893 to 1897, inclusive; of five years, 1888 to 1892, inclusive; of five years, 1883 to 1887, inclusive; and twenty-five years, 1858 to 1882, inclusive:

TABLE XXXIV.

BIRTH-PLACE.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	5 years, 1893-1897.	5 years, 1888-1892.	5 years, 1883-1887.	25 years, 1858-1882.
United States.....	45.73	48.39	46.43	47.62	46.81	48.62	54.02	61.30
Foreign countries.....	29.37	28.31	30.23	30.03	31.65	30.95	27.19	25.13
Mixed nativity.....	24.90	23.39	23.31	22.35	21.54	20.43	18.79	13.57
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be of some interest to notice that by the exhibit of the two preceding Tables it is shown that, although the marriages of

the native born (whether the issue of foreign born parents or natives) have, as a rule, *increased in numbers*, they have also steadily *decreased in proportion*, with two or three exceptional years, that is, to the whole number of marriages; while the marriages of the class of the exclusively foreign born have been, for the past thirty years, gradually increasing in proportion.

Denominational.—The 3,936 marriages in 1900 were performed by clergymen of various denominations, or by civil authority, as follows:

DENOMINATIONAL.

Roman Catholic	1,696	Unitarian.....	12
Baptist.....	600	Advent Christian.....	9
Protestant Episcopal.....	443	Primitive Methodist.....	8
Congregational.....	362	Armenian.....	8
Methodist.....	268	Independent.....	6
Free Baptist.....	118	Latter Day Saints.....	6
Universalist.....	78	Evangelical.....	4
Lutheran.....	68	Second Advent.....	4
Justices Supreme Court.....	48	Friends' Ceremony.....	2
Christian.....	44	Swedenborgian.....	2
Hebrew.....	40	Pentecostal.....	1
Presbyterian.....	38	Denomination not stated.....	6
Advent.....	24		
Seventh Day Baptist.....	23	Total.....	3,936
United Presbyterian	18		

AGES OF THE MARRIED.

In the following Table the varying ages of persons married during 1900 are presented:

TABLE XXXV.

AGES OF GROOMS.	AGES OF BRIDES.											Number of Grooms.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	
Under 20.....	59	31	3									93
20 to 25.....	390	778	130	23	4							1,325
25 to 30.....	148	578	431	80	17	2	2	1				1,259
30 to 35.....	28	186	198	119	34	15	1					581
35 to 40.....	7	53	83	69	42	12	4	1				271
40 to 45.....	3	20	28	27	34	21	10	3				146
45 to 50.....		5	12	14	24	25	11	3	3			97
50 to 55.....		3	6	10	13	8	17	7	4			68
55 to 60.....		2	4	6	5	7	8	10	6	1		49
60 to 65.....				2		1	4	6	3	2		18
65 to 70.....		1		3		3	1	4	6	2	2	22
70 to 75.....	1		1	1				1	1	1		6
75 to 80.....									1			1
Number of Brides.....	636	1,657	896	354	173	94	58	35	25	6	2	3,936

The extreme discrepancies in the ages of some couples married in 1900 were not so frequent as in some previous years.

The same results in 1900, in relation to numbers in the different age periods, may be presented in a different and perhaps clearer way as follows :

TABLE XXXVI.

1900.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.
Males.....	93	1,325	1,259	581	271	146	97	68	49	18	22	6	1
Females.....	636	1,657	896	354	173	94	58	35	25	6	2	.....	.....
Total persons.....	729	2,982	2,155	935	444	240	155	103	74	24	24	6	1

The whole number of persons in each division of ages, of both sexes, married in Rhode Island in each of the last thirty-five years, that is, from 1866 to 1900, inclusive, is presented in the following Table :

TABLE XXXVII.

YEARS.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	Not stated.
1866.....	693	1,931	1,025	419	213	127	81	59	25	21	12	1	....	....	....	23
1867.....	696	1,886	1,104	416	211	148	91	48	37	18	18	5	3	1	....	9
1868.....	644	1,825	1,050	432	219	133	82	61	30	29	11	8	4	....	....	32
1869.....	642	1,814	1,051	468	227	134	79	46	35	15	11	2	3	2	....	49
1870.....	744	1,883	1,084	415	216	159	86	64	26	24	12	3	2	....	....	6
1871.....	697	1,914	1,118	392	228	115	73	56	35	22	6	7	3	....	....	6
1872.....	786	2,073	1,182	434	237	131	81	61	43	21	13	6	1	....	....	5
1873.....	762	2,177	1,156	507	253	140	87	68	35	24	12	6	6	....	....	27
1874.....	770	1,992	1,179	459	268	159	101	52	36	39	8	9	1	....	....	9
1875.....	681	2,058	1,108	475	252	150	101	60	32	29	13	4	1	....	....	6
1876.....	691	1,741	1,041	450	224	154	80	53	27	19	12	1	2	....	....	9
1877.....	631	1,745	1,118	459	244	125	92	52	46	14	15	11	2	1	....	9
1878.....	618	1,832	1,123	441	259	162	74	49	39	20	17	2	4	....	....	8
1879.....	639	1,879	1,156	481	272	123	78	56	39	26	18	9	2	2	1	11
1880.....	688	2,301	1,262	556	329	163	91	65	33	27	15	3	3	1	....	1
1881.....	599	2,208	1,410	547	298	187	107	54	31	31	16	5	1	1	....	2
1882.....	498	2,125	1,377	563	301	161	102	57	36	27	11	5	3	2	....	....
1883.....	497	2,108	1,370	486	319	183	115	73	31	20	14	3	2	1	....	....
1884.....	484	2,027	1,289	569	307	152	114	64	48	30	23	6	3	....	....	....
1885.....	438	1,973	1,296	540	309	163	102	57	45	27	13	7	3	....	1	2
1886.....	505	2,123	1,552	603	283	174	103	73	24	26	18	5	1	....	....	....
1887.....	501	2,308	1,552	607	294	162	111	49	39	23	19	7	3	....	....	....
1888.....	582	2,127	1,608	640	330	207	105	60	36	17	23	7	2	....	....	....
1889.....	543	2,463	1,492	712	379	182	121	66	45	8	16	9	....	2	....	....
1890.....	596	2,693	1,632	673	320	206	102	69	41	29	20	7	2	....	....	....
1891.....	685	3,141	1,442	635	315	158	115	64	35	21	17	6	1	1	....	4
1892.....	668	3,011	1,729	732	389	201	122	60	35	30	14	4	3	....	....	6
1893.....	676	2,777	1,869	776	436	237	133	79	47	39	9	8	....	1	1	....
1894.....	613	2,760	1,613	680	375	183	159	74	39	29	17	3	5	1	....	....
1895.....	604	2,763	1,887	767	417	227	142	83	49	22	12	13	4	1	....	....
1896.....	617	2,647	1,841	713	352	204	124	61	45	24	18	5	3	....	....	....
1897.....	542	2,490	1,746	659	359	181	125	84	38	22	15	9	3	1	....	....
1898.....	579	2,639	1,795	675	394	187	127	82	38	20	10	7	3	....	....	....
1899.....	587	2,730	1,871	810	361	201	149	59	54	31	11	8	3	1	....	....
1900.....	729	2,982	2,155	935	444	240	155	103	74	24	24	6	1	....	....	....

In the following Table will be found the number and proportion of the persons married under 20 years of age, both sexes, in nine periods of five years each, from 1856 to 1900, inclusive; for the whole period of forty-five years, and in 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

TABLE XXXVIII.

5-YEAR PERIODS.	Total number of persons married.	Persons married under 20.	Percentage under 20.
1856-1860.....	15,838	3,294	20.79
1861-1865.....	16,682	2,406	14.42
1866-1870.....	23,496	3,419	14.54
1871-1875.....	25,058	3,696	14.75
1876-1880.....	24,048	3,267	13.59
1881-1885.....	26,082	2,516	9.65
1886-1890.....	29,670	2,727	9.19
1891-1895.....	34,268	3,249	9.48
1896-1900.....	34,226	3,054	8.92
45 years, 1856-1900.....	229,068	27,628	12.06
1897.....	6,274	542	8.64
1898.....	6,556	579	8.83
1899.....	6,836	587	8.60
1900.....	7,876	729	9.26
Per cent., first fifteen years			16.37
Per cent., second fifteen years.....			12.60
Per cent., last four years			8.81

PROPORTION TO SEX.

Table exhibiting the percentages of GROOMS in each division of ages, in each of the last forty-one years :

TABLE XXXIX.

YEARS.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 and over.	Total.
1860.....	5.0	42.8	26.9	16.3	5.7	3.3	100.0
1861.....	4.6	44.5	25.4	15.5	5.8	4.2	100.0
1862.....	4.2	37.8	27.9	18.3	5.9	5.9	100.0
1863.....	3.5	38.0	29.6	17.2	5.8	5.9	100.0
1864.....	4.3	38.8	27.3	17.9	7.4	4.3	100.0
1865.....	3.5	37.0	28.4	18.9	7.5	4.7	100.0
1866.....	5.3	40.9	27.0	16.4	6.3	4.1	100.0
1867.....	4.3	40.1	27.9	16.8	6.8	4.1	100.0
1868.....	4.1	39.9	28.2	17.1	6.1	4.6	100.0
1869.....	4.3	39.6	27.7	18.5	6.1	3.8	100.0
1870.....	4.8	40.4	28.1	16.0	6.4	4.3	100.0
1871.....	5.3	40.1	28.9	16.5	4.9	4.3	100.0
1872.....	4.3	41.3	28.2	16.6	5.2	4.4	100.0
1873.....	3.8	42.4	26.7	17.0	6.0	4.1	100.0
1874.....	4.1	40.4	27.2	17.5	6.4	4.4	100.0
1875.....	3.5	40.9	27.8	17.6	6.1	4.2	100.0
1876.....	5.1	37.5	28.6	17.9	5.6	4.3	100.0
1877.....	4.3	36.0	30.2	18.7	5.9	6.9	100.0
1878.....	3.9	38.5	29.0	18.0	6.3	4.3	100.0
1879.....	3.9	37.8	28.8	19.3	5.4	4.8	100.0
1880.....	3.6	38.9	27.5	19.9	5.8	4.3	100.0
1881.....	2.8	37.2	29.7	19.5	6.8	4.0	100.0
1882.....	2.2	36.0	31.4	20.0	6.1	4.3	100.0
1883.....	2.9	36.2	31.7	17.7	7.2	4.3	100.0
1884.....	2.5	36.2	29.1	21.1	6.2	5.0	100.0
1885.....	2.6	31.7	30.2	20.9	6.8	4.8	100.0
1886.....	2.5	35.2	31.9	19.6	6.8	4.0	100.0
1887.....	1.7	37.1	31.6	19.6	6.2	3.8	100.0
1888.....	2.8	36.1	31.1	19.8	6.5	3.7	100.0
1889.....	2.3	37.6	27.8	21.3	6.6	4.4	100.0
1890.....	3.3	36.9	30.8	18.9	6.1	4.0	100.0
1891.....	3.2	41.7	26.4	17.2	5.2	3.3	100.0
1892.....	2.3	40.1	29.3	19.0	6.1	3.2	100.0
1893.....	2.9	35.3	30.7	21.0	6.2	3.8	100.0
1894.....	3.0	37.1	29.3	19.9	6.8	3.6	100.0
1895.....	2.2	36.0	30.6	21.0	6.3	3.9	100.0
1896.....	2.1	35.5	33.2	19.6	6.1	3.5	100.0
1897.....	2.3	35.5	32.6	19.3	6.3	4.0	100.0
1898.....	2.1	36.1	31.8	19.8	6.1	3.5	100.0
1899.....	2.3	35.0	30.9	21.6	6.6	3.6	100.0
1900.....	2.4	33.6	32.0	21.6	6.2	4.2	100.0

GROOMS.

Table exhibiting the percentages of BRIDES in each division of ages, in each of the last forty-one years:

TABLE XL.

YEARS.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 and over.	Total.
1860.....	25.8	44.1	17.0	9.1	2.6	1.4	100.0
1861.....	29.6	42.0	15.2	7.8	4.1	1.3	100.0
1862.....	24.9	41.3	16.7	11.8	4.1	1.2	100.0
1863.....	24.9	42.6	16.9	9.8	4.1	1.7	100.0
1864.....	24.2	43.4	17.8	10.3	2.9	1.4	100.0
1865.....	22.6	43.3	19.1	11.0	3.5	1.5	100.0
1866.....	24.7	42.9	17.4	11.0	2.7	1.3	100.0
1867.....	25.4	40.5	19.3	10.0	3.4	1.4	100.0
1868.....	24.4	40.9	18.1	11.6	3.3	1.7	100.0
1869.....	24.1	40.5	18.7	12.1	3.4	1.2	100.0
1870.....	26.8	39.4	17.9	10.8	3.9	1.2	100.0
1871.....	24.6	41.9	19.1	10.1	3.1	1.2	100.0
1872.....	26.7	40.5	18.4	9.9	2.2	1.3	100.0
1873.....	25.3	40.8	17.5	12.0	2.7	1.7	100.0
1874.....	26.3	38.1	19.3	11.1	3.9	1.3	109.0
1875.....	23.9	42.1	16.8	11.8	4.0	1.4	100.0
1876.....	25.6	39.8	17.6	12.0	3.7	1.3	100.0
1877.....	23.4	40.4	18.8	12.1	3.6	1.7	100.0
1878.....	22.7	40.4	19.3	12.2	8.8	1.6	100.0
1879.....	22.8	40.7	19.4	12.1	3.0	2.0	100.0
1880.....	21.1	44.2	18.0	12.0	3.3	1.4	100.0
1881.....	19.0	43.0	21.5	11.2	3.8	1.5	100.0
1882.....	16.7	41.8	20.9	12.6	3.9	1.1	100.0
1883.....	16.2	41.2	20.6	13.2	4.3	1.5	100.0
1884.....	16.4	43.0	21.3	13.2	4.2	1.9	100.0
1885.....	14.9	44.6	21.8	13.2	3.8	1.7	100.0
1886.....	15.8	42.4	24.5	12.5	3.3	1.5	100.0
1887.....	15.9	41.1	22.8	12.1	3.5	1.6	100.0
1888.....	16.4	44.3	22.1	12.4	3.7	1.1	100.0
1889.....	15.1	43.7	21.5	11.7	3.4	1.6	100.0
1890.....	15.4	47.3	20.4	12.0	3.6	1.3	100.0
1891.....	17.4	49.9	17.0	11.4	3.1	1.2	100.0
1892.....	16.8	45.9	20.1	13.0	3.1	1.1	100.0
1893.....	16.2	43.0	22.0	13.3	4.1	1.4	100.0
1894.....	15.7	47.0	20.0	12.3	3.4	1.6	100.0
1895.....	15.2	43.0	23.4	12.8	4.3	1.3	100.0
1896.....	16.4	44.1	22.1	12.4	3.8	1.2	100.0
1897.....	14.9	43.9	23.1	13.2	3.5	1.1	100.0
1898.....	15.3	44.1	22.9	12.9	3.4	1.1	100.0
1899.....	14.8	44.3	23.6	12.5	3.6	1.2	100.0
1900.....	16.2	42.1	22.7	13.4	3.9	1.7	100.0

BRIDES.

It will be noticed in the preceding tables that the proportions of persons married of both sexes, under 20 years of age, largely decreased during the last decade.

Of grooms, the proportion, compared with the first decade, has decreased over 40 per cent., and of females over 38 per cent.

The proportion of males married, between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, has decreased over 6 per cent., and has correspondingly increased in the more advanced age periods.

The proportion of females married, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, has not varied much, while of those between twenty-five and forty there has been an increase of proportion similar to that of males.

NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED.

There will be found in the following Table the number of grooms and of brides who were married for the first, second, third, etc., time in 1900.

TABLE XLI.

	First Marriage.	Second Marriage.	Third Marriage.	Fourth Marriage.	Total.
Grooms.....	3,329	566	40	1	3,936
Brides.....	3,467	447	21	1	3,936

The proportion of *grooms* married for the first time, in 1900, was 84.6 per cent. of the whole number, and the proportion of *brides* married for the first time was 88.1 per cent.

The following Table will show not only the number of times each of the parties was married, but also the number of bachelors and widowers who married spinsters, the number who married widows of first or second widowhood, etc., and of spinsters and widows who married bachelors, and widows of the second, third, or fourth marriage, etc.:

TABLE XLII.

GROOMS.	BRIDES.				Total Grooms.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
First Marriage	3,122	200	7	.....	3,329
Second Marriage.....	336	217	12	1	566
Third Marriage.....	9	29	2	.....	40
Fourth Marriage		1	.....	.....	1
Total brides	3,467	447	21	1	3,936

It will be seen, by Table XLII, that 207 bachelors married widows, 7 of whom married brides that had been twice married. Of the 607 widowers who married in 1900, 345 married spinsters, and 262 married widows. Of the widows who married widowers, 14 had been twice married, and 1 three times previously.

MARRIAGES OF PERSONS OF COLOR.

The number of marriages of persons of color in Rhode Island, in 1900, was 122. This includes six marriages in which one of the parties was white. The number and color of the individuals were, therefore, 239 persons of color and 6 persons white. Of the white persons 2 were males and 4 were females. The marriages, however, may be properly included in the above class, inasmuch as the offspring of such marriages are persons of color.

The number reported during 1900, from the different towns, was as follows, viz.:

Bristol.....	1
East Greenwich.....	2
Newport City.....	14
Portsmouth.....	3
Tiverton.....	1
Central Falls.....	1
East Providence.....	4
Lincoln.....	1
Pawtucket.....	2
Providence City.....	86
Narragansett District.....	2
North Kingstown.....	1
South Kingstown.....	2
Westerly.....	2
Total.....	122

MARRIAGES OF THE DIVORCED.

The following Table will give the towns from which returns of marriage with the facts of divorce were reported during 1900, the whole number of marriages of divorced persons, whether of one or both parties; also whether the second or third marriage of the divorced groom or bride:

TABLE XLIII.

TOWNS.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Divorced Persons Married.	Grooms.	Brides.	Second Marriage of Groom.	Third Marriage of Groom.	Second Marriage of Bride.	Third Marriage of Bride.	Fourth Marriage of Bride.
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	129	143	64	79	59	5	71	7	1
Bristol.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coventry.....	3	3	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....
East Greenwich.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick.....	6	6	2	4	2	.....	4	.....	.....
Jamestown.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
NEWPORT CITY.....	7	9	6	3	6	.....	3	.....	.....
New Shoreham.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Portsmouth.....	2	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
CENTRAL FALLS.....	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cranston.....	5	5	1	4	1	.....	4	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	3	3	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....
East Providence.....	8	10	6	4	6	.....	4	.....	.....
Foster.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glocester.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Johnston.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
PAWTUCKET.....	23	25	9	16	9	.....	16	.....	.....
Scituate.....	3	3	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Smithfield.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
WOONSOCKET.....	8	9	4	5	4	.....	4	1	.....
Charlestown.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hopkinton.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Narragansett District.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Kingstown.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
South Kingstown.....	4	4	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Westerly.....	3	3	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	221	243	107	136	102	5	126	9	1

There were 221 marriages, in 1900, in which one or both of the parties had been divorced.

The proportion of the *number of marriages* of which one or both of the parties had been divorced, to the whole number of marriages, was about one in every 18, or 5.6 per cent.

But the proportion of divorced *persons* married during 1900, to the whole number of persons married in the same year, was about one in every 32, or 3.1 per cent., or 31 in every 1,000.

The number of divorced persons married, in 1900, was thirty-one more than in the previous year.

These 221 marriages of divorced persons were performed by clergymen of the different denominations, or by civil authority, as follows:

Baptist.....	76	Advent.....	2
Congregational.....	42	Presbyterian.....	2
Methodist.....	29	Advent Christian.....	2
Free Baptist.....	16	Primitive Methodsit.....	2
Universalist.....	13	Independent.....	2
Christian.....	7	Unitarian.....	1
Protestant Episcopal.....	6	Hebrew.....	1
Justices of Supreme Court.....	7	United Presbyterian.....	1
Roman Catholic.....	6	Latter Day Saints.....	1
Lutheran.....	4	Second Advent.....	1

Marriage and Education.—Of the number of persons married, in 1900, 545 signed their marriage certificates with a mark. The following will show the number of males and females who did so, and their nativity:

	Whole No.	Native.	Foreign.
Males.....	233.....	25.....	208
Females.....	312.....	35.....	277
Total.....	545.....	60.....	485

DIVORCES, 1900.

According to the returns made to the Secretary of the State Board of Health (State Registrar) by the clerks of the Supreme Courts of the different counties of Rhode Island, the number of applications for divorce, during 1900, was seven hundred and fourteen (714).

The number of divorces granted, during 1900, was four hundred and sixty-six.

There were 66 more applications, during 1900, than during the preceding year, and the number of divorces granted was 54 more.

Divorces are decreed for the following seven statute causes, viz.:

1. Adultery.
2. Extreme cruelty.
3. Willful desertion for five years of either of the parties, or for a shorter period, in the discretion of the court.
4. Continued drunkenness.
5. Neglect or refusal to provide necessities (having ability) for the subsistence of a wife.
6. Gross misbehavior and wickedness other than aforesaid.
7. Impotency.

Divorces are also decreed, or marriages set aside, in the discretion of the court, for ascertained affinity, consanguinity, idiocy, insanity, penitentiary crimes, and bigamous or otherwise illegal marriage.

The following Table shows the number of applications for divorce, and the number granted, in 1900, in each county of the State; also the causes alleged for the applications:

TABLE XLIV.

COUNTIES.	Number of Applications.		CAUSES ALLEGED.										Total Causes Alleged.
	Number Granted.		Adultery.	Extreme Cruelty.	Willful Desertion.	Continued Drunkenness.	Neglect to Provide Necessaries, etc.	Other Gross Misbehavior.	Void Marriage.	Impotency.	Lived separate and apart for over 10 yrs.		
Bristol.....	13	8	4	5	10	2	5	4	.....	.....	.....	30
Kent.....	25	19	5	13	8	9	18	5	.....	.....	.....	58
Newport.....	24	15	7	4	11	2	13	9	.....	.....	.....	46
Providence.....	622	400	88	216	247	128	386	94	1	1	.....	1,161
Washington.....	30	24	4	13	21	6	18	13	.....	.....	.....	75
Whole State	714	466	108	251	297	147	440	125	1	1	.....	1,370

There were, during the year 1900, seven hundred and fourteen (714) applications for divorce, and the whole number of causes alleged was thirteen hundred and seventy (1,370). There was, therefore, an average of nearly two causes alleged in each application.

The causes alleged why divorces should be granted in the applications, during 1900, were 111 more in number than in 1899.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	CAUSES OF APPLICATIONS WHERE DIVORCE WAS GRANTED.								APPLICANT.			
		Adultery.	Extreme Cruelty.	Willful Desertion.	Continued Drunk- ennes.	Neglect to Provide Necessaries, etc.	Other Gross Misbe- havior.	Void Marriage.	Impotency.	Excessive use of Morphine.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Bristol County.....	{ Males.....	2	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	....	....
	{ Females....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	9
Kent County.....	{ Males.....	1	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	5	....	....
	{ Females....	1	7	3	4	10	....	....	....	....	....	25	30
Newport County.....	{ Males.....	4	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	....	....
	{ Females....	2	3	7	1	9	6	....	....	....	....	28	34
Providence County.....	{ Males.....	15	12	47	18	....	10	....	....	....	102	....	....
	{ Females....	10	62	78	34	189	22	1	....	....	....	396	498
Washington County.....	{ Males.....	....	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....
	{ Females....	2	10	9	3	13	6	....	....	....	....	43	57
Total.....	{ Males.....	22	19	59	19	....	14	....	....	....	133	....	....
	{ Females....	15	83	97	43	222	34	1	....	....	....	495	628

LENGTH OF TIME MARRIED.		Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.	Washington County.	Whole State.
Number under six months.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1	10
Six months and under one year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
One year and under five.....	.....	1	5	5	158	7	176
Five years and under ten.....	.....	5	6	4	144	10	169
Ten years and over.....	.....	7	11	15	285	12	330
Unstated.....	.....	.....	2	.....	13	.....	15

Average of years of marriage in Bristol County.....	.....	13 years, 3 months.
“ “ “ Kent County.....	.....	10 years, 3 months.
“ “ “ Newport County.....	.....	12 years, 3 months.
“ “ “ Providence County.....	.....	10 years, 9 months.
“ “ “ Washington County.....	.....	13 years.
“ “ “ Whole State.....	.....	11 years, 11 months.

In order to show the actual number of applications, and the number of divorces granted in each of the last twenty-eight years, the following summary is presented :

	Applications for divorce.	Divorces granted.	Applications refused or continued or withdrawn.
1873.....	261.....	173.....	88
1874.....	276.....	242.....	34
1875.....	227.....	158.....	69
1876.....	254.....	196.....	58
1877.....	257.....	178.....	79
1878.....	258.....	196.....	62
1879.....	255.....	246.....	9
1880.....	347.....	273.....	74
1881.....	350.....	268.....	82
1882.....	339.....	271.....	68
1883.....	321.....	257.....	64
1884.....	320.....	266.....	54
1885.....	293.....	227.....	66
1886.....	336.....	257.....	79
1887.....	322.....	248.....	74
1888.....	304.....	224.....	80
1889.....	366.....	274.....	92
1890.....	327.....	244.....	83
1891.....	362.....	275.....	87
1892.....	412.....	296.....	116
1893.....	529.....	301.....	228
1894.....	506.....	280.....	226
1895.....	516.....	373.....	143
1896.....	526.....	363.....	163
1897.....	544.....	372.....	172
1898.....	615.....	400.....	215
1899.....	648.....	412.....	236
1900.....	714.....	466.....	248
28 years, total.....	10,785	7,736	3,049

The average annual proportion of decrees of divorce granted during the last twenty-eight years, to the applications therefor, was 71.7 per cent.

During the last ten years the proportions were as follows :

Years.....	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Per cent.....	76.0	71.8	56.9	55.3	72.3	69.0	68.4	65.0	63.6	65.3

The proportion of *divorces granted*, in 1900, to the whole number of marriages, during the same year, was *one divorce* to every eight and five-tenths marriages.

The proportion of *applications for divorce* to whole number of marriages, during the year, was *one application* to every five and five-tenths marriages.

The following Table shows the number of divorces granted in each county, and the whole State, in each of the last thirty-two years, and the proportion of marriages to each divorce granted in each year:

TABLE XLV.

YEARS.	Bristol County.		Kent County.		Newport County.		Providence County.		Washington County.		Whole State.	
	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.
1869.....	16	10.6	15	12.5	6	27.7	120	13.8	11	15.5	162	14.1
1870.....	3	22.7	18	11.8	6	26.3	152	11.3	21	9.3	200	11.8
1871.....	5	16.8	11	17.9	4	49.7	123	13.3	18	11.4	161	14.5
1872.....	8	10.2	13	15.7	8	22.9	149	12.6	22	8.9	200	12.7
1873.....	6	16.2	22	9.8	8	21.9	131	14.8	6	33.7	173	15.2
1874.....	10	8.9	20	8.0	6	29.0	190	10.0	16	11.6	242	10.5
1875.....	2	50.0	18	8.8	7	23.4	120	14.9	11	20.5	158	15.7
1876.....	6	14.5	15	12.8	7	20.5	148	11.1	20	8.8	190	11.5
1877.....	7	12.0	9	16.3	7	26.0	134	12.4	21	9.9	178	12.8
1878.....	4	26.0	11	13.3	13	12.8	156	10.9	12	17.3	196	11.9
1879.....	5	18.8	19	9.0	7	24.1	195	9.1	20	9.7	246	9.7
1880.....	8	12.1	23	9.4	11	17.6	208	9.7	23	17.0	273	10.1
1881.....	6	20.1	26	7.3	10	16.9	207	10.0	19	11.0	268	10.4
1882.....	6	15.0	18	10.3	15	13.0	221	8.9	11	16.2	271	9.7
1883.....	6	15.8	15	11.5	9	21.2	214	9.2	13	13.3	257	10.2
1884.....	4	16.7	20	8.0	12	15.7	209	9.3	21	8.2	266	9.6
1885.....	3	23.0	9	18.6	17	11.2	186	10.1	12	15.0	227	11.0
1886.....	5	16.0	17	11.0	15	12.3	191	10.9	26	7.3	257	10.7
1887.....	1	75.0	23	8.0	13	13.4	187	11.8	21	7.9	248	11.4
1888.....	5	15.8	11	13.5	4	46.0	188	12.5	13	16.5	221	13.5
1889.....	6	12.5	27	8.3	11	11.0	211	11.2	16	10.8	274	11.1
1890.....	4	27.5	19	12.1	1	232.0	196	12.3	21	8.8	244	13.0
1891.....	10	8.4	20	11.2	17	12.6	214	11.2	14	14.3	275	12.1
1892.....	2	49.5	19	12.4	20	11.6	236	11.6	19	10.4	296	11.8
1893.....	3	38.0	10	23.8	21	9.9	235	11.5	22	8.0	301	11.8
1894.....	7	16.0	22	9.0	18	12.3	207	12.4	26	6.8	280	11.7
1895.....	8	10.9	17	9.9	11	21.3	318	8.8	19	11.2	373	9.4
1896.....	7	12.4	21	7.5	18	11.3	301	8.8	13	16.1	363	9.2
1897.....	9	9.3	20	8.5	16	12.9	306	8.1	21	9.7	372	8.4
1898.....	7	12.1	22	9.3	19	9.9	333	7.8	19	9.8	400	8.2
1899.....	6	13.5	20	11.9	18	12.0	355	7.7	13	13.0	412	8.3
1900.....	8	10.6	19	12.4	15	17.1	400	7.9	24	8.8	466	8.5

The ratio of divorces granted in the entire State, during 1900, to the whole number of marriages during the same year, was one divorce to every eight and five-tenths marriages, as previously stated.

During the ten years 1869 to 1878, inclusive, the ratio of divorce to number of marriages was one divorce to every thirteen; during the ten years 1879 to 1888, inclusive, the ratio was one divorce to every ten and six-tenths marriages.

The average of the last ten years was one divorce to about every nine and nine-tenths marriages.

During the thirty-two years 1869-1900 the average proportions of divorce to marriage, in the several counties and the State, have been as follows:

Bristol County.....	One divorce to every 19.9 marriages.
Kent County.....	One divorce to every 11.5 marriages.
Newport County.....	One divorce to every 25.9 marriages.
Providence County.....	One divorce to every 10.8 marriages.
Washington County.....	One divorce to every 12.4 marriages.
Whole State.....	One divorce to every 11.3 marriages.

Table showing the Number of Marriages to every Decree of Divorce, in five of the New England States, during the twenty-four years from 1877 to 1900, inclusive.

TABLE XLVI.

STATES.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Rhode Island.....	12.8	11.9	9.7	10.1	10.4	9.7	10.2	9.6	11.0	10.7	11.4	13.5	11.1	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.7	9.4	9.2	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.5
Maine.....																10.4	9.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	7.4	6.7	6.7	
New Hampshire.....				7.7	9.2	10.9	12.8	10.4	10.9	8.3	10.7	8.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	11.7	10.3	12.6	9.9	9.9	8.8	8.5	8.6	
Vermont.....	15.0	14.0	21.0	20.0	16.0	17.8	16.4	13.5	28.8	20.0	13.5	16.9	19.6	18.3	17.1	17.4	15.9	12.3	9.7	11.2	11.9	13.0	12.3	
Massachusetts.....	23.1	21.4	23.4	26.8	40.9	34.3	27.8	28.2	26.4	30.0	24.5	30.6	26.9	31.8	27.1	28.5	21.8	18.6	24.2	14.7	20.5	18.7	20.2	19.3
Connecticut.....	10.1	10.7	13.4	13.9	11.6	12.8	12.1	14.9	13.3	14.2	14.9	13.8	10.7	13.2	13.7	13.2	16.6	15.9	15.9	14.5	16.0	15.3	15.9	15.5

DEATHS, 1900.

The number of deaths registered in Rhode Island during 1900, according to the returns made to the State Registrar, was eight thousand, eight hundred and twenty-three (8,823).

This number is larger by 1,918 than that of the year 1898, and 1,365 larger than that of 1899.

The death rate (20.6 in every 1,000 living persons) was three higher than that of the previous year.

The following summary will show the death rates per 1,000 for each of the last five census years, in comparison with the last five years :

1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
17.5.....	17.7.....	20.7.....	19.6.....	20.6.....	19.1.....	17.6.....	16.7.....	17.6.....	20.6

Since 1876 the returns have been more complete than previously, and during the last ten years few deaths have occurred in the State which were not reported.

On the following page will be found the death rates, by counties, for forty years.

TABLE XLVII.

Death rates per 1,000 living, by counties, for forty years, from 1861 to 1900, inclusive ; also the average rate of each period of five years each, from 1861 to 1900, inclusive, for the whole State.

YEARS.	Bristol	Kent.	Newport.	Providence.	Washington.	State.	STATE. ANNUAL AVERAGE OF FIVE-YEAR PERIODS, 1861-1900.
Five years, 1861-1865.....	17.7	15.9	18.9	17.7	12.4	17.117.1 per 1,000 living.
1866.....	19.2	14.2	17.3	16.6	11.4	16.115.6 per 1,000 living.
1867.....	17.0	15.1	15.0	16.4	10.9	15.6	
1868.....	15.7	13.7	14.7	17.0	10.0	15.7	
1869.....	17.9	16.7	13.2	16.0	12.8	15.6	
1870.....	15.5	13.5	14.1	15.5	12.0	14.9	
1871.....	16.3	17.5	12.2	15.9	12.3	15.417.5 per 1,000 living.
1872.....	21.1	16.1	14.5	21.2	14.7	19.1	
1873.....	18.4	13.8	19.0	22.0	15.1	20.2	
1874.....	14.7	13.2	10.8	17.7	13.7	16.3	
1875.....	14.9	14.9	13.5	17.5	15.5	16.7	
1876.....	14.7	11.7	13.5	16.8	15.9	15.916.8 per 1,000 living.
1877.....	18.2	13.1	12.4	18.7	12.8	17.2	
1878.....	17.5	14.2	13.7	18.3	13.0	17.2	
1879.....	13.2	15.1	14.8	17.2	11.1	16.2	
1880.....	19.2	14.9	14.5	18.5	12.7	17.5	
1881.....	17.9	16.5	15.7	19.3	11.9	18.118.0 per 1,000 living.
1882.....	16.5	15.3	17.2	19.7	11.0	18.4	
1883.....	17.7	14.6	17.7	20.8	9.8	19.1	
1884.....	17.7	17.1	14.5	17.8	12.6	16.9	
1885.....	16.3	16.4	14.5	18.5	14.0	17.7	
1886.....	19.2	17.5	15.0	19.2	15.0	18.819.8 per 1,000 living.
1887.....	18.2	15.5	15.1	21.1	15.5	19.8	
1888.....	21.3	18.4	18.0	21.0	16.0	20.4	
1889.....	17.6	20.1	14.7	19.2	14.6	19.0	
1890.....	22.1	17.6	16.5	22.1	13.5	20.7	
1891.....	20.5	18.0	20.6	18.6	12.6	19.619.6 per 1,000 living.
1892.....	20.0	20.7	20.1	20.2	15.2	20.1	
1893.....	19.9	19.4	17.9	19.9	12.6	19.6	
1894.....	16.5	19.8	16.9	19.1	16.1	19.1	
1895.....	20.9	17.1	15.9	20.1	15.0	19.6	
1896.....	17.9	18.8	17.0	19.2	15.3	19.118.3 per 1,000 living.
1897.....	18.6	16.7	16.2	17.6	14.7	17.6	
1898.....	15.0	15.6	15.5	16.7	14.5	16.7	
1899.....	17.6	16.8	17.6	17.6	14.1	17.6	
1900.....	22.6	23.6	18.7	19.9	18.2	20.6	

Annual average, forty years, 1861-1900.....17.8 per 1,000 living.

SEX OF DECEDENTS.

Of the 8,823 persons whose deaths were returned during the year 1900, 4,473 were males, and 4,350 were females; the ratio standing at 102.8 males to each 100 females, or about 507 males and 493 females in every 1,000 decedents.

The following Table will show the number and proportion of males and females among the *decedents* in Rhode Island during the ten years 1853 to 1862, inclusive; also in each of the thirty-eight years from 1863 to 1900, inclusive, and for the entire period of forty-eight years:

TABLE XLVIII.—DEATHS.

	Males.	Females.	Males to every 100 females.
10 years, 1853-1862.....	10,930.....	11,269.....	96.9
1863.....	1,621.....	1,586.....	102.2
1864.....	1,633.....	1,727.....	92.4
1865.....	1,686.....	1,719.....	98.1
1866.....	1,497.....	1,473.....	101.5
1867.....	1,442.....	1,447.....	99.7
1868.....	1,413.....	1,499.....	94.3
1869.....	1,696.....	1,686.....	100.6
1870.....	1,588.....	1,650.....	96.2
1871.....	1,621.....	1,723.....	94.1
1872.....	2,118.....	2,129.....	99.4
1873.....	2,166.....	2,237.....	95.5
1874.....	2,111.....	2,118.....	99.7
1875.....	2,108.....	2,209.....	95.4
1876.....	1,969.....	2,147.....	91.7
1877.....	2,132.....	2,318.....	92.0
1878.....	2,161.....	2,280.....	94.8
1879.....	2,183.....	2,289.....	95.4
1880.....	2,366.....	2,463.....	96.0
1881.....	2,467.....	2,549.....	96.8
1882.....	2,487.....	2,587.....	96.5
1883.....	2,627.....	2,655.....	99.0
1884.....	2,486.....	2,655.....	93.6
1885.....	2,607.....	2,782.....	93.7
1886.....	2,833.....	3,016.....	93.9
1887.....	3,177.....	3,163.....	100.4
1888.....	3,199.....	3,395.....	95.4
1889.....	3,093.....	3,166.....	97.7
1890.....	3,501.....	3,433.....	102.0
1891.....	3,341.....	3,279.....	101.9
1892.....	3,725.....	3,671.....	101.5
1893.....	3,789.....	3,651.....	103.8
1894.....	3,559.....	3,601.....	98.8
1895.....	3,799.....	3,736.....	101.6
1896.....	3,874.....	3,630.....	106.7
1897.....	3,587.....	3,523.....	106.7
1898.....	3,554.....	3,351.....	106.1
1899.....	3,725.....	3,733.....	99.8
1900.....	4,473.....	4,350.....	102.8
48 years.....	110,344.....	111,895.....	98.0

The following Table of *births*, during the same period of time as the preceding, will show by comparison the different proportions of the sexes in the two classes of events:

TABLE XLIX.—BIRTHS.

	Males,	Females,	Males to every 100 females.
10 years, 1853-1862.....	18,377.....	17,260.....	106.4
1863.....	1,892.....	1,788.....	105.8
1864.....	1,949.....	1,942.....	100.3
1865.....	2,006.....	1,857.....	112.9
1866.....	2,546.....	2,256.....	108.0
1867.....	2,655.....	2,464.....	107.0
1868.....	2,745.....	2,627.....	104.5
1869.....	2,685.....	2,560.....	104.9
1870.....	2,679.....	2,536.....	104.9
1871.....	2,878.....	2,800.....	105.8
1872.....	3,085.....	3,058.....	100.9
1873.....	3,135.....	2,887.....	108.6
1874.....	3,311.....	3,155.....	104.9
1875.....	3,362.....	3,146.....	106.9
1876.....	3,291.....	3,088.....	108.3
1877.....	3,163.....	3,072.....	103.0
1878.....	3,402.....	3,312.....	102.7
1879.....	3,259.....	3,091.....	105.4
1880.....	3,241.....	3,054.....	106.1
1881.....	3,498.....	3,263.....	107.2
1882.....	3,509.....	3,316.....	105.8
1883.....	3,548.....	3,498.....	101.4
1884.....	3,713.....	3,592.....	103.4
1885.....	3,591.....	3,437.....	104.4
1886.....	3,897.....	3,721.....	104.6
1887.....	3,968.....	3,700.....	107.4
1888.....	4,023.....	3,817.....	105.4
1889.....	4,193.....	4,027.....	104.1
1890.....	4,351.....	4,199.....	103.2
1891.....	4,926.....	4,500.....	109.5
1892.....	4,765.....	4,505.....	109.3
1893.....	5,105.....	4,943.....	103.3
1894.....	5,129.....	4,856.....	105.6
1895.....	5,136.....	4,746.....	108.2
1896.....	5,461.....	5,289.....	103.3
1897.....	5,493.....	5,302.....	103.5
1898.....	5,443.....	5,287.....	102.9
1899.....	5,591.....	5,240.....	106.7
1900.....	5,625.....	5,459.....	103.0
48 years.....	160,716.....	152,703.....	105.5

SEASON AND MORTALITY.

The whole number of decedents, and the sex of the same, in each month of the year 1900, and in each division of the State, may be found in Table V, on the tenth and eleventh pages.

The influence of season upon mortality may be further illustrated by the following Table, which shows the number and percentage of deaths, compared with the whole number of deaths, in each quarter of each of the last five years, and in the aggregate for forty-five years, 1853 to 1897, inclusive :

TABLE L.

SEASON.	1900.		1889.		1898.		1897.		1896.		45 years, 1853-1897.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
January-March .	2,400	27.20	2,043	27.39	1,627	23.56	1,937	27.24	1,833	24.13	47,004	24.38
April-June	2,220	25.16	1,699	22.78	1,643	23.79	1,540	21.66	1,856	24.73	42,029	21.80
July-September.	2,315	26.24	2,053	27.53	1,998	28.94	2,024	28.47	2,212	29.48	55,526	28.80
Oct.-December..	1,888	21.40	1,663	22.30	1,637	23.71	1,609	22.63	1,603	21.36	48,235	25.02
Total	8,823	100.00	7,458	100.00	6,905	100.00	7,110	100.00	7,504	100.00	192,794	100.00

Comparing the percentages of 1900 with those of the forty-five years, we find that of the first quarter is 2.82 per cent. larger; the second quarter is 3.36 per cent. larger; the third quarter 2.56 per cent. smaller; and the last quarter 3.62 per cent. smaller than for the average of the forty-five years. The greatest mortality for any one season of any year is usually found in the third quarter; but in 1890 and 1900, owing in large measures to the epidemic of influenza, the first quarter had the largest mortality.

NATIVITY OF DECEDENTS.

There may be found in Table I, on pages 2-5, the number of decedents in 1900, by division of the two classes of native and foreign born.

Of the whole number of decedents, 8,823, 6,348 were native born, that is, were born in the United States, and 2,475 were born outside of the United States.

PARENTAGE OF DECEDENTS.

Of the whole number of decedents, 8,823, reported in 1900, 3,745 were of native, and 5,078 were of foreign and unknown parentage.

By the term "*foreign parentage*" is meant the decedents whose *fathers* were born in some other country and not in the United States. The grandchildren of the foreign born are reckoned as of native parentage, if their fathers were born in the United States.

The following eleven towns reported a larger number of decedents of foreign *parentage* than of native, namely: Warren, Warwick, Burrillville, Central Falls, Cumberland, Johnston, Lincoln, North Smithfield, Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket; also the State Institutions at Cranston.

These numbers varied from a moderate excess to three or four times as many of foreign as of native *parentage*.

The following Table gives the number and proportion in every one thousand deaths of decedents of native and of foreign *parentage* in each of the last five years; and in the aggregate for forty years, or from 1858 to 1897, inclusive:

TABLE LII.

PARENTAGE.	1900.		1899.		1898.		1897.		1896.		40 years. 1858-1897.	
	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.
Native,	3,745	424.5	3,097	415.0	2,938	425.5	3,102	436.3	3,088	411.5	103,927	503.5
Foreign	5,078	575.5	4,361	585.0	3,967	574.5	4,008	563.7	4,416	588.5	102,579	496.7
Total	8,823	1000.0	7,458	1000.0	6,905	1000.0	7,110	1000.0	7,504	1000.0	206,506	1000.0

AGE OF DECEDENTS.

In Table I, on pages 2-5, may be found the aggregate and average age of all the decedents whose deaths occurred in 1900, and with the age of each sex in each town and county in the State.

By that Table it will be seen that the average age of all the male decedents in the State, in 1900, was 31.81 years, and that the average age of all the female decedents, in the same year, was 35.58 years; the average age of all decedents, of both sexes, was 33.67 years.

The average age of the total decedents in the State, in 1900, was two years less than the average for 1899.

The average age of the male decedents, in 1900, was two and twenty-three one-hundredths of a year less, and the average age of the female decedents was one and seventy-two one-hundredths of a year less, than in the previous year.

The following Table will present, separately, the average age of the male and female decedents, and the average age of all decedents in each year for forty years; also the average age in seven periods of five years each, from 1861 to 1900, inclusive:

TABLE LIII.

YEARS.	Average Age of Males.	Average Age of Females.	Average Age of All.	Average Age, 5-year periods, 1861-1900.
1861	26.95	30.58	28.82	
1862	29.64	32.65	31.15	
1863	28.29	30.86	29.56	29.32
1864	28.13	30.43	29.40	
1865	26.38	28.97	27.69	
1866	31.13	35.07	33.09	
1867	32.16	35.86	34.01	
1868	30.47	35.08	32.85	32.42
1869	28.62	31.29	30.25	
1870	31.02	32.75	31.90	
1871	32.57	34.43	33.52	
1872	28.41	31.15	29.77	
1873	26.18	28.62	27.42	30.16
1874	28.03	31.66	28.86	
1875	29.72	32.75	31.27	
1876	31.47	33.21	32.37	
1877	29.25	31.56	30.45	
1878	29.02	31.11	30.09	31.21
1879	31.29	33.24	32.29	
1880	29.62	32.06	30.86	
1881	30.99	34.07	32.55	
1882	31.33	35.57	33.50	
1883	33.64	37.44	35.55	33.99
1884	32.29	35.12	33.76	
1885	33.53	35.60	34.59	
1886	33.02	34.91	34.01	
1887	30.97	32.91	31.95	
1888	33.17	35.74	34.53	33.42
1889	32.20	35.74	34.00	
1890	31.04	34.26	32.62	
1891	32.70	36.28	34.47	
1892	32.96	37.75	35.34	
1893	30.97	32.99	32.46	33.96
1894	32.47	34.40	33.44	
1895	31.70	36.49	34.08	
1896	30.86	34.47	32.61	
1897	33.71	37.06	35.37	
1898	34.31	36.31	35.31	34.53
1899	34.04	37.30	35.67	
1900	31.81	35.58	33.67	

The above Table shows that the average longevity of the decedents in Rhode Island increased over five years during a period of forty years, ending with 1900.

The following Table will present some of the facts of the preceding as occurring in the different divisions of the State, as well as of the State at large. It will show the average age of the decedents in each of the larger divisions of the State, in each of the last four years, and also the average of each of seven periods of five years each, comprising the thirty-five years from 1863 to 1897, inclusive:

TABLE LIV.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1893-1897, 5 years.	1888-1892, 5 years.	1883-1887, 5 years.	1878-1882, 5 years.	1873-1877, 5 years.	1868-1872, 5 years.	1863-1867, 5 years.
Bristol County	36.06	36.89	40.09	37.84	42.78	39.76	38.45	36.68	33.61	35.12	34.78
Kent County.....	29.81	33.14	32.74	31.79	31.07	32.22	37.66	37.11	36.20	34.77	35.81
Newport County.....	39.06	42.84	39.57	41.37	39.98	40.63	42.41	39.21	40.68	40.04	33.54
Providence County *....	32.48	31.70	32.18	33.98	30.79	31.63	31.83	30.60	28.46	25.26	29.16
Providence City.....	33.01	33.79	33.18	33.44	32.03	33.44	32.19	29.50	27.19	25.45	28.50
Washington County.....	44.41	50.87	50.25	46.07	46.55	46.77	43.29	41.01	41.14	39.67	30.87
Whole State.....	33.67	35.67	35.31	35.37	33.59	34.19	33.97	31.86	30.28	31.66	30.73

By reference to Table LIV it will be seen that the average age of all decedents during the last four years is nearly four years greater than the first period of five years, 1863-1867.

PERCENTAGE OF DECEDENTS BY DIFFERENT AGES.

In Table VI, on pages 12 to 19, inclusive, will be found the number of deaths in 1900, in each town and each county, of each sex, and in each period of life, with the percentage of the whole number of deaths in each division to the population of the same by the census of 1900.

The following Table shows the percentage of decedents in each division of ages, to whole number of deaths, in each of the last eight years, and in the aggregate for three periods: one of twenty years and seven months, from June 1st, 1852, to December 31, 1872, inclusive; one of ten years, from 1873 to 1882, inclusive; and one of ten years, from 1883 to 1892, inclusive:

* Exclusive of Providence city.

TABLE LV.

PERIODS OF LIFE.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	10 years, 1883 to 1892.	10 years, 1873 to 1882.	20 years, 7 months, 1852 to 1872.
Under one year.....	23.4	22.7	22.9	22.5	24.4	21.7	23.1	23.2	20.4	18.9	17.8
1 and under 2.....	5.7	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.6	7.6	8.8
2 and under 5.....	5.1	4.2	4.1	4.5	5.9	6.2	5.1	5.3	5.8	8.4	8.7
Total.....	31.2	32.0	31.7	31.9	35.0	33.2	33.0	33.7	31.8	34.9	35.3
5 and under 10.....	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.6	2.7	3.9	3.5	5.0	4.8
10 and under 20.....	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.1	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.0
20 and under 30.....	7.7	7.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.6	8.6	7.9	8.7	9.2	9.6
30 and under 40.....	7.2	8.4	8.1	7.7	8.0	7.5	7.4	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.4
40 and under 50.....	7.7	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.6	8.0	8.5	8.4	7.5	6.9	7.3
50 and under 60.....	9.9	9.7	10.1	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.5	7.2	7.0
60 and under 70.....	10.5	11.1	11.1	11.5	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.7	8.2	7.6
70 and under 80.....	10.1	11.2	10.1	10.9	9.0	9.8	9.3	8.9	9.9	8.8	7.2
80 and under 90.....	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.9	5.1	5.1
Over 90 and not stated..	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compared with the average of thirty years, ending with 1882, the average proportion of the mortality of children under one year of age, during the last eight years, was 4.8 per cent., or about 48 in every one thousand deaths more than the average in the longer period.

The proportions in the other periods were not greatly different from previous years, although there was some increase of percentage in the age periods above fifty years.

The following Table will present the varying proportions of deaths to whole number of deaths, in four different periods of life, from 50 years of age to 90 years, grouped in four periods of averages of ten years each, 1853-1892; in 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

TABLE LVI.

AGE OF DECEDENTS.	1st Decade, 1853-1862.	2d Decade, 1863-1872.	3d Decade, 1873-1882.	4th Decade, 1883-1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	<i>Pr.ct.</i>	<i>Pr.ct.</i>	<i>Pr.ct.</i>	<i>Pr.ct.</i>	<i>Pr.ct.</i>	<i>Pr.ct.</i>	<i>Pr.ct.</i>	<i>Pr.ct.</i>	<i>Pr.ct.</i>	<i>Pr.ct.</i>	<i>Pr.ct.</i>	<i>Pr.ct.</i>
50 to 60.....	6.7	7.3	7.2	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.5	10.1	9.7	9.9
60 to 70.....	6.9	8.3	8.2	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.0	11.5	11.1	11.1	10.5
70 to 80.....	7.3	8.4	8.8	9.9	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.0	10.9	10.1	11.2	10.1
80 to 90.....	4.6	5.4	5.1	5.9	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.4

COLORED DECEDENTS.

There were 242 deaths of persons of color during 1900.

The towns from which they were returned, and number in each, were as follows :

Providence City.....	140
East Greenwich.....	4
Warwick.....	1
Little Compton.....	1
Newport City.....	42
New Shoreham.....	2
Central Falls.....	1
Cranston and State Institutions.....	22
East Providence.....	6
Pawtucket.....	1
Scituate.....	1
Charlestown.....	3
Narragansett District.....	3
North Kingstown.....	3
South Kingstown.....	8
Richmond.....	2
Westerly.....	2
Total	242

Months.	Deaths.	Months.	Deaths.	Months.	Deaths.	Months.	Deaths.
January....	14	April.....	33	July.....	18	October	19
February	31	May.....	15	August.....	29	November... ..	11
March.....	32	June.....	18	September.....	12	December.....	17
<hr/>							
First Quarter.....	67	Second Quarter ..	66	Third Quarter....	59	Fourth Quarter....	50

First six months, 133 ; second six months, 109. Total, 242.

The following summary will show the proportion, to the whole colored population, of each of the events of birth, marriage, and death of colored persons, during the twenty-three years from 1878 to 1900, inclusive :

	One Birth in every	One Person married in every	One Death. in every
1878.....	36.4.....	39.2.....	40.2
1879	39.6.....	51.4.....	37.3
1880.....	47.1	43.3.....	41.0
1881.....	34.3.....	39.2.....	35.4
1882.....	36.8	44.5.....	45.4
1883.....	33.4	63.3.....	39.7
1884.....	31.8.....	46.0.....	34.5
1885.....	36.7.....	51.7	40.1
1886.....	34.6.....	43.2.....	37.8
1887.....	35.8	38.9.....	37.2
1888.....	37.6.....	55.0.....	38.0
1889.....	38.7.....	52.0.....	40.0
1890.....	45.3.....	57.6.....	41.0
1891.....	42.8.....	41.2.....	36.4
1892	40.6.....	38.5.....	31.3
1893.....	38.6.....	44.2.....	31.3
1894.....	34.3.....	56.6.....	34.2
1895.....	35.9.....	42.6.....	32.1
1896.....	35.1.....	38.9.....	37.9
1897.....	38.5.....	36.0.....	41.3
1898.....	37.9.....	48.2.....	41.8
1899	39.4.....	41.7.....	36.0
1900.....	39.5	37.4.....	37.7

In every one thousand of the colored population there were, in 1900 :

Of Births.	Of Persons Married.	Of Deaths.
25.3.....	26.7.....	26.5

The following exhibit will show the number of living births, marriages, and deaths among the colored population of Rhode Island, during ten years, from 1861 to 1870, inclusive; 10 years, from 1871 to 1880, inclusive; ten years, from 1881 to 1890, inclusive; and for 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, and the aggregate of the same.

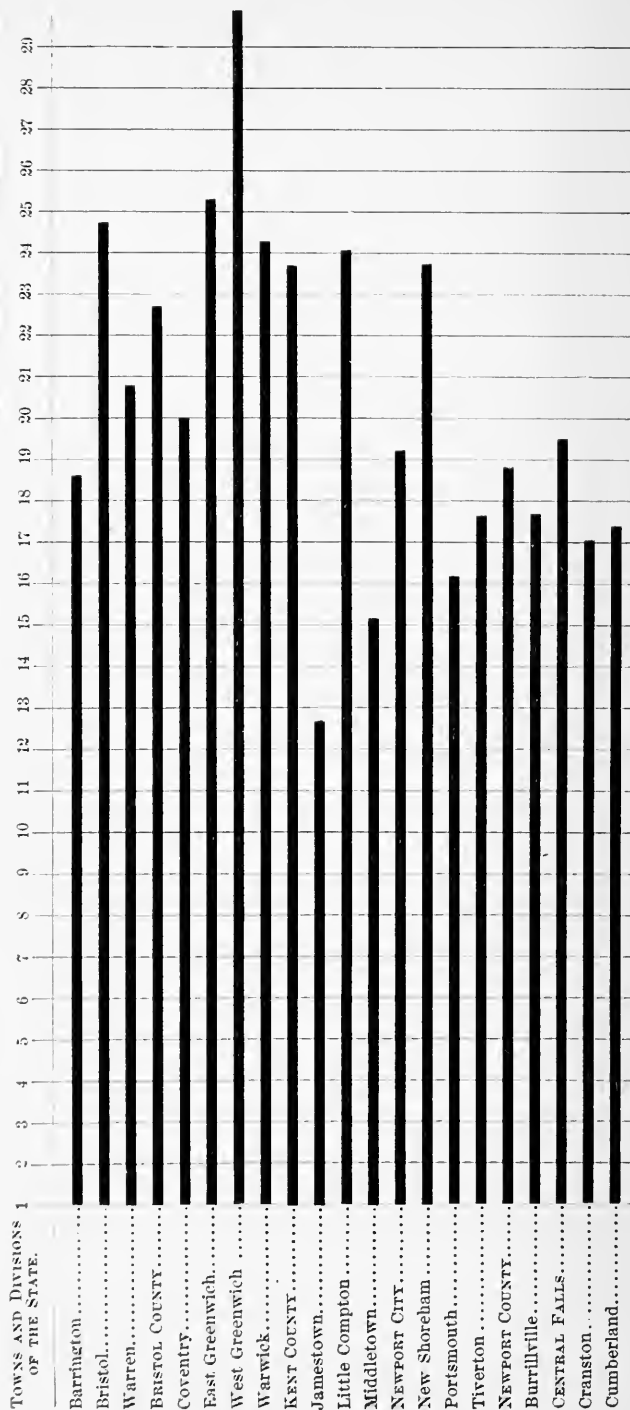
10 years, 1861-1870.....	1,131 births.....	557 marriages.....	1,153 deaths.
10 years, 1871-1880.....	1,615 births.....	705 marriages.....	1,573 deaths.
10 years, 1881-1890.....	1,954 births.....	752 marriages.....	1,860 deaths.
1891.....	173 births..	95 marriages.....	204 deaths.
1892.....	182 births.....	98 marriages.....	236 deaths.
1893.....	203 births.....	90 marriages.....	250 deaths.
1894.....	221 births.....	67 marriages.....	222 deaths.
1895.....	221 births.....	93 marriages.....	247 deaths.
1896.....	226 births.....	102 marriages.....	209 deaths.
1897.....	206 births.....	110 marriages.....	192 deaths.
1898.....	216 births.....	85 marriages.....	196 deaths.
1899.....	201 births.....	95 marriages.....	220 deaths.
1900.....	231 births.....	122 marriages.....	242 deaths.
<hr/>			
Total, 40 years.....	6,778 births.....	2,971 marriages.....	6,804 deaths.

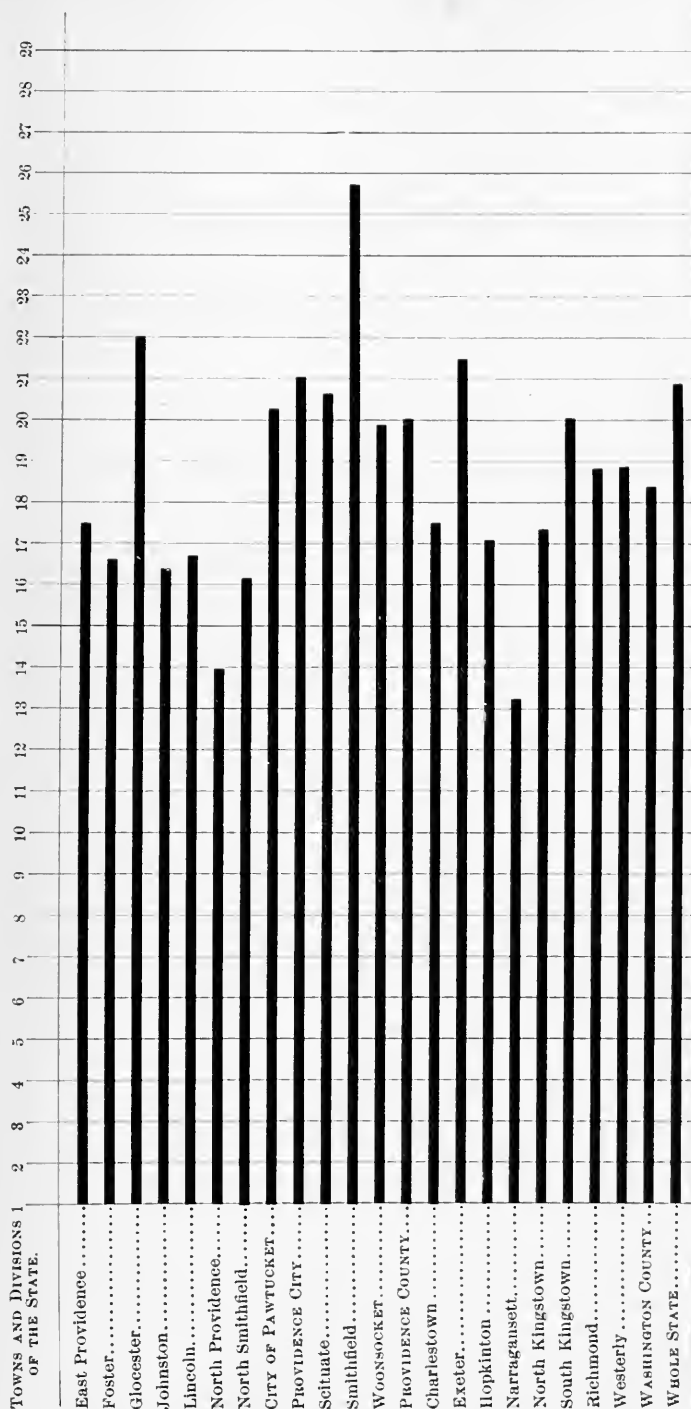
During the first ten years (1861-1870) there were 22 more deaths than births; during the second ten (1871-1880), 42 more births than deaths; during the last ten years (1881-1890), 94 more births than deaths. During 1891 the number of births was 31 less than the number of deaths. During 1892 the number of births was 54 less than the number of deaths. In 1893 the number of births was 47 less than the number of deaths. In 1894 the number of births was 1 less than the number of deaths. In 1895 the number of births was 26 less than the number of deaths. In 1896 the number of births was 17 more than the number of deaths. In 1897 the number of births was 14 more than the number of deaths. In 1898 the number of births was 20 more than the number of deaths. In 1899 the number of births was 19 less than the number of deaths, and in 1900 the number of births 11 less than the number of deaths.

DEATH RATES.

Diagram II.—Showing the Number of Deaths in every 1,000 of the Population, in each Town and each County in the State, during the Year 1900, computed upon the Population according to the Census of 1900.

For explanation see foot-note on next page.





The figures at the top of the perpendicular lines indicate, in whole numbers, the number of deaths during the year in every 1,000 persons. The spaces are fractional parts of one. For instance, the heavy horizontal line against Barrington, at the top of this diagram, reaches across five-tenths of the space between the perpendicular lines 18 and 19. It shows the death rate of Barrington, in 1900, was eighteen and five-tenths in every 1,000 of the population.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1900.

The statistics of the causes of death in Rhode Island, in 1900, may be found in Tables VII, VIII, IX, and X. The whole number of deaths, as previously stated, was 8,823, which was 1,365 greater than the number returned in 1899, and 1,918 greater than the number reported in 1898. The number of which the cause of death was reported was 8,790, and the number of which the cause was not stated was 33.

The following Table shows the number of deaths, in 1900, in each large division of the State, and the number and proportion in each division from which causes were reported unknown :

TABLE LVII.

	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Providence County Towns.	Washington County.	Newport City.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Whole State.
Number of deaths.....	297	708	187	1,391	439	423	352	792	3,678	556	8,823
Cause not stated.....	1	2	1	7	4	1	.....	1	13	3	33
One in.....	297	351	187	199	110	423	.....	792	283	185	267

TABLE LVIII.

Proportion of Deaths reported with "Causes Unknown" in each Division of the State, for a period of forty-five years, from 1856 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	STATE DIVISIONS.							In every 1,000 Deaths.
	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.	Whole State.	
1856-1860. One in every	18.1	5.0	7.2	5.5	30.7	7.3	9.4	106.8
1861-1865. One in every	32.1	13.1	16.1	7.9	39.3	23.7	15.1	66.0
1866-1870. One in every	83.9	8.9	26.7	7.1	61.8	16.4	14.1	70.9
1871-1875. One in every	38.6	8.6	13.1	9.9	83.4	13.6	17.1	58.4
1876. One in every	11.5	7.9	18.5	9.9	124.3	22.8	19.3	45.8
1877. One in every	201.0	17.7	9.7	11.9	323.0	16.0	23.2	43.1
1878. One in every	32.1	7.4	9.0	13.7	124.2	21.7	21.1	47.4
1879. One in every	16.6	9.2	12.4	9.5	235.1	8.6	17.6	56.8
1880. One in every	21.9	23.5	13.5	10.5	122.3	17.8	20.7	48.3
1876-1880. One in every	31.9	17.2	19.9	18.1	39.6	26.9	25.2	39.7
1881. One in every	204.0	13.0	11.2	7.3	143.0	6.5	14.4	60.4
1882. One in every	37.6	11.6	10.9	10.6	187.0	7.7	18.8	53.2
1883. One in every	40.4	15.9	15.0	15.3	392.8	17.0	28.4	36.2
1884. One in every	100.0	40.0	81.6	91.7	372.1	90.4	122.4	8.2
1885. One in every	185.0	355.0	137.0	45.6	309.1	52.2	91.3	10.9
1881-1885. One in every	75.4	20.1	18.8	15.7	242.2	14.0	28.6	34.9
1886. One in every	110.5	192.5	86.0	87.0	195.1	55.2	113.7	7.3
1887. One in every	212.0	343.0	73.5	782.6	264.0	351.0	333.7	3.0
1888. One in every	251.0	408.0	152.7	161.3	293.8	368.0	295.7	4.3
1889. One in every	268.0	152.0	221.0	176.7	120.0	338.0	160.0	6.2
1890. One in every .....	.....	.....	236.0	109.0	190.0	159.0	161.0	6.2
1886-1890. One in every	576.0	113.0	125.1	151.8	189.0	171.2	177.6	5.6
1891. One in every .....	.....	.....	598.0	159.0	175.0	154.0	194.0	5.1
1892. One in every .....	.....	.....	591.0	210.0	212.0	184.0	264.0	3.8
1893. One in every	328.0	96.3	61.2	70.2	221.0	307.0	109.9	9.1
1894. One in every .....	.....	192.3	173.0	91.6	144.9	402.0	130.2	7.7
1895. One in every .....	.....	522.0	122.7	280.6	90.9	123.7	144.9	6.9
1891-1895. One in every	1,155.0	277.5	159.6	126.5	151.8	495.2	152.5	6.6
1896. One in every .....	.....	116.6	.....	707.5	155.6	382.0	258.8	3.9
1897. One in every	231.0	536.0	127.7	139.5	187.4	.....	284.4	3.5
1898. One in every .....	.....	172.0	161.6	596.2	366.1	184.5	345.2	2.9
1899. One in every	125.3	287.0	188.0	636.7	351.3	180.0	339.0	2.9
1900. One in every	297.0	351.0	305.0	281.0	282.9	109.8	267.3	3.7
1896-1900. One in every	302.8	221.4	225.0	500.1	242.8	213.3	293.0	3.4

* Not including Providence city.

TABLE LIX.

Exhibiting the Order in regard to Number and Proportion of Decedents from Thirteen Principal Causes of Death.

1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	Jan. 1st, 1888, to Jan. 1st, 1897—10 years.	June 1st, 1852, to Dec. 31st, 1887—35 years, 7 mos.	Per 1,000 of Whole No. of Deaths, 35 years, 7 mos.
Whole Number, 8,823	Whole Number, 7,458	Whole Number, 6,905	Whole Number, 7,110	Whole Number, 7,504	Whole Number, 70,552	Whole Number, 129,231	
Consumption..... 957	Consumption..... 972	Consumption..... 886	Consumption..... 777	Consumption..... 846	Consumption..... 7,767	Consumption..... 19,847	154.3
Pneumonia..... 506	Pneumonia..... 686	Heart Diseases., 549	Pneumonia..... 635	Pneumonia..... 639	Pneumonia..... 6,213	Pneumonia..... 8,298	64.5
Heart Diseases., 701	Heart Diseases., 618	Pneumonia..... 542	Heart Diseases., 570	Heart Diseases., 556	Cholera Infantum., 5,193	Cholera Infantum..... 6,821	53.1
Cholera Inf..... 557	Kidney Diseases., 477	Kidney Diseases., 471	Apoplexy..... 469	Cholera Inf..... 545	Heart Diseases..... 4,959	Old Age..... 6,747	53.0
Kidney Diseases., 516	Cholera Inf..... 473	Cholera Inf..... 468	Cholera Inf..... 425	Apoplexy..... 419	Apoplexy..... 3,885	Heart, Diseases of..... 5,642	43.6
Apoplexy..... 506	Apoplexy..... 457	Apoplexy..... 416	Kidney Diseases., 387	Kidney Diseases., 395	Kidney Diseases..... 2,893	Dysentery and Diarrhoea 5,106	40.1
Accidents..... 336	Cancer..... 292	Brain Diseases., 327	Brain Diseases., 328	Brain Diseases..... 299	Bronchitis..... 2,663	Apoplexy and Paralysis, 5,050	39.2
Bronchitis..... 295	Accidents..... 276	Accidents..... 296	Accidents..... 263	Accidents..... 296	Accidents..... 2,548	Scarlet Fever..... 4,974	38.5
Cancer..... 292	Brain Diseases., 267	Cancer..... 279	Cancer..... 251	Diphtheria..... 283	Brain Diseases..... 2,449	Revers, Typhoid, etc..... 4,632	36.1
Brain Diseases., 290	Bronchitis..... 241	Bronchitis..... 236	Diphtheria..... 231	Bronchitis..... 276	Old Age..... 2,088	Accidents, all kinds..... 3,921	30.3
Influenza..... 255	Old Age..... 228	Enteritis..... 233	Enteritis..... 231	Enteritis..... 249	Cancer..... 2,088	Diphtheria*..... 3,777	29.2
Old Age..... 250	Influenza..... 219	Old Age..... 205	Bronchitis..... 236	Cancer..... 226	Diphtheria..... 1,921	Convulsions..... 2,859	22.1
Enteritis..... 223	Enteritis..... 212	Diphtheria..... 93	Old Age..... 159	Old Age..... 206	Fever, Typhoid..... 1,315	Croup..... 2,461	19.1

* 30 years, 1858 to 1887, inclusive.

The number of deaths from consumption, in 1900, was 15 more than in 1899, an increase of 1.5 per cent.

From pneumonia there was an increase of 280 deaths from that of the previous year, or 40.8 per cent. The fatality from pneumonia has been slowly increasing, in proportion to whole number of deaths, for the last twenty years.

From diseases of the heart there was an increase of 53 deaths from 1900. Diseases of the heart have been steadily increasing as causes of death, the mortality in 1900 being the largest ever recorded in this State.

From kidney diseases there was an increase of 39, or more than 8.5 per cent., over the number in 1899.

There were 255 deaths from influenza, in 1900, an increase of 27 from the number in 1899.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS AND COMMENTS.

There have been presented in the preceding pages, numerically and in tabular form, the different causes of death in Rhode Island, in 1900, with various summaries and illustrations. In Tables VII and VIII they were presented at considerable length, in various specific terms; in Table IX more or less grouped in a general nosological arrangement; and in Table X the same for a period of forty-seven years.

In Table VII the number of deaths from *each cause* and of *each sex* is shown, for *each month* in the year, and the *nativity* and *percentage* of the decedents from *each cause* during the year.

In Table VIII the number of decedents of *each sex*, from *each cause*, in the *different periods of life*, is given.

In Table IX, with the Bertillon classification and percentage of causes of death, the number of each general cause, in each division of larger population, is given.

In Table X a nosological summary of causes of death for the whole State, in each of forty-eight years, is given, also the same Table (X) arranged by the Bertillon system.

Table LX is a compend, in part, of Tables VII, VIII, and IX, previously alluded to, and contains the particulars of the most important causes of death in 1900, and comprises the principal causes which will be commented upon in the following pages:

TABLE LX.
Deaths in Rhode Island from Twenty-six Principal Diseases.

SEASON.	PERCENTAGE.																									
	Accidents.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Appendicitis.	Brain Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Cholera Infantum.	Consumption.	Croup.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Fever, Typhoid.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Measles.	Old Age.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Scarlet Fever.	Stomach Diseases.	Whooping Cough.	
Total Mortality	336	506	34	290	295	292	557	76	81	26	190	233	127	701	255	516	100	185	250	16	966	86	34	74	38	
{ Males.	254	248	23	161	143	96	311	514	9	10	106	39	119	70	319	108	240	56	87	96	15	479	17	24	20	31
{ Females.	82	258	11	129	152	196	246	473	9	16	84	47	114	57	382	147	276	44	98	154	6	487	21	10	52	55
{ Native.	110	275	14	126	116	144	207	324	6	10	76	38	89	51	319	120	275	36	79	150	5	373	17	22	31	34
{ Foreign	226	231	20	164	179	148	350	663	12	16	114	48	144	76	382	135	241	64	106	100	16	593	21	12	41	52
January	20	39	4	18	44	13	2	97	4	3	20	2	8	7	64	5	35	8	39	31	2	128	4	4	3	7
February	24	45	3	15	38	20	3	87	3	1	18	...	9	3	65	16	48	8	59	16	3	135	4	7	6	8
March	34	53	1	27	44	33	1	80	4	...	8	2	8	7	63	53	54	8	49	28	2	173	6	3	7	16
April	22	53	1	36	34	22	8	104	2	1	13	1	7	4	67	134	56	7	18	25	3	209	5	8	2	10
May	25	38	4	22	29	20	4	81	...	...	9	2	10	10	58	26	40	6	12	23	3	75	5	4	5	7
June	35	37	2	19	16	26	24	73	1	1	8	1	17	14	64	8	36	7	5	13	1	38	2	1	6	6
July	44	42	10	35	11	28	189	75	...	4	4	20	34	4	56	...	33	12	2	19	2	19	1	1	9	7
August	41	43	3	32	4	27	163	87	1	3	9	14	47	7	51	3	44	9	1	16	1	24	2	...	10	10
September	20	41	2	19	6	25	115	75	...	5	14	17	31	19	41	...	37	6	18	...	...	9	3	1	4	7
October	27	39	2	27	10	23	26	78	1	6	20	22	24	17	53	1	35	8	...	16	3	27	4	3	7	4
November	26	33	...	11	24	27	10	63	1	1	27	2	21	20	45	4	49	13	...	17	1	52	1	...	6	2
December	18	43	2	29	35	28	2	88	1	1	40	3	17	15	74	5	49	6	...	28	...	77	...	...	7	4

SEASON.

PERCENTAGE.

SEX.

Total Mortality

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS.

The number of deaths from accidental causes in Rhode Island, in 1900, was 336.

Among the 336 deaths from accidents there were 29 from asphyxia; 1 by bicycle (in collision with dray, struck in abdomen by pole); 33 burns and scalds; 64 from drowning; 19 by electric car; 2 by elevator; 74 from falls; 4 by firearms; 13 by insolation; 2 by lightning; 7 by machinery; 15 by poison; 27 by railroad; and 46 by various other accidents.

Asphyria.—By bed-clothing or overlaying, 9 (infants); by illuminating gas, 10 (adults); in burning house, 1; by caving in of sand-bank, 2 (laborers); by foreign substance in larynx or trachea, 3 (children); by position of head in bed, 2 (adults); by position of head on floor while intoxicated, 1; under falling building, 1. Total 29.

Burns and Scalds.—In burning building, 7 (ages 4 months, 1, 17, 47, 77 years, and 1 unknown age); by bonfire, 1 (age 3 years); playing with matches or fire, 4; by burning beeswax, 1; by clothes taking fire from stove, 6 (ages 1, 7, 17, 24, 29, 78 years); from pipe, 1; explosion of oil-stove, 1; by overturned lamp, 1; by night clothes taking fire from lighted candle, 1 (age 69 years); by falling into hot water, 5; by upset teapot of hot tea, 1 (age 1 year); while tending furnace burned arm (cellulitis ensuing), 1; manner of burns unstated, 2. Total 33.

Drowning.—While bathing or swimming, 18; through ice, 2 (ages 6, 11 years); by falling overboard from boats, 10; by falling into water during an attack of epilepsy, 2; by falling into water while playing on edge, 6; into tub of water on floor, 1 (age 2 years); from wreck of schooner Nausett, 4 (ages 11, 13, 45, 60 years); by falling from trestle, 1; by falling into water while intoxicated, 2; while attempting to rescue cap, 1 (age 5 years); while fishing, waded out into deep water, 1 (adult); found in water, manner unknown, 16. Total 64.

Electric Car.—Of the persons killed by electric cars 6 were killed in collision; 2 by falling from moving car; 1 (a conductor) by striking head against lamppost while on running board; 8 were struck by car while crossing track or lying beside it; 2 by collision of cars with bicycles. Total 19.

Falls.—Down stairs or steps, 16 (ages 1, 20-30; 1, 30-40; 2, 40-50; 2, 50-60; 6, 60-70; 2, 70-80; 2, 80-90; from building or staging, 7; from chimney (a painter), 1; from ladder, 1; from window, 5 (ages 2, 4, 5, 31, 73 years); from telegraph pole, 1; from tree, 2 (ages 34, 84 years); from trestle, 1 (age 10 years); from hay-loft, 1 (age 31 years); from freight-car while playing on top, 1 (age 11 years); from wall or fence, 2 (ages 2, 3 years); from railing of school-house, 1 (age 12 years); from bed, 2 (ages 1, 59 years); down embankment, 1 (age 64 years); from dredge in dry dock, 1 (age 32 years); on floor, ground or sidewalk, 28 (mostly old people—a fractured femur resulting in 10 cases); into coal-pocket, 1; through scuttle or trap-door, 2. Total 74.

Firearms.—By wound of hand while cleaning revolver, 1; 1 while gunning with companions; 1 by pistol-shot of finger; and 1 by explosion of an old gun while celebrating Fourth of July. Total 4.

Poison.—Corrosive sublimate taken by mistake for throat tablets, 1; laudanum, 1; by proprietary medicine, 1; by eating mushrooms, 1; by belladonna, 1; by strichnia tablets, 1; by sucking parlor matches, 1 (age 2 years); phosphorous poisoning, method and cause of taking unknown, 1; by whiskey (child drank unknown quantity from jug), 1; wood alcohol, 2; by drinking solution of potash (with which mother was washing floor), 1; by lead, 2 (painters); unspecified, 1. Total 15.

Railroad.—Of the 8 employees who were killed, 5 fell from moving cars, 1 was struck by overhead bridge, and 2 were coupling cars. Of the remainder who were killed, 1 was a passenger who fell or jumped from the train before it stopped at station; 17 were trespassers—10 of whom were walking on the tracks; 3 were stealing rides on freight cars and were struck by overhead bridge; 1 was found under coal trestle; 1 was found dead in a freight car; 1 was sitting upon station platform and was struck by passing engine; 1 jumped or fell from overhead bridge upon the engine; and 1 other was killed at grade crossing. Total 27.

Accidents, Various.—Thrown from carriage or wagon, 6; run over by heavy teams, 5 (ages 4, 5, 45, 68 years); kicked by horse, 4 (ages 7, 42, 56, 85 years); from seemingly slight wounds of hand tetanus resulted in two cases and septicæmia in four cases; wound of foot by rusty nail (tetanus resulted), 2; stepped on potato-digger causing tetanus, 1; cut foot with dirty jackknife (septicæmia resulting), 1; other slight wounds of foot while at play, with septicæmia as a result, 2; shock from electric-light wire (a lineman), 1; elec-

trical shock received by falling against switchboard in station, 1; concussion of brain, manner of accident unspecified, 2; explosion of powder (delayed ignition), 1; frost-bite of hand, resulting in cellulitis of hand and arm, 1; axe-wound of knee, 1; crushed beneath boat, 1; struck by base-ball, 1; crushed by rails while unloading them, 1; crushed by bale of cotton, 1; fall of bar on leg, 1; crushed by falling coal from bucket, 1; scalp-wound from pointed pole in farmyard (septicæmia following), 1; crushed by falling stone from upset team, 1; stab-wound of abdomen with scissors in hands of another boy, 1; unspecified, 3. Total 46.

Comparison of the number of deaths from street-car accidents during the last four years presents the following figures:

	Struck by cars.	Collision of cars.	Otherwise.	Total.
1897.....	4.....	1.....	2.....	7
1898.....	6.....	0.....	1.....	7
1899.....	3.....	1.....	1.....	7
1900.....	8.....	6.....	5.....	19

As a result of inattention on the part of those having the care of children, 3 fell into hot water while the attention of the mother was engaged elsewhere, the receptacles containing the hot water being left sufficiently convenient for the children to climb or fall into them; 1 pulled over upon himself teapot containing hot tea; 5 children were poisoned by being allowed access to poisonous substances; 6 children received burns which caused death, as the result of playing with bonfires or matches.

It is interesting to note the large number of cases resulting from fractures of the long bones as the sequence of a slight fall. This is especially noticeable in fractures of the hip in old people. Of the sixteen who died from falls downstairs, 12 were over 50 years of age. Fourteen out of the 28 falls on floor, ground, or sidewalk, that is, on a level, were people of over 50 years of age.

Of the whole number of deaths by accidents, 254 were males and 82 were females; 110 were of native and 226 of foreign parentage, or 32.7 per cent. of native to 67.3 of foreign.

Of the sexes, the proportion was 75.6 per cent. of male decedents to 24.4 per cent. of female decedents.

In regard to periods of life, the decedents from accidental causes were divided as follows: under 5 years, 52; 5 and under 10, 19; between 10 and 20, 38; between 20 and 40, 90; between 40 and 60, 80; over 60, 57.

In regard to sectional divisions of the State, 15 of the deaths from accidental causes were in Bristol county; 30 in Kent county; 12 in Newport county; 260 in Providence county; and 19 in Washington county.

The whole number of deaths from accidental causes, in 1900, *in proportion to the whole number of deaths* in the State, was 38 in every one thousand. The number in proportion to the whole *population* was .78 in every one thousand.

The number of deaths by accidents in each division of the year was as follows:

First Quarter.....	78	Third Quarter.....	105
Second Quarter.....	82	Fourth Quarter.....	71
<hr/>		<hr/>	
First half.....	160	Second half.....	176
Whole year.....		336	

In the following Table may be found the number, sex, parentage, and locality of mortality from accidents, for thirty-five years, ending December 31, 1900:

TABLE LXI.

Mortality in the State from Accidents, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths; Sex, Parentage, and Locality, for thirty-five years, from 1866 to 1900, inclusive, in three periods of five years each, and for each of the last twenty years.

YEARS.	VARIETIES										SEX.		PARENT-AGE.		STATE DIVISIONS.					
	Whole Number.	Burns and Scalds.	Drowning.	Falls.	Fractures and Contusions.	Poisoning.	Railroad.	Suffocation.	Various and Unspecified.	Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 yrs., 1866-1870.	490	77	124	89	....	14	43	...	143	2.18	375	115	238	252	22	34	46	187	162	39
5 yrs., 1871-1875.	610	78	164	90	....	21	71	...	186	2.97	493	117	283	327	26	46	50	200	240	48
5 yrs., 1876-1880.	607	75	166	69	....	28	58	14	197	2.72	450	157	249	358	17	53	47	178	281	31
1881.	155	16	29	19	....	9	20	19	43	3.09	107	48	62	93	5	17	12	60	56	5
1882.	178	17	40	31	....	6	16	8	60	3.50	130	48	72	106	5	9	15	60	80	9
1883.	153	18	27	21	....	6	16	12	53	2.83	117	36	61	92	4	8	9	63	66	3
1884.	197	20	41	31	....	7	16	11	71	3.82	147	50	90	107	5	19	14	65	76	18
1885.	173	19	42	25	....	9	15	9	54	3.20	135	38	72	101	5	6	8	58	83	13
1881-1885.	856	90	179	127	....	37	83	59	281	3.26	636	220	357	499	21	59	58	306	361	48
1886.	130	23	58	19	....	6	20	9	55	3.25	141	49	84	106	16	11	16	62	72	13
1887.	206	17	39	17	23	7	24	14	65	3.24	158	48	92	114	5	11	23	81	71	15
1888.	190	27	46	18	8	12	25	8	46	2.87	145	45	63	127	4	6	14	70	88	8
1889.	216	20	52	31	25	7	23	9	49	1.10	146	70	88	128	2	14	13	73	101	13
1890.	250	20	71	32	26	11	31	12	47	3.60	199	51	90	151	7	17	24	75	111	16
1886-1890.	1052	107	266	117	82	43	123	52	262	3.29	789	263	426	626	31	59	90	361	443	65
1891.	233	18	52	21	29	16	30	17	50	3.54	174	59	78	155	5	18	16	95	89	10
1892.	309	21	48	33	60	20	29	8	90	4.18	225	81	115	191	8	13	21	100	158	9
1893.	261	26	47	25	25	14	39	14	74	3.55	195	66	88	176	9	21	21	75	126	12
1894.	231	28	52	29	20	8	36	21	40	3.27	189	45	74	160	6	24	18	88	81	17
1895.	293	28	61	57	2	8	36	26	75	3.89	233	60	88	205	6	23	13	85	141	25
1891-1895.	1323	121	260	165	136	66	170	86	329	3.69	1016	317	443	890	31	99	89	443	595	73
1896.	296	25	39	48	....	8	36	24	116	3.94	226	70	101	195	6	25	24	85	139	17
1897.	293	41	49	61	....	7	24	22	65	3.70	197	66	91	169	12	15	22	87	115	12
1898.	296	21	69	58	....	8	30	19	100	4.29	233	63	111	185	11	18	26	85	134	22
1899.	276	28	45	61	....	7	38	31	66	3.70	217	59	109	167	9	16	30	82	125	14
1900.	336	33	64	72	....	16	26	29	96	3.81	251	82	110	226	15	30	12	101	159	19
1896-1900.	1167	118	218	303	...	46	151	125	443	3.88	1127	340	525	942	53	101	114	440	672	84
Total, 35 yrs.	6415	696	1497	960	218	255	702	336	1841	3.56	4886	1529	2521	3894	210	454	494	2115	2754	388

* Exclusive of Providence city.

TABLE LXII.

Mortality in the State from Alcoholism, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, Sex, Parentage, and Locality, for thirty-five years, from 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths from Alcoholism.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	62	.40	53	9	32	30	5	6	6	18	25	2
5 years, 1871-1875	93	.45	73	20	37	56	2	6	9	25	48	3
5 years, 1876-1880	79	.35	52	27	25	54	2	4	6	18	45	4
1881.....	24	.51	17	7	5	19	1	.....	1	7	14	1
1882.....	28	.58	16	12	8	20	.....	.....	.....	9	18	1
1883.....	29	.51	17	12	7	22	.....	1	1	10	16	1
1884.....	27	.53	19	8	10	17	.....	1	4	9	12	1
1885.....	22	.41	16	6	6	16	2	1	.....	11	7	1
1881-1885.....	130	.50	85	45	36	94	3	3	6	46	67	5
1886.....	12	.20	9	3	2	10	1	.....	1	3	7	.....
1887.....	16	.25	14	2	4	12	2	2	2	5	4	1
1888.....	16	.32	10	6	5	11	.....	.....	2	5	9	.....
1889.....	31	.50	23	8	12	19	2	1	1	13	14	.....
1890.....	25	.37	20	5	8	17	2	.....	.....	11	11	1
1886-1890.....	100	.31	76	24	31	69	7	3	6	37	45	2
1891.....	29	.47	22	7	8	21	1	1	4	10	13	.....
1892.....	36	.48	27	9	8	28	1	.....	4	12	17	2
1893.....	44	.59	31	10	15	29	.....	3	7	9	23	2
1894.....	39	.54	33	6	12	27	1	4	2	14	16	2
1895.....	24	.32	19	5	5	19	.....	.....	.....	10	13	1
1891-1895.....	172	.48	135	37	48	124	3	8	17	55	82	7
1896.....	34	.45	28	6	7	27	1	2	6	10	14	1
1897.....	36	.51	26	10	10	26	.....	1	5	11	15	4
1898.....	45	.65	37	8	13	32	.....	3	3	13	22	4
1899.....	34	.45	26	8	9	25	1	3	4	9	16	1
1900.....	62	.70	47	15	12	50	1	2	3	12	42	2
1896-1900.....	211	.56	164	47	51	160	3	11	21	55	109	12
Total, 35 years..	847	.45	638	209	260	587	25	41	71	254	421	35

* Exclusive of Providence city.

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.

There were 506 deaths from apoplexy and paralysis in Rhode Island, in 1900, according to the returns. The number reported is 49 more than in the year 1899.

The whole number of deaths from these two causes represents 5.74 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of 1.11 to every one thousand of the population.

Of the sexes, there were 248 males and 258 females.

Of parentage, 275 were of native parentage, and 231 of foreign.

As observed in previous reports, the older native population has steadily been, in a very large proportion, more prone to apoplexy than the foreign, or the children of the foreign, population.

It will be observed that the proportion of deaths from apoplexy and paralysis, to the whole mortality from all causes, has steadily increased from about three and three-quarters per cent., during the first quinquennial (1866-1870), to nearly six per cent. during the quinquennial (1896-1900).

The following Table will present the sex, parental, and local relations of apoplexy and paralysis, as causes of death, during the last thirty-five years (Providence city not included in the Providence county statement):

TABLE LXIII.

Mortality in the State from Apoplexy and Paralysis, 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Total Deaths for Year.	Number from Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
				Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870..	15,391	574	3.73	284	290	464	110	52	43	77	145	224	33
1871.....	3,944	156	4.06	73	83	113	43	10	17	15	40	61	13
1872.....	4,247	125	2.97	62	63	96	29	17	9	10	27	52	10
1873.....	4,403	134	3.04	59	75	109	25	9	8	17	26	57	17
1874.....	4,229	156	3.69	84	72	120	36	14	10	16	42	59	15
1875.....	4,317	166	3.61	79	87	133	33	7	13	17	46	75	8
1871-1875..	20,540	737	3.59	357	380	571	166	57	57	75	181	304	63
1876.....	4,116	165	4.01	79	86	130	35	13	11	13	45	68	15
1877.....	4,450	181	4.07	87	94	123	58	10	10	16	52	74	19
1878.....	4,441	188	4.23	104	81	145	43	12	16	21	58	66	15
1879.....	4,472	220	4.92	114	106	146	74	12	9	29	71	89	10
1880.....	4,829	215	4.67	109	106	157	58	18	13	22	71	78	13
1876-1880..	22,308	969	4.77	493	476	701	268	65	59	101	297	375	72
1881.....	5,016	244	4.86	116	128	170	74	17	15	25	70	101	16
1882.....	5,074	265	5.22	139	126	168	97	15	29	24	65	117	15
1883.....	5,282	275	5.22	138	137	192	83	11	28	22	75	118	21
1884.....	5,141	298	5.80	135	163	176	122	21	14	28	108	105	22
1885.....	5,289	289	5.38	144	145	183	106	16	18	28	99	110	18
1881-1885..	25,902	1,371	5.29	672	699	889	482	80	104	127	417	651	92
1886.....	5,849	333	5.70	173	160	230	103	11	27	32	108	120	35
1887.....	6,340	328	5.17	161	167	213	115	21	27	23	101	128	28
1888.....	6,594	367	5.41	164	203	234	133	29	26	29	113	137	33
1889.....	6,259	323	5.17	140	183	204	119	23	32	28	101	106	33
1890.....	6,934	341	4.91	168	173	206	135	21	21	23	110	144	22
1886-1890..	31,976	1,692	5.29	806	886	1,087	605	105	133	135	533	635	151
1891.....	6,620	335	5.08	160	175	207	128	17	29	32	118	118	21
1892.....	7,396	362	4.29	176	186	195	167	12	29	39	124	131	24
1893.....	7,440	407	5.47	206	201	227	180	21	28	26	138	171	23
1894.....	7,160	443	6.22	231	214	243	202	19	33	40	155	165	33
1895.....	7,535	417	5.53	199	218	238	179	18	29	30	150	153	37
1891-1895..	36,151	1,966	5.71	972	994	1,110	856	87	148	167	685	741	138
1896.....	7,504	419	5.58	199	220	235	184	20	30	42	146	141	40
1897.....	7,110	469	6.70	229	240	263	206	13	33	40	175	184	24
1898.....	6,905	416	6.02	203	213	245	171	17	30	48	136	152	33
1899.....	7,458	457	6.13	210	247	230	227	19	32	36	154	179	37
1900.....	8,823	506	5.74	248	258	275	231	18	38	49	175	189	37
1896-1900..	37,800	2,267	6.00	1,089	1,178	1,248	1,019	87	163	215	786	845	171

* Not including Providence city.

TABLE LXIV.

Ages of Decedents from Apoplexy and Paralysis, in each of the last thirty-five years.

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.	PERIODS OF LIFE.								Not stated.
	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	
1866	1	1	7	16	9	24	27	7	.....
1867	2	.....	6	6	15	38	40	17	.....
1868	2	3	3	11	16	27	31	16	2
1869	1	1	5	12	20	28	34	15	1
1870	4	1	10	9	12	33	41	20	.....
1871	3	4	7	14	21	46	45	15	1
1872	1	4	5	17	20	26	41	11	.....
1873	2	3	4	14	22	35	37	16	1
1874	1	2	9	9	30	39	40	25	1
1875	6	2	8	19	23	40	45	22	1
1876	4	4	4	13	25	43	49	23	.....
1877	1	2	9	12	24	50	61	22	.....
1878	4	2	7	14	41	40	53	26	1
1879	4	6	11	18	27	57	59	38	.....
1880	1	2	8	18	21	59	70	34	2
1881	1	7	11	20	36	55	70	42	2
1882	4	5	14	28	41	57	77	38	1
1883	8	4	11	19	45	56	83	49	.....
1884	10	7	16	21	32	68	95	45	4
1885	8	5	7	25	29	76	91	44	1
1886	7	8	10	25	52	65	112	51	3
1887	12	6	13	26	50	90	96	35	.....
1888	10	4	18	29	61	85	100	60	.....
1889	6	6	11	36	45	87	92	39	1
1890	7	5	13	29	52	84	100	50	1
1891	4	6	15	24	61	88	90	47	.....
1892	3	6	17	40	60	91	95	49	1
1893	13	6	19	45	62	110	108	43	1
1894	12	5	16	39	88	108	111	65	1
1895	6	2	24	39	76	101	106	63	.....
1896	1	7	17	34	76	118	110	55	1
1897	3	3	12	37	77	136	144	57	.....
1898	3	8	12	37	75	108	117	54	2
1899	5	6	21	34	73	118	118	81	1
1900	6	5	19	42	97	131	131	71	1
Total	166	118	399	831	1,514	2,420	2,722	1,345	31

APPENDICITIS.

From a greater perfection in diagnosis of disease of the abdominal viscera, the disease known as appendicitis has received greater attention. This was probably reported in previous years under the head of diseases of the bowels, intussusception, or peritonitis.

During 1900 there were 34 deaths from appendicitis reported, and of this number operations were performed in 24 cases.

As there were 15 deaths from peritonitis in 1900, this would represent over sixty-nine per cent. of the combined numbers.

Of the 34 cases of appendicitis, 23 were males, and 11 were females. 14 were of native, and 20 of foreign parentage.

BRAIN DISEASES.

The number of decedents from diseases of the brain proper, in 1900, was 290.

This number represents 3.29 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .61 to every one thousand of the whole *population*.

Of the 290 decedents, 161 were males, and 129 were females.

In regard to parentage, 126 were of native, and 164 of foreign parentage.

The deaths in the different seasons of the year were as follows:

First Quarter	60	Third Quarter.....	86
Second Quarter.....	77	Fourth Quarter.....	67
<hr/>			
First half.....	137	Second half.....	153
<hr/>			
Whole year..... 290			

Brain diseases occur largely in children. Of the 290 decedents from those causes, in 1900, 160 were under five years of age, and 17 were from 5 to 10 years of age.

The following Table will present the statistics of mortality from diseases of the brain, for thirty-five years:

TABLE LXV.

Mortality in the State from Brain Diseases, with the Percentage, Sex, Parentage, and Locality, for thirty-five years, from 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths from Brain Diseases.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	465	3.02	249	216	274	191	21	24	34	139	222	25
1871-1875.....	607	2.95	331	276	358	249	12	32	39	167	337	20
1876.....	150	3.64	92	58	89	61	3	11	7	39	85	5
1877.....	160	3.59	88	72	91	69	3	7	11	49	85	5
1878.....	142	3.19	75	67	76	66	1	13	12	45	68	3
1879.....	163	3.65	82	81	88	75	3	13	15	51	75	6
1880.....	164	3.39	87	77	89	75	3	6	12	56	81	6
1876-1880.....	779	3.49	424	355	433	316	13	50	57	240	394	25
1881.....	186	3.69	103	83	85	101	7	11	14	58	91	5
1882.....	181	3.50	93	88	92	89	4	10	10	71	80	6
1883.....	187	3.54	96	91	100	87	8	14	15	52	94	4
1884.....	148	2.88	90	58	77	71	4	9	8	41	83	3
1885.....	189	2.51	98	91	94	95	2	11	20	53	100	3
1881-1885.....	891	3.44	480	411	448	443	25	55	67	275	448	21
1886.....	182	3.09	108	74	84	98	4	14	13	69	78	4
1887.....	203	3.21	120	83	103	100	8	9	14	75	95	2
1888.....	212	3.21	114	98	109	103	4	19	12	76	90	11
1889.....	189	3.58	91	98	96	93	5	12	17	72	78	5
1890.....	217	3.13	113	104	119	98	7	13	17	90	85	5
1886-1890.....	1,003	3.14	546	457	511	492	28	67	73	382	426	27
1891.....	222	3.36	135	87	108	114	8	19	19	93	78	5
1892.....	246	3.33	130	116	122	124	8	22	27	96	83	10
1893.....	257	3.46	139	118	116	141	12	17	23	100	98	7
1894.....	221	3.09	122	99	93	128	4	24	13	82	84	14
1895.....	258	3.42	123	135	126	132	14	25	22	81	105	11
1891-1895.....	1,204	3.33	649	555	565	639	46	107	104	452	448	47
1896.....	299	3.98	152	147	136	163	10	24	38	139	79	9
1897.....	328	4.61	179	149	151	177	7	26	30	178	78	9
1898.....	327	4.73	176	151	131	196	5	26	26	157	100	13
1899.....	367	3.58	143	124	117	150	8	16	20	143	77	3
1900.....	290	3.29	161	129	126	164	3	26	34	151	69	7
1896-1900.....	1,511	4.00	811	700	661	850	33	118	148	768	403	41
Total, 35 years..	6,460	3.40	3,439	3,020	3,250	3,210	178	453	522	2,423	2,678	206

* Exclusive of Providence city.

BRONCHITIS.

The number of decedents in 1900, whose deaths were reported as having been caused by bronchitis, was 295. This is 54 more than in 1899.

This number represents 3.34 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .69 to every one thousand of the *population*.

Of the 295 decedents, 143 were males, and 152 were females; or at the rate of 94 males to each 100 females.

In relation to parentage, 116 were of native, and 179 of foreign parentage.

In regard to age, 183 of the decedents were under 5 years of age, 11 were between 5 and 20 years, 5 between 20 and 40 years, 19 between 40 and 60 years; and of the remaining 77 decedents, above 60 years of age, there were 36 deaths from chronic bronchitis.

During the first four months of the year the decedents from bronchitis numbered 160, during the last four months the number was 75.

The very large increase in the proportionate mortality from bronchitis, during the last twenty years, will scarcely fail to be noticed in Table LXVI.

The following Table will show various facts in relation to the mortality from bronchitis, for thirty-five years:

TABLE LXVI.

Mortality in the State from Brouchitis, thirty-five years, 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.		SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	99	.64	43	56	47	52	1	4	7	29	56	2
1871.....	24	.78	10	14	11	13	.....	1	1	5	17	.....
1872.....	25	.65	10	15	11	14	1	1	1	6	16	.....
1873.....	27	.64	12	15	11	16	.....	.....	1	7	18	1
1874.....	39	.96	22	17	12	27	.....	.....	.....	6	32	1
1875.....	57	1.39	32	25	29	28	.....	.....	1	21	33	2
1871-1875.....	172	.84	86	86	74	98	1	2	4	45	116	4
1876.....	57	1.46	23	34	26	31	.....	2	.....	7	46	2
1877.....	69	1.62	32	37	35	34	1	1	1	22	44	.....
1878.....	80	1.89	30	50	37	43	1	2	6	22	48	1
1879.....	62	1.47	31	31	31	31	1	1	5	21	34	.....
1880.....	91	1.86	49	42	44	47	1	6	6	21	56	1
1876-1880.....	359	1.61	165	194	173	186	4	12	18	93	228	4
1881.....	84	.67	48	36	39	45	1	1	2	25	53	2
1882.....	100	1.27	39	61	47	53	3	2	6	25	60	4
1883.....	111	2.10	56	55	51	60	5	2	3	42	57	2
1884.....	118	2.29	58	60	49	78	6	.....	8	42	62	.....
1885.....	168	3.08	82	86	91	77	5	3	13	71	76	.....
1881-1885.....	581	2.24	283	298	268	313	20	8	32	205	308	8
1886.....	174	2.96	75	99	81	93	3	4	9	74	83	1
1887.....	176	2.77	90	86	60	116	3	6	19	63	84	1
1888.....	228	3.45	105	123	79	149	3	4	17	110	88	6
1889.....	260	4.20	128	132	90	170	4	8	18	109	110	11
1890.....	275	4.01	110	135	116	159	5	4	15	107	138	6
1886-1890.....	1,113	3.48	528	575	426	687	18	26	78	463	503	25
1891.....	247	3.74	108	139	95	152	13	15	21	85	111	2
1892.....	308	4.16	147	161	117	191	5	15	21	130	130	7
1893.....	315	4.21	161	151	105	210	4	9	21	150	126	5
1894.....	254	3.55	112	142	82	172	4	15	11	98	120	6
1895.....	274	3.61	132	141	92	182	8	15	19	103	122	7
1891-1895.....	1,398	3.87	664	734	491	907	34	69	93	566	609	27
1896.....	276	3.68	113	133	101	175	8	19	9	112	116	12
1897.....	226	3.18	123	103	83	143	6	19	13	88	91	6
1898.....	236	3.42	109	127	76	160	6	14	11	87	103	15
1899.....	211	3.23	118	123	73	168	7	16	10	96	103	9
1900.....	295	3.34	143	152	116	179	6	30	22	101	127	9
1896-1900.....	1,271	3.37	636	638	419	825	33	98	65	484	543	51
Total, 35 years..	4,996	2.63	2,415	2,581	1,928	3,068	111	219	297	1,885	2,363	121

* Exclusive of Providence city.

CANCER.

There were 292 decedents, in 1900, whose deaths were caused by cancer, according to the returns. The term cancer includes all the various kinds, and in whatever place located.

This number represents 3.31 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .68 to every one thousand of the *population*.

The varieties of cancer, as reported, may be found in Tables VII and VIII, on pages 22, 23, 35, 36, and 37. They are classed in Table IX as follows: cancer of the buccal cavity, 11; cancer of the stomach and liver, 121; cancer of the peritonæum, intestines, and rectum, 27; cancer of the female genital organs, 52; cancer of the breast, 41; cancer of the skin, 21; cancer of other organs and organs not specified, 19.

In 1900, the deaths from cancer, in the several divisions of the year, were as follows:

First Quarter.....	66	Third Quarter.....	80
Second Quarter.....	68	Fourth Quarter.....	78
<hr/>			
First Half.....	134	Second half.....	158
<hr/>			
Whole year.....292.			

Sex.—Of the 292 decedents from cancer, 96 were males, and 196 were females; or 33 males and 67 females in every 100.

Parentage.—There were 144 of native parentage, and 148 of foreign.

The following Table will show the facts of mortality from cancer, in relation to sex, parentage, and locality, for thirty-five years:

TABLE LXVII.

Mortality in the State from Cancer, 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.		SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	328	2.13	98	230	269	59	19	33	38	87	131	20
1871.....	66	2.13	25	41	47	19	.....	7	5	25	25	4
1872.....	95	2.46	26	69	66	29	4	7	9	21	50	4
1873.....	106	2.53	45	61	76	30	4	6	12	32	44	8
1874.....	87	2.13	23	64	67	20	4	6	12	24	38	3
1875.....	95	2.31	24	71	62	33	3	6	7	25	49	5
1871-1875.....	449	2.18	143	306	318	131	15	32	45	127	206	24
1876.....	106	2.72	27	79	72	34	5	6	8	27	53	7
1877.....	135	3.17	29	106	87	48	3	7	9	37	66	13
1878.....	119	2.82	38	81	79	40	5	11	8	37	48	10
1879.....	125	2.96	39	86	70	55	9	6	9	28	66	7
1880.....	125	2.72	45	80	73	52	5	10	12	26	68	4
1876-1880.....	610	2.73	178	432	381	229	27	40	46	175	301	41
1881.....	145	2.90	40	105	90	55	8	10	12	42	65	8
1882.....	132	2.75	40	92	82	50	5	15	9	43	52	8
1883.....	169	3.20	51	118	105	64	3	17	12	49	86	2
1884.....	156	3.05	39	117	88	68	2	18	21	41	70	4
1885.....	193	3.59	52	141	114	79	8	9	8	67	88	13
1881-1885.....	795	3.07	222	573	479	316	26	69	62	242	361	35
1886.....	162	2.77	42	120	75	87	6	11	9	37	87	12
1887.....	159	2.50	49	110	96	63	8	5	10	49	80	7
1888.....	193	2.93	67	126	128	65	9	10	12	57	88	17
1889.....	189	3.03	65	124	104	85	4	10	13	57	82	23
1890.....	165	2.41	56	109	92	73	14	10	13	46	74	8
1886-1890.....	868	2.71	279	589	495	373	41	46	57	246	411	67
1891.....	177	2.67	48	129	104	73	8	11	15	46	83	14
1892.....	181	2.45	53	128	103	78	7	16	16	57	75	10
1893.....	205	2.75	54	151	121	81	6	15	17	56	92	19
1891.....	211	2.99	67	147	121	93	13	11	23	75	73	19
1895.....	231	3.11	74	160	106	128	13	12	17	79	96	17
1891-1895.....	1,011	2.79	296	715	558	453	47	65	88	313	419	79
1896.....	226	3.61	61	165	117	109	6	21	12	81	89	17
1897.....	254	3.57	77	177	128	126	12	14	22	86	103	17
1898.....	279	4.04	83	196	159	120	18	18	24	75	119	25
1899.....	292	3.92	95	197	135	157	11	16	29	83	132	21
1900.....	292	3.31	96	196	144	148	18	19	15	87	132	21
1896-1900.....	1,343	3.55	412	931	683	660	65	88	102	412	575	101
Total, 35 years..	5,491	2.84	1,628	3,776	3,183	2,221	210	373	438	1,582	2,401	367

* Exclusive of Providence city.

CHILD-BIRTH.

Under the head of "Child-birth" are included, in this connection, whatever causes of death that may have occurred as the direct result of child-birth, or parturition.

The number reported in 1900 was 99, 27 of which were from the immediate effects of child-birth, including hemorrhage, rupture of uterus, etc., 8 from peritonitis, 23 from puerperal nephritis and convulsions, and 41 from puerperal fever or septicemia.

Of the whole number, 27 were of native, and 72 of foreign parentage.

This number represents 1.12 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .23 to every one thousand of the *population*.

There were 44 more deaths from "child-birth" in 1900 than in 1899.

The following Table will present the various relations in regard to the mortality from child-birth, for thirty-five years, 1866-1900.

TABLE LXVIII.

Mortality in the State from Child-Birth, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, Parentage, and Locality, for thirty-five years, from 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths from Child-Birth.	Per cent.	PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870	155	1.01	62	93	7	6	16	59	56	11
1871-1875	245	1.19	111	134	7	21	12	76	110	19
1876	48	1.24	21	27	3	.....	1	18	23	3
1877	46	1.09	18	28	4	3	5	17	17	.....
1878	43	1.01	23	20	2	4	3	9	21	4
1879	43	1.02	21	22	1	7	2	6	23	4
1880	51	1.11	23	28	4	4	3	10	27	3
1876-1880	231	1.04	106	125	14	18	14	60	111	14
1881	60	1.28	26	34	1	1	3	22	29	4
1882	50	1.03	18	32	.....	5	1	16	27	1
1883	58	1.10	26	32	1	5	9	14	27	2
1884	47	.91	17	30	.....	3	3	19	18	4
1885	47	.87	21	26	....	3	4	15	24	1
1881-1885	262	1.04	108	154	2	17	20	86	125	12
1886	41	.70	17	24	.....	4	4	15	17	1
1887	53	.71	15	38	.....	5	4	18	26	.....
1888	51	.77	13	38	.....	3	.....	25	20	3
1889	41	.65	14	27	1	5	2	16	13	4
1890	41	.58	12	29	3	4	4	10	17	3
1886-1890	274	.86	92	182	4	24	18	99	117	12
1891	32	.35	8	24	.....	3	.....	8	19	2
1892	75	1.01	29	46	1	9	3	24	29	9
1893	57	.76	23	34	.....	5	4	15	29	4
1894	72	1.01	15	57	.....	8	3	25	32	4
1895	55	.73	16	39	.....	3	.....	18	30	4
1891-1895	291	.77	91	200	1	28	10	90	139	23
1896	50	.67	16	34	.....	2	1	24	17	6
1897	57	.80	18	39	2	8	.....	21	22	4
1898	71	1.02	22	49	1	6	1	28	32	3
1899	55	.74	11	44	1	7	3	15	27	2
1900	99	1.12	27	72	2	11	4	31	47	4
1896-1900	332	.88	94	238	6	34	9	119	145	19
Total, 35 years	1,790	.94	664	1,126	41	148	99	589	803	110

* Exclusive of Providence city.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

The number of deaths from cholera infantum, according to the returns for 1900, was 557.

This number represents 6.54 per cent. of deaths from *all causes*, and a proportion of 1.30 to every one thousand of the *population*.

Of the 557 decedents, 311 were males, and 246 were females.

Of parentage, 207 were of native, and 350 of foreign parentage; or about 169 of foreign to every 100 of native parentage.

The mortality from cholera infantum, during 1900, was .20 per cent. more than during the year 1899.

As may be seen on the following page, the number of decedents from cholera infantum, during the thirty-five years from 1866 to 1900, inclusive, was 12,095.

The proportion to total mortality for the period of thirty-five years was 6.3 per cent. For 1897 the proportion was 5.9 per cent.; for 1898, 6.7 per cent.; for 1899, 6.3 per cent.; and for 1900, 6.5.

There were 111 males to every 100 females among the decedents during the thirty-five years; and 163 decedents of foreign parentage to every 100 of native, during the same period.

The following Table shows the whole number of reported deaths from cholera infantum; the sex and parentage of the decedents; and the number in each of the larger divisions of the State, in each of the last thirty-five years:

TABLE LXIX.

Mortality in the State from Cholera Infantum, 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County*.	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	745	4.84	403	342	352	393	39	44	46	245	324	47
1871.....	172	4.82	85	87	82	90	14	12	12	59	62	13
1872.....	391	8.71	195	196	167	224	16	16	21	157	151	30
1873.....	285	6.19	148	137	165	120	17	14	16	120	99	19
1874.....	265	5.86	140	125	115	150	4	12	5	84	134	26
1875.....	318	6.97	156	162	155	163	20	16	20	108	136	18
1871-1875.....	1,431	6.97	724	707	684	747	71	70	74	528	582	106
1876.....	250	5.75	131	119	105	145	5	12	29	68	124	12
1877.....	259	5.52	139	120	96	163	12	13	9	96	122	7
1878.....	168	3.58	96	72	73	95	7	14	7	64	71	5
1879.....	161	3.43	88	73	71	90	8	16	21	51	59	6
1880.....	247	5.12	123	124	109	138	13	11	10	93	100	20
1876-1880.....	1,085	4.86	577	508	454	631	45	66	76	372	476	50
1881.....	240	4.54	130	110	102	138	10	22	14	75	102	17
1882.....	325	6.10	173	152	133	192	20	11	19	132	130	13
1883.....	242	4.37	124	118	104	138	12	7	22	88	108	5
1884.....	325	6.00	177	148	139	186	10	12	26	114	144	19
1885.....	279	4.92	150	129	128	151	5	23	16	133	86	16
1881-1885.....	1,411	5.45	754	657	606	805	57	75	97	542	570	70
1886.....	377	6.14	179	198	143	234	4	29	15	194	120	15
1887.....	355	5.36	200	155	145	210	16	16	35	160	119	9
1888.....	467	6.78	239	228	181	283	18	35	28	219	149	18
1889.....	396	6.01	209	187	132	264	18	32	20	199	116	11
1890.....	582	8.01	282	300	202	380	19	57	33	245	209	19
1886-1890.....	2,177	6.81	1,109	1,068	806	1,371	75	169	131	1,017	713	72
1891.....	516	8.25	298	218	170	346	21	68	50	255	137	16
1892.....	633	8.56	336	297	210	423	18	77	43	281	201	13
1893.....	603	8.10	321	279	186	417	11	82	41	267	183	16
1894.....	496	6.93	243	253	162	331	13	76	25	225	130	27
1895.....	509	6.61	268	232	155	345	14	57	19	241	150	19
1891-1895.....	2,778	7.55	1,469	1,309	883	1,895	77	360	181	1,209	801	90
1896.....	515	7.26	313	232	165	380	5	62	38	277	148	15
1897.....	425	5.98	204	221	160	265	12	63	30	179	120	21
1898.....	468	6.78	240	228	163	305	14	62	28	211	144	9
1899.....	473	6.31	265	208	127	346	32	48	23	220	139	11
1900.....	557	6.54	311	246	207	350	19	60	47	281	125	25
1896-1900.....	2,468	6.53	1,333	1,135	822	1,646	82	295	166	1,168	676	81
Total, 35 years...	12,095	6.36	6,369	5,726	4,697	7,488	446	1,079	771	5,141	4,142	516

* Exclusive of Providence city.

CONSUMPTION.

The decedents from consumption, during 1900, numbered 987. The number is 15 more than in the preceding year.

This number represents 11.82 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of 2.33 to every one thousand of the *population*.

Sex.—Of these 987 decedents, 514 were males, and 473 were females; being about 92 female decedents to every 100 male decedents.

For the period of twenty years (1866–1885) there were nearly 124 females to every 100 male decedents from consumption, and a very considerable excess every year since, excepting in 1891, 1893, 1897, 1898, and 1900.

Parentage.—There were 324 decedents of native parentage, and 663 of foreign; a proportion of 205 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

Season.—The largest number of deaths, 104, occurred in April; the next largest, 97, in January; the smallest, 65, in November.

The number in each quarter of the year was as follows:

First Quarter.....	264	Third Quarter.....	237
Second Quarter.....	258	Fourth Quarter.....	228
<hr/>			
First half.....	522	Second half.....	465
<hr/>			
Whole year.....		987	

Ages.—During 1900, of the 987 decedents from consumption, 261, or more than one-quarter, were between the ages of 20 and 30; and 192, or more than one-fifth, were between the ages of 30 and 40.

In order to show more concisely the relation of age to mortality from consumption, during 1900, the following age periods and numbers are presented:

Under 10 years of age.....	165
Between 10 and 20 years.....	73
Between 20 and 30 years.....	261
Between 30 and 40 years.....	192
Between 40 and 50 years.....	137
Between 50 and 70 years.....	142
Over 70 years.....	16
Not stated.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	987

The following Table shows the total deaths from all reported *known causes*, with the *number* and *percentage* of deaths from consumption of the same, in each of the large divisions of the State, and in the whole State, *in each of the last eighteen years*, and also the aggregate for a period of forty years, from 1861 to 1900, inclusive :

CONSUMPTION.

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE,

FORTY YEARS.

TABLE LXX.—CONSUMPTION.—Number, Locality, and Percentage,

COUNTIES.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total 40 years, 1861-1900.
Bristol County.																			
Total deaths, stated causes.	197	199	185	221	217	251	208	253	239	232	227	200	256	220	230	212	249	296	7,578
Consumption.....	19	21	12	23	20	28	20	31	17	29	18	10	29	27	13	29	24	30	872
Percentage.....	9.64	10.50	6.48	10.35	9.22	11.15	9.62	11.85	7.11	12.50	7.93	5.00	11.33	12.27	5.65	13.68	9.64	10.14	11.51
Kent County.																			
Total deaths, stated causes.	283	268	355	385	343	408	454	470	500	598	572	574	521	578	535	513	572	706	13,820
Consumption.....	39	37	45	43	34	55	45	38	47	51	55	46	54	59	55	54	70	46	1,837
Percentage.....	13.78	13.43	12.70	11.20	9.91	13.44	9.84	8.08	9.40	8.53	9.62	8.01	10.36	10.21	10.28	10.53	12.24	6.52	13.29
Newport County.																			
Total deaths, stated causes.	401	403	408	433	435	458	440	470	597	590	506	516	487	532	507	491	561	608	15,438
Consumption.....	55	43	47	57	41	32	37	51	51	45	35	46	59	66	55	60	50	52	1,819
Percentage.....	13.72	10.67	11.52	13.16	9.19	7.00	8.41	10.85	8.51	7.63	6.92	8.91	12.11	12.41	10.85	12.32	8.91	8.55	8.49
Providence County.*																			
Total deaths, stated causes.	1,656	1,723	1,918	2,087	2,345	2,465	2,286	2,374	2,344	2,632	2,634	2,536	2,796	2,826	2,646	2,381	2,543	3,080	65,664
Consumption.....	257	248	273	276	246	273	257	305	236	265	259	242	271	292	283	307	337	333	8,949
Percentage.....	15.52	14.13	14.20	13.05	10.49	11.07	11.24	12.84	10.00	10.07	9.83	9.54	9.33	10.33	10.70	12.89	13.25	10.81	13.63

* Exclusive of Providence city.

TABLE LXXI.

Mortality in the State from Consumption, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, from all causes, and the Sex, Parentage, and Locality, in the Aggregate of Different Periods, 1866-1900.

YEARS.	Total Deaths from Consumption.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	2,718	17.66	1,244	1,474	1,567	1,151	122	231	219	891	1,051	204
1871-1875.....	2,883	14.03	1,267	1,616	1,504	1,379	94	213	163	953	1,234	226
1876-1880.....	3,271	14.66	1,435	1,836	1,473	1,798	104	194	188	1,048	1,498	239
1881-1885.....	3,729	11.40	1,692	2,037	1,427	2,302	113	208	242	1,222	1,751	193
1886.....	826	14.12	382	444	308	518	23	43	57	276	368	59
1887.....	710	11.19	312	398	266	441	20	34	41	246	323	46
1888.....	800	12.13	391	409	281	516	28	55	32	273	362	50
1889.....	727	11.61	356	371	239	488	20	45	37	267	315	53
1890.....	852	12.29	422	430	280	572	31	38	51	305	394	33
1886-1890.....	3,915	12.24	1,863	2,052	1,377	2,538	122	215	218	1,357	1,762	241
1891.....	740	11.18	380	360	248	492	17	47	51	236	347	42
1892.....	759	10.26	360	399	249	510	29	51	45	265	342	27
1893.....	722	9.72	364	358	230	492	18	55	35	259	328	27
1894.....	705	9.85	337	368	244	491	10	46	46	242	325	36
1895.....	829	11.13	392	447	284	555	29	51	59	271	394	32
1891-1895.....	3,565	10.41	1,833	1,932	1,225	2,540	103	253	236	1,273	1,736	174
1896.....	846	11.27	409	437	273	573	27	59	66	292	367	35
1897.....	777	10.93	395	382	269	508	13	55	55	283	341	30
1898.....	886	12.83	460	426	272	614	29	54	60	307	405	31
1899.....	952	13.03	478	474	316	636	24	70	50	337	452	39
1900.....	957	11.19	514	473	324	663	30	46	52	334	486	40
1896-1900.....	4,468	11.82	2,256	2,212	1,454	3,014	123	281	283	1,552	2,051	175
Total, 25 years..	21,719	13.02	11,550	13,159	10,927	14,722	781	1,598	1,549	8,296	11,083	1,442

* Exclusive of Providence city.

CONSUMPTION. *Proportion of Deaths to Population.*

The proportion of deaths from consumption to the *population* in the different localities of the State, during the last fifteen years, may be seen in the following summaries :

For five years, 1886 to 1890, inclusive.

	Persons, One Death to every	In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County.....	494.....or.....	2.09
Kent County.....	569.....or.....	1.85
Newport County.....	708.....or.....	1.48
Providence County*.....	598.....or.....	1.91
Providence City.....	356.....or.....	2.82
Washington County.....	497.....or.....	2.10
Whole State.....	420.....or.....	2.40

For five years, 1891 to 1895, inclusive.

	Persons, One Death to every	In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County.....	671.....or.....	1.74
Kent County.....	577.....or.....	1.73
Newport County.....	647.....or.....	1.58
Providence County*.....	537.....or.....	1.91
Providence City.....	413.....or.....	2.57
Washington County.....	766.....or.....	1.34
Whole State.....	497.....or.....	2.02

For five years, 1896 to 1900, inclusive.

	Persons, One Death to every	In every 1,000 of Population
Bristol County.....	538.....or.....	1.86
Kent County.....	564.....or.....	1.77
Newport County.....	562.....or.....	1.78
Providence County*.....	487.....or.....	2.05
Providence City.....	388.....or.....	2.58
Washington County.....	716.....or.....	1.39
Whole State.....	462.....or.....	2.17

* Exclusive of Providence city.

1898.

	Persons, One death to every	In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County.....	486.....or.....	2.06
Kent County.....	613.....or.....	1.63
Newport County.....	530.....or.....	1.89
Providence County Towns.....	539.....or.....	1.85
Central Falls	602.....or.....	1.66
Pawtucket.....	508.....or.....	1.97
Providence City	381.....or.....	2.62
Woonsocket.....	400.....or.....	2.50
Washington County.....	320.....or.....	1.22
Whole State.....	468.....or.....	2.14

1899.

	Persons, One death to every	In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County.....	595.....or.....	1.68
Kent County.....	487.....or.....	2.05
Newport County.....	1,215.....or.....	0.82
Newport City.....	529.....or.....	1.89
Providence County Towns.....	456.....or.....	2.19
Central Falls.	664.....or.....	1.50
Pawtucket	422.....or.....	2.37
Providence City.....	367.....or.....	2.73
Woonsocket.....	386.....or.....	2.50
Washington County.....	681.....or.....	1.52
Whole State.....	435.....or.....	2.30

1900.

	Persons, One death to every	In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County.....	438.....or.....	2.28
Kent County.....	652.....or.....	1.54
Newport County.....	1,509.....or.....	0.66
Newport City.....	490.....or.....	2.04
Providence County Towns.....	414.....or.....	2.42
Central Falls.....	673.....or.....	1.49
Pawtucket.....	503.....or.....	1.99
Providence City.....	361.....or.....	2.77
Woonsocket.....	434.....or.....	2.30
Washington County.....	604.....or.....	1.66
Whole State.....	434.....or.....	2.30

There was an increase in the mortality from consumption, in 1900, as compared with the preceding year, in numbers, but not in proportion to the population.

CROUP.

There were 18 decedents from croup, in 1900, as against 11 in 1899.

Sex.—Of the 18 decedents from croup, in 1900, there were 9 males and 9 females, a proportion of 100 males to each 100 females.

Parentage.—There were 6 decedents of native parentage, and 12 of foreign parentage. The proportions were in the ratio of 200 of foreign to each 100 of native parentage.

Age.—There were 16 of the decedents under 5 years of age, and 2 of 5 years and under 10.

Season.—

First Quarter.....	11	Third Quarter.....	1
Second Quarter..	3	Fourth Quarter.....	3
	—		—
First half.....	14	Second half.....	4
Whole year..... 18.			

The following Table will exhibit various facts in relation to mortality from croup for thirty-five years :

TABLE LXXII.

Mortality in the State from Croup, from 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	225	1.47	112	115	96	131	6	13	19	82	99	8
1871-1875.....	367	1.79	198	169	164	203	13	30	13	131	169	11
1876.....	102	2.61	50	52	42	60	1	6	.....	26	65	4
1877.....	95	2.23	48	47	34	61	4	3	1	47	40	.....
1878.....	93	2.20	45	48	43	50	14	3	7	25	39	5
1879.....	96	2.28	58	38	40	56	3	6	15	25	43	4
1880.....	66	1.45	32	34	27	39	3	3	4	20	30	6
1876-1880.....	452	2.03	233	219	186	266	25	21	27	148	217	19
1881.....	101	2.16	45	56	38	63	2	6	4	38	49	2
1882.....	77	1.60	41	36	32	45	1	2	6	33	32	3
1883.....	71	1.40	32	39	33	38	1	6	4	25	35	.....
1884.....	80	1.55	40	40	32	48	2	11	4	29	34	.....
1885.....	94	1.74	45	49	42	52	4	8	6	46	28	2
1881-1885.....	423	1.63	203	220	177	246	10	33	24	171	178	7
1886.....	90	1.53	45	45	39	51	2	18	12	24	32	2
1887.....	113	1.79	58	55	43	70	9	12	4	43	39	6
1888.....	79	1.19	43	36	31	45	4	2	7	34	27	5
1889.....	80	1.28	37	43	21	56	3	15	1	27	33	1
1890.....	83	1.19	53	30	28	55	2	14	2	32	31	2
1886-1890.....	445	1.39	236	209	168	277	20	61	26	160	162	16
1891.....	67	1.16	40	27	17	50	1	11	11	27	16	1
1892.....	89	1.20	52	37	44	45	1	10	21	21	33	3
1893.....	50	.67	29	21	13	37	4	11	3	25	7	.....
1894.....	32	.45	16	16	10	22	1	7	2	15	7	.....
1895.....	30	.40	11	16	9	21	.....	6	4	11	9	.....
1891-1895.....	268	.81	151	117	93	175	7	45	41	99	72	4
1896.....	21	.22	16	8	5	19	.....	1	.....	12	8	.....
1897.....	17	.24	11	6	1	13	.....	8	.....	5	4	.....
1898.....	9	.13	1	5	3	6	.....	2	.....	1	2	1
1899.....	11	.15	3	8	1	7	.....	.....	2	5	4	.....
1900.....	18	.20	9	9	6	12	.....	1	.....	4	9	1
1896-1900.....	79	.21	43	36	22	57	.....	18	2	30	27	2
Total, 35 years...	2,264	1.19	1,176	1,085	906	1,355	81	221	152	816	924	67

* Exclusive of Providence city.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

There were 112 decedents from diarrhœa and dysentery, in 1900.

This number represents 1.3 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .26 to every 1,000 of the population.

Sex.—Of the 112, 49 were males and 63 were females, or a proportion of 78 males to every 100 females.

Parentage.—There were, of the 112 decedents, 48 of native parentage and 64 of foreign parentage, or a proportion of about 133 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

Age.—There were 42 of the decedents from diarrhœa and dysentery under 5 years of age, and there were 53 over 50 years of age, leaving 17 for all the 45 years between 5 and 50.

Locality.—Of the 112 decedents, 71 were in Providence county; 18 in Kent county; 9 were reported from Washington county, 8 from Newport county, and 6 from Bristol county.

Season.—Ninety-one of the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery occurred during the months of July, August, September, and October.

The following Table will show the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery, with the percentage, sex, parentage, etc., for each of 35 years, beginning with 1860.

TABLE LXXIII.

Mortality in the State from Diarrhea and Dysentery, 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.		SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
		Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years. 1866-1870	677	4.40	353	324	323	354	26	46	89	215	254	47
1871-1875.....	580	2.60	317	263	305	275	27	46	33	183	289	12
1876.....	122	2.06	66	56	52	70	3	6	2	41	65	5
1877.....	142	3.19	64	78	73	69	8	6	9	54	55	10
1878.....	93	2.09	42	51	51	42	5	8	2	34	39	5
1879.....	97	2.17	48	49	47	50	9	6	10	27	42	3
1880.....	98	2.03	49	49	50	48	4	6	10	32	42	4
1876-1880.....	552	2.47	269	283	273	279	29	32	33	188	243	27
1881.....	119	2.37	56	63	54	65	2	4	3	47	57	6
1882.....	158	3.11	75	83	69	89	2	4	28	57	64	3
1883.....	182	3.45	86	96	88	94	7	7	16	74	75	3
1884.....	153	2.98	74	79	69	84	10	5	11	66	56	5
1885.....	120	2.23	61	59	51	69	7	6	6	62	35	4
1881-1885.....	732	2.89	352	380	331	401	28	26	64	306	287	21
1886.....	159	2.72	64	95	70	89	7	11	1	73	59	8
1887.....	199	3.11	107	92	70	129	6	16	4	92	72	9
1888.....	157	2.31	69	88	97	60	6	8	3	54	71	15
1889.....	159	2.54	73	86	67	92	1	12	17	71	50	8
1890.....	182	2.62	84	98	74	108	5	9	22	77	63	6
1886-1890.....	856	2.68	397	459	378	478	25	56	47	367	315	46
1891.....	143	2.16	69	74	51	92	4	15	13	48	58	5
1892.....	199	2.69	100	99	82	117	6	14	8	76	89	6
1893.....	159	2.11	79	80	56	103	5	14	7	60	66	7
1894.....	124	1.73	61	63	36	88	.....	8	4	59	43	10
1895.....	161	1.31	38	63	40	61	6	9	3	41	37	5
1891-1895.....	726	2.61	347	379	265	461	21	60	35	284	293	33
1896.....	89	1.18	49	40	40	49	2	5	8	39	28	7
1897.....	107	1.50	48	59	37	70	1	14	7	41	36	8
1898.....	98	1.42	53	45	33	65	2	14	5	32	40	5
1899.....	111	1.47	49	62	31	77	.....	9	11	55	32	4
1900.....	112	1.27	49	63	48	64	6	18	8	40	31	9
1896-1900.....	517	1.37	248	269	192	325	11	60	39	207	167	33
Total, 25 years..	4,610	2.44	2,283	2,327	2,067	2,573	167	326	330	1,750	1,848	219

* Exclusive of Providence city.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of deaths from diphtheria, in 1900, was 190, which was 104 more than in 1899, or an increase of 1 per cent.

This number represents 2.15 per cent. of all causes, or a proportion of .44 to every one thousand of the population.

Sex.—Of the 190 decedents, 106 were males, and 84 were females.

Parentage.—There were 76 of native, and 114 of foreign parentage, or a proportion of about 150 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

Season.—There were 46 deaths from diphtheria in the first quarter, 30 the second quarter, 27 in the third quarter, and 87 in the fourth quarter.

Age.—There were 127 deaths under 5 years of age, 49 between 5 and 10, 6 between 10 and 15, 3 between 15 and 20, and 5 above 20 years of age.

Locality.—Of the 190 decedents, 136 were in Providence county, 5 in Bristol county, 22 in Kent county, 15 in Newport county, and 12 in Washington county.

The following Table shows the mortality in the State from diphtheria for thirty-five years, beginning with 1866, also the percentage of deaths, the sex, parentage, etc.:

TABLE LXXIV.

Mortality in the State from Diphtheria, 1866 to 1900.

YEARS.	Whole Number of Deaths, all causes.	Number of Deaths, Diphtheria.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
				Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870..	15,391	181	1.18	83	98	103	78	5	28	30	40	44	34
1871-1875..	20,540	242	1.18	118	124	154	88	4	35	20	54	105	24
1876.....	4,116	159	3.86	77	82	69	90	1	2	9	29	111	7
1877.....	4,450	492	11.56	239	253	233	259	12	44	2	122	295	17
1878.....	4,441	435	9.80	224	211	201	234	21	29	23	106	245	11
1879.....	4,472	259	5.79	121	138	143	116	7	19	20	95	106	12
1880.....	4,829	152	3.40	73	79	75	77	3	6	2	63	61	17
1876-1880..	22,308	1,497	6.71	734	763	721	776	44	100	56	415	818	64
1881.....	5,016	216	4.63	106	110	118	98	10	16	8	53	116	13
1882.....	5,074	101	1.99	48	53	55	46	.....	3	4	29	48	17
1883.....	5,282	95	1.88	39	56	45	50	1	7	3	26	54	4
1884.....	5,141	119	2.31	65	54	47	72	8	1	9	39	58	4
1885.....	5,389	99	1.83	47	52	48	51	5	5	6	39	37	7
1881-1885..	25,902	630	2.43	305	325	313	317	21	32	30	186	313	45
1886.....	5,849	228	3.90	98	130	101	127	20	21	23	61	98	2
1887.....	6,340	287	4.53	135	152	101	186	15	11	4	114	108	35
1888.....	6,594	191	2.86	87	104	79	112	13	3	9	58	98	10
1889.....	6,259	181	2.93	80	104	89	95	3	10	11	56	97	7
1890.....	6,934	211	3.04	112	99	93	118	1	9	16	86	94	5
1886-1890..	31,976	1,101	3.44	512	589	463	638	52	54	63	378	495	59
1891.....	6,620	102	1.50	52	50	48	54	2	7	6	40	47	....
1892.....	7,396	89	1.20	48	41	41	45	1	1	8	23	39	17
1893.....	7,440	157	2.11	75	82	57	100	1	11	13	67	65	....
1894.....	7,160	133	1.86	71	59	61	72	.....	3	8	72	47	3
1895.....	7,535	310	4.51	166	174	145	195	3	7	6	221	94	9
1891-1895..	36,151	821	2.24	415	406	355	466	7	29	41	423	292	29
1896.....	7,504	283	3.77	149	131	120	163	5	19	6	109	140	4
1897.....	7,110	231	3.25	120	111	81	147	3	19	8	111	86	4
1898.....	6,905	93	1.35	51	42	34	59	.....	12	5	32	40	4
1899.....	7,458	86	1.15	35	51	31	55	1	10	4	28	40	3
1900.....	8,823	190	2.15	106	84	76	114	5	22	15	83	53	12
1896-1900..	37,800	883	2.31	461	422	315	528	11	82	38	363	359	27
Total, 35 years.	190,068	5,255	2.82	2,628	2,727	2,454	2,901	150	360	278	1,859	2,426	282

* Exclusive of Providence city.

FEVER, MALARIAL.

The number of deaths, during 1900, from diseases classed as fever malarial, was 21. The number in 1899 was 30; in 1898 was 31; in 1897 was 44; in 1896 was 42; in 1895 was 29; in 1894 was 26; in 1893 was 20; in 1892 was 36; in 1891, 31; in 1890, 42; in 1889, 40; in 1888, 71; in 1887, 85; in 1886, 44; in 1885, 30; 1884, 25.

Sex.—Of the 21 decedents from malarial fevers, in 1900, 12 were males and 9 were females.

Parentage.—There were, of the 21 decedents from malarial diseases, 13 of native parentage, and 8 of foreign.

Season.—The deaths from malarial diseases occurred in the different seasons of the year as follows:

First Quarter	1	Third Quarter.....	8
Second Quarter	7	Fourth Quarter.....	5
<hr/>			
First half.....	8	Second half	13
<hr/>			
Whole year.....			
21.			

Age.—The number of decedents in the different periods of life was as follows:

Under 5 years of age.....	6
From 5 to 20 years of age.....	4
From 20 to 40 years of age.....	5
From 40 to 60 years of age.....	2
60 and over.....	4
<hr/>	
Total.....	21

Localities.—Bristol county, 4; Kent county, 1; Newport county, 2; Providence county, 14; Washington county, 0.

FEVERS, TYPHOID, ETC.

The number of decedents whose deaths were returned as having been caused by “fever” of some form, not malarial nor cerebro-spinal, was 127. Deaths from puerperal fever are not included.

The following Table exhibits, for each of the last thirty-five years, the number and the percentage, and the sex and parentage of the decedents from fevers returned as from typhoid, and the number in each division of the State.

TABLE LXXV.

Mortality in the State from Fevers, Typhoid, etc.—1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	641	4.2	314	327	398	243	35	39	77	243	184	63
1871-1875.....	740	3.5	350	390	419	321	12	43	34	263	299	89
1876.....	126	3.0	65	61	71	55	5	9	13	44	33	22
1877.....	134	3.0	63	71	65	69	8	10	8	52	44	12
1878.....	150	3.4	68	82	77	73	13	13	6	59	47	12
1879.....	114	2.7	47	67	63	51	4	13	6	44	40	7
1880.....	158	3.4	74	84	94	64	8	12	5	66	52	15
1876-1880.....	682	3.1	317	365	370	312	38	57	38	265	216	68
1881.....	143	2.8	74	69	74	69	4	13	14	58	41	13
1882.....	229	4.7	111	118	100	129	6	11	5	56	145	6
1883.....	258	4.8	146	112	117	141	9	16	10	82	134	7
1884.....	165	3.2	83	82	78	87	7	7	12	66	64	9
1885.....	158	2.9	71	87	70	88	6	14	8	69	53	8
1881-1885.....	953	3.7	485	468	439	514	32	61	49	331	437	43
1886.....	169	2.9	78	91	76	93	6	8	11	66	70	8
1887.....	127	2.0	67	60	58	69	2	14	9	49	38	15
1888.....	235	3.6	125	110	88	147	20	24	14	66	102	9
1889.....	143	2.3	85	58	56	87	2	17	9	46	60	9
1890.....	107	1.5	58	49	39	68	7	8	5	37	43	7
1886-1890.....	781	2.5	412	368	317	464	37	71	48	264	313	48
1891.....	119	2.2	86	63	56	93	5	8	17	46	63	10
1892.....	133	1.8	75	58	55	78	5	12	9	49	51	7
1893.....	115	1.6	65	50	41	74	4	7	5	40	52	7
1894.....	159	2.2	93	66	46	113	5	13	13	56	70	2
1895.....	125	1.7	73	52	55	70	3	7	11	52	48	4
1891-1895.....	681	1.9	392	289	253	428	22	47	55	243	284	30
1896.....	113	1.5	66	47	41	69	6	8	9	39	43	8
1897.....	66	0.9	43	23	33	33	4	4	4	25	23	6
1898.....	76	1.1	49	27	23	53	2	3	11	20	39	1
1899.....	90	1.2	53	37	41	49	3	6	9	24	42	6
1900.....	127	1.1	70	57	51	76	4	6	23	43	39	12
1896-1900.....	472	1.2	281	191	192	280	19	27	56	151	186	33
Total, 35 years..	1,950	2.6	2,552	2,398	2,338	2,562	195	315	357	1,760	1,919	374

* Exclusive of Providence city.

During 1900, of the 127 decedents from typhoid fever, there were 70 males and 57 females, a proportion of about 123 males to every 100 females. The difference in the sexes of the mortality from fevers is not usually very great.

During the period of thirty-five years, 1866 to 1900, inclusive, the proportions of the sexes of the decedents from "fever," in the State, were 94 females to every 100 males.

Parentage.—There were 51 decedents from enteric fever, of native parentage, in 1900, and 76 of foreign parentage, a proportion of 60 of foreign and 40 of native in every 100 decedents.

Season.—

First Quarter.....	17	Third Quarter.....	30
Second Quarter.....	28	Fourth Quarter.....	52
<hr/>			
First half.	45	Second half.....	82
<hr/>			
Whole year.....			
127			

The following Table shows the number of decedents from fevers, in each division of ages, in each of the last thirty-five years, in the State of Rhode Island :

TABLE LXXVI.

Mortality from Typhoid Fever in Age Periods.

YEARS.	PERIODS OF LIFE.										Not stated.
	Under 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	
1866.....	23	10	21	26	21	16	9	14	10	.....	.....
1867.....	17	6	23	33	12	11	8	4	2	2	1
1868.....	10	7	10	21	8	8	10	5	5	.....	.....
1869.....	10	8	14	28	9	7	9	8	6	2	.....
1870.....	26	13	31	46	19	25	8	8	8	2	1
1871.....	13	10	20	28	18	16	9	4	5	2	.....
1872.....	17	18	34	54	20	9	12	11	3	1	.....
1873.....	27	12	34	31	25	13	13	7	8	2	.....
1874.....	10	14	26	32	9	5	10	3	6	2	.....
1875.....	23	14	19	43	18	10	10	6	4	.....	.....
1876.....	21	10	15	24	14	9	6	16	6	3	2
1877.....	22	13	18	36	20	8	5	7	2	2	1
1878.....	17	16	27	47	13	11	12	2	3	2	.....
1879.....	19	7	14	26	15	6	3	12	8	3	1
1880.....	25	12	24	43	23	12	10	5	3	.....	1
1881.....	25	9	19	29	14	11	9	12	11	4	.....
1882.....	24	22	44	69	27	14	9	10	9	1	.....
1883.....	36	25	46	75	31	12	11	10	8	2	2
1884.....	24	13	19	47	22	9	12	10	5	3	1
1885.....	35	12	16	25	26	11	11	12	6	4	.....
1886.....	29	9	25	41	20	14	17	8	5	1	.....
1887.....	24	8	16	31	16	10	5	8	4	4	1
1888.....	27	27	42	75	29	16	12	3	4	.....	.....
1889.....	18	12	29	41	18	8	9	5	3	.....	.....
1890.....	13	11	13	35	14	5	6	6	4	.....	.....
1891.....	12	10	25	50	26	10	7	6	2	.....	1
1892.....	10	11	18	42	20	15	10	6	1	.....	.....
1893.....	6	7	16	43	15	10	10	6	2	.....	.....
1894.....	18	8	31	57	21	12	6	3	2	.....	1
1895.....	10	9	10	56	15	7	9	5	4	.....	.....
1896.....	10	3	18	35	13	16	6	7	5	.....	.....
1897.....	6	4	7	22	11	9	3	3	1	.....	.....
1898.....	8	5	8	23	21	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	17	15	5	19	17	10	2	1	2	1	1
1900.....	13	9	17	44	23	12	6	2	1	.....	.....
Total, 35 years.....	645	399	751	1,377	613	386	295	236	158	43	14

TABLE LXXVII.

Comparative Exhibit of the Percentage of Deaths from Typhoid Fever to Total Deaths from specified causes, in Six New England States, for twenty-five years, 1876 to 1900.

STATES.	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Rhode Island.....	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.8	4.7	4.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.0	3.6	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
Maine.....																	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.7	
New Hampshire.....									2.2	2.2	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Vermont.....	4.2	4.8	3.4	2.7	3.5	5.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.9	
Massachusetts.....	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Connecticut.....	3.6	3.3	2.7	1.8	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.5	1.1	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.8

DISEASES OF THE HEART.

The number of decedents from the various forms of diseases of the heart, as reported in 1900, was 701. The number is 53 greater than that of 1900.

This number represents 7.95 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of 1.63 to every 1,000 of the population.

Sex.—There were 319 male decedents, and 382 female decedents; a proportion of about 84 males to every 100 females, but these proportions, although varying from year to year, are not greatly different.

Parentage.—Of the 701 decedents from diseases of the heart, in 1900, there were 319 of native parentage, and 382 of foreign, a proportion of about 84 of native parentage to every 100 of foreign. Except in 1892, 1893, 1896, and 1900, it has been the invariable rule of the whole period of registration that the native population is more subject to heart disease than the foreign.

The following Table exhibits, for each of the last thirty-five years, 1866 to 1900, inclusive, the number and percentage, and the sex and parentage, of the decedents from diseases of the heart, and the number of the same in each division of the State:

TABLE LXXVIII.

Mortality from Diseases of the Heart, 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.		SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	590	3.83	308	282	395	195	22	48	48	184	262	26
1871-1875.....	922	4.49	458	464	595	327	21	46	82	248	465	60
1876.....	166	4.03	86	80	109	57	9	11	10	38	86	12
1877.....	182	4.09	94	88	110	72	3	7	9	57	93	13
1878.....	166	3.73	88	78	109	57	5	11	15	38	83	14
1879.....	202	4.78	114	88	127	75	8	20	16	38	111	9
1880.....	231	5.03	125	106	146	85	9	2	29	59	104	9
1876-1880.....	947	4.25	507	440	601	346	34	70	79	230	477	57
1881.....	264	5.65	131	133	154	110	9	21	24	73	121	16
1882.....	255	5.31	116	139	162	93	8	16	23	55	142	11
1883.....	325	6.20	167	158	179	146	8	27	30	70	172	18
1884.....	285	5.60	135	150	163	122	6	16	25	87	139	12
1885.....	349	6.48	162	187	198	151	13	27	25	94	159	31
1881-1885.....	1,478	5.71	711	767	856	622	44	107	127	379	733	88
1886.....	330	5.20	152	178	184	146	12	20	18	82	168	30
1887.....	406	6.40	205	201	240	166	7	21	36	123	193	26
1888.....	436	6.56	196	240	240	196	11	22	40	122	210	31
1889.....	460	7.35	233	227	258	202	19	31	39	143	199	29
1890.....	405	5.81	222	183	219	186	15	49	27	114	172	28
1886-1890.....	2,037	6.37	1,008	1,029	1,141	896	64	143	160	584	942	144
1891.....	480	7.25	248	232	244	236	21	37	38	137	210	37
1892.....	506	6.84	260	246	252	254	22	47	48	163	200	26
1893.....	535	7.19	264	271	264	271	20	43	30	174	238	30
1894.....	476	6.65	251	225	246	230	16	32	41	161	192	34
1895.....	535	7.10	260	275	275	260	14	41	54	180	210	36
1891-1895.....	2,532	7.01	1,283	1,249	1,281	1,251	93	200	211	815	1,050	163
1896.....	556	7.41	294	262	266	290	19	40	38	189	231	30
1897.....	570	8.02	305	265	295	275	9	38	42	200	230	51
1898.....	549	7.95	295	254	282	267	17	42	44	171	237	38
1899.....	648	8.68	314	334	334	314	20	56	72	190	267	43
1900.....	701	7.95	319	382	319	382	22	49	57	241	284	48
1896-1900.....	3,024	8.00	1,527	1,497	1,496	1,528	87	225	253	991	1,249	219
Total, 35 years..	11,530	6.07	5,802	5,728	6,365	5,165	365	839	960	3,431	5,178	757

* Not including Providence city.

Sex.—Of the 11,530 persons deceased from diseases of the heart, in the last thirty-five years, 5,802 were males, and 5,728 were females; or 101 males to each 100 females.

Parentage.—Of the 11,530 decedents, during thirty-five years, 6,365 were of native parentage, and 5,165 of foreign. The proportions would, therefore, stand as follows: To every 100 of foreign parentage there were about 123 of native; or about 55 native and 45 of foreign parentage in every 100 deaths. This difference has been gradually diminishing. In 1892 there were 2 more deaths of foreign than of native parentage; in 1893 there were 7 more deaths of foreign than of native parentage; in 1896 there were 24 more deaths of foreign than of native parentage; in 1897, however, there were 20 more deaths of native than of foreign parentage; in 1898 there were 15 more deaths of native than of foreign parentage; in 1899 there were 20 more deaths of native than of foreign parentage; but in 1900 there were 63 more deaths of foreign than of native parentage.

Diseases of the heart rank third in the order of causes in 1900.

The following Table shows the number of decedents from diseases of the heart, in each divisional period of life, in each of the last thirty-five years:

TABLE LXXIX.

Mortality from Diseases of the Heart, in Age Periods.

YEAR.	PERIODS OF LIFE.							
	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over. Not stated.
1866	18	8	14	17	10	23	21	4
1867	11	11	10	13	22	16	27	4
1868	15	5	13	11	14	28	25	5
1869	21	4	14	18	20	22	21	7 1
1870	19	6	11	13	20	21	23	3 1
1871	9	12	10	19	23	36	28	6 1
1872	27	12	22	19	31	36	29	13
1873	19	11	28	18	25	35	42	9 2
1874	20	16	26	21	27	50	40	12 2
1875	14	16	25	20	32	29	41	9
1876	14	10	15	19	20	38	39	10 1
1877	15	11	20	18	27	45	33	13
1878	16	8	18	16	26	36	35	11
1879	19	9	13	25	33	51	36	16
1880	15	10	18	23	38	49	49	28 1
1881	32	13	26	33	37	49	53	21
1882	22	17	24	25	36	51	61	17 2
1883	39	13	21	33	52	65	76	26
1884	15	25	21	32	45	61	50	32 4
1885	38	13	24	42	61	69	78	24
1886	39	18	28	38	52	68	69	18
1887	52	20	23	35	61	79	87	39
1888	39	25	30	54	84	97	74	33
1889	45	25	37	45	69	85	118	35 1
1890	34	15	24	53	69	78	96	36
1891	40	18	45	41	85	109	101	38 3
1892	54	21	32	59	93	111	104	31 1
1893	55	27	48	68	81	116	97	42 1
1894	40	28	36	61	69	102	102	35
1895	33	20	41	57	82	137	111	51
1896	40	33	46	65	98	106	117	50 1
1897	40	34	43	68	74	145	117	49
1898	34	22	31	57	91	134	130	50
1899	23	28	37	77	111	153	169	48 2
1900	47	32	49	61	130	164	164	52 2
Total, 35 years	1,013	606	926	1,277	1,818	2,491	2,463	877 26

The results of thirty-five years of registration, with record of ages of decedents from diseases of the heart, show, in periods of twenty years each of life, the following percentages:

Under 20 years of age.....	8.8 per cent.
Between 20 and 40.....	13.3 per cent.
Between 40 and 60.....	27.1 per cent.
Between 60 and 80.....	43.0 per cent.
Over 80.....	7.6 per cent.
Not stated.....	0.2 per cent.
<hr/>	
Total.....	100.0 per cent..

It will be seen that 43 per cent. of all the deaths from diseases of the heart were of persons over sixty years of age, and under 80.

Diseases of the heart have acquired large importance as a cause of death. From 38.7 in every 1,000 deaths from all causes, in 1866, heart diseases gradually increased, to about 73 in every 1,000 in 1899, and falling back to slightly less than 60 per 1,000 in 1890, and rising to 72.5 per 1,000 in 1891, and falling to 68.4 in 1892. In 1893 there were 71.9 deaths from heart diseases in every 1,000; in 1894, 66.5 deaths; in 1895, 71.0 deaths; in 1896, 74.1 deaths; in 1897, 80.1 deaths; in 1898, 79.5 deaths; in 1899, 86.9 deaths, and in 1900, 79.5 deaths in every 1,000.

INFLUENZA.

The event, during the first four months of the year 1890, of a very extraordinary and perhaps unprecedented prevalence of a form of influenza, which was unlike that of ordinary occurrence in that it affected indiscriminately all the functions and nearly all the organs of the body, varying with the individuals attacked, and the re-appearance of the same, although in greatly lessened numbers, in 1891, warrants a continued notice not given previous to 1890 in the Registration Reports to the affection so named.

The disease was, in 1890, most largely confined to the respiratory passages, and resulted in a largely increased mortality from bronchitis and consumption. During 1891 the disease was equally as severe, affecting in a larger measure the brain and other nerve centres, and the direct mortality was even larger than that of 1890. The prevalence was largest during the second quarter of the year, and again in December.

The increase in December of 1891 was followed by a sudden augmentation in the first four months of the following year, 1892, the greatest number of deaths, 198, occurring in January of 1892. The total for 1892 was 336, or about twice as much as for either of the previous years. In 1893 there were 84 deaths reported as resulting from influenza. This was 251 less than in 1892. In 1894 there were 166 deaths from influenza reported, an increase of 95 per cent. from 1893, and a decrease of over 50 per cent. from 1892. In 1895 there were 115 deaths from influenza. In 1896 there were but 42 deaths from influenza. In 1897 there were 153 deaths from influenza. In 1898 there were 75 deaths from influenza. In 1899 there were 219 deaths from influenza. In 1900 there were 255 deaths from influenza.

Sex.—Of the 255 deaths from influenza, in 1900, 108 were males and 147 were females, a proportion of 73 males to every 100 females.

Parentage.—The parent nativity of the decedents was 120 of native and 135 of foreign.

Season.—Of the 255 deaths from influenza, during 1900, 74 occurred in the first quarter of the year, 168 in the second, 3 in the third, and 10 in the fourth quarter.

Age.—There were 16 under 5 years of age, 3 from 5 to 20 years, 23 from 20 to 40, 38 from 40 to 60, 121 from 60 to 80, 54 from 80 years of age and over.

The following Tables will show the proportionate nativity, sex, and locality of the disease.

The greatest mortality appears to be among females, there being 152 females to every 100 males. The parentage appears to be nearly equally divided between native and foreign, there being 104 foreign to 100 native.

The largest number of deaths occurred in Providence city, but this is not out of proportion to the proportionate number and density of population.

Referring to the age periods it will be seen that the greatest mortality occurred in the period from 70 to 80, there being 385 or 21.49 per cent. of the whole number of deaths from this disease. Taking the three decennials including 60 to 90 we have 919 deaths, or 51.30 per cent. of all by ages.

By season, the greatest number of deaths, 569, occurred in January; the next in number, 282, in April, followed by 278 in February, 227 in March, and 188 in December.

Mortality in the State, from Influenza, 1890 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.		SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
		Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1890	168	2.42	72	96	68	100	6	14	12	61	70	5
1891	177	2.67	67	110	91	86	7	14	14	60	69	13
1892	366	4.54	142	194	170	166	11	27	13	115	144	26
1893	85	1.14	34	51	47	38	7	3	5	33	32	5
1894	166	2.32	62	104	88	78	6	9	15	48	75	13
1895	115	1.53	48	67	63	52	3	10	9	42	41	10
1896	42	.56	15	27	16	26	2	1	2	30	6	1
1897	153	2.15	52	101	72	81	3	6	3	72	64	5
1898	75	1.09	29	46	40	35	8	3	5	30	26	3
1899	219	2.94	82	137	104	115	9	6	14	94	80	16
1900	255	2.89	108	147	120	135	8	14	16	112	98	7
1890-1900	1,791	2.21	711	1,080	879	912	70	107	108	697	705	104

Influenza by Age Periods, 1890-1900.

YEARS.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Not stated.
1890	14	18	4	8	14	22	18	17	19	17	11	5	1
1891	11	12	.....	8	14	6	14	21	29	42	19	1	.....
1892	26	20	2	6	13	19	25	33	74	74	41	3	.....
1893	7	5	4	3	6	1	7	4	13	16	16	2	1
1894	6	14	2	5	11	6	20	12	32	37	17	4	.....
1895	14	10	1	5	8	6	9	10	16	24	9	3	.....
1896	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	13	6	6	1	.....
1897	11	1	2	5	2	10	10	22	22	38	25	5	.....
1898	12	4	1	1	4	6	5	8	7	13	8	6	.....
1899	27	15	3	4	11	13	13	26	24	53	23	7	.....
1900	9	7	1	2	14	9	13	25	56	65	54	.....	.....
1890-1900	138	109	22	48	98	100	136	182	305	385	229	37	2
Per cent. of all ages for 11 years, 1890-1900. ...	7.70	6.09	1.23	2.68	5.47	5.59	7.60	10.16	17.03	21.49	12.78	2.07	11

* Exclusive of Providence city.

Influenza by Months, 1890-1900.

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1890.....	108	27	11	8	4	2	2	....	1	3	1	1	168
1891.....	4	3	1	32	19	19	2	2	2	4	1	98	177
1892.....	198	52	31	27	9	6	....	2	3	2	1	5	336
1893.....	5	1	2	19	12	4	1	2	1	1	1	36	85
1894.....	102	27	10	9	7	3	2	1	1	....	1	3	166
1895.....	12	20	43	16	7	6	5	....	....	....	2	4	115
1896.....	9	4	5	7	5	4	1	2	2	1	....	2	42
1897.....	26	67	29	11	4	3	....	....	2	2	3	6	153
1898.....	7	2	15	13	9	5	2	....	1	....	1	20	75
1899.....	93	59	27	16	7	1	....	3	1	2	2	8	219
1900.....	5	16	53	134	26	8	....	3	....	1	4	5	255
1890-1900....	569	278	227	282	109	61	15	15	14	16	17	188	1,791

INSANITY.

There were 54 deaths from insanity, in 1900, a decrease of 12 from 1899. The percentage to the whole number of deaths was .61. These deaths occurred chiefly at the Cranston institutions, and in the Butler hospital.

Sex.—There were 29 male and 25 female decedents.

Parentage.—The number of native decedents from insanity was 33, and of foreign parentage 21.

Of the 54 deaths in 1900, there were 17 from dementia, 4 from acute mania, 8 from chronic mania, 8 from melancholia, and 17 from insanity.

Of the 17 deaths from dementia, the secondary cause given in 3 cases was Bright's disease; 1, endocarditis; 4, paralysis; 1 diarrhœa; 8 cases, no secondary cause given.

Of the 17 deaths from insanity, the secondary cause given in 4 cases was pulmonary tuberculosis; 1, Bright's disease; 1, cerebral embolism; 1, thermic fever; 2 imnutrition and general emaciation; 8 cases, no secondary cause given.

Of the 12 deaths from mania, acute and chronic, the secondary cause given in 3 cases was Bright's disease; 3, pulmonary tuberculosis; 1, heart syncope; 5 cases, no secondary cause given.

Of the 8 deaths from melancholia, in 1 case the secondary cause was pulmonary tuberculosis; 1, uremia; 1, alcoholism; 1, kleptomeningitis; 1, exhaustion from bed-sores; 3 cases, no secondary cause given.

Secondary causes, with insanity in some form as a primary cause were as follows: Bright's disease, 8—dementia 3, insanity 1, mania, acute and chronic, 3, melancholia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis 8—insanity 4, mania, acute and chronic, 3, melancholia, 1; thermic fever, 1—insanity; heart syncope, 1—mania, acute; embolism, 1—insanity; innutrition and general emaciation, 2—insanity; paralysis, 4—dementia; endocarditis, 1—dementia; diarrhoea, 1—dementia; klepto-meningitis, 1—melancholia; exhaustion from bed-sores, 1—melancholia.

The following Table shows the mortality in the State from insanity for thirty-five years, with percentage to deaths from all causes, sex, parentage, etc., from 1866 to 1900, inclusive:

TABLE LXXX.

Mortality in the State from Insanity.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	72	.47	33	39	52	20	.....	5	4	7	55	1
1871-1875.....	106	.52	55	51	76	30	3	2	8	33	58	2
1876.....	12	.38	5	7	9	3	1	2	1	1	6	1
1877.....	19	.49	9	10	9	10	.....	1	.....	5	12	1
1878.....	22	.50	5	17	16	6	.....	.....	1	3	17	1
1879.....	17	.40	11	6	10	7	.....	.....	.....	5	11	1
1880.....	19	.39	9	10	13	6	.....	1	2	6	9	1
1876-1880.....	89	.39	39	50	57	32	1	4	4	20	55	5
1881.....	32	.63	15	17	22	10	1	1	3	10	16	1
1882.....	23	.45	9	14	18	5	.....	1	.....	8	12	2
1883.....	29	.55	12	17	17	12	1	2	.....	7	18	1
1884.....	36	.69	17	19	24	12	2	3	.....	21	9	1
1885.....	35	.67	16	19	18	17	.....	.....	2	23	10	.....
1881-1885.....	155	.59	69	86	99	56	4	7	5	69	65	5
1886.....	49	.83	21	28	28	21	3	1	1	37	7	.....
1887.....	64	1.01	35	29	33	31	1	.....	1	56	.....	6
1888.....	43	.64	21	22	24	19	1	2	.....	33	7	.....
1889.....	22	.35	14	8	12	10	.....	.....	.....	14	8	.....
1890.....	30	.44	19	11	16	14	1	1	1	13	14	.....
1886-1890.....	208	.65	110	98	113	95	6	4	3	153	36	6
1891.....	21	.32	10	11	16	5	.....	1	.....	5	13	2
1892.....	27	.37	17	10	15	12	3	1	.....	8	14	1
1893.....	39	.53	14	25	13	26	.....	.....	.....	30	9	.....
1894.....	49	.68	20	29	22	27	1	1	.....	27	18	2
1895.....	72	.96	36	36	41	28	3	.....	1	41	27	.....
1891-1895.....	208	.57	97	111	110	98	7	3	1	111	81	5
1896.....	53	.70	28	25	22	31	.....	2	.....	40	11	.....
1897.....	103	1.45	53	50	51	52	.....	3	4	78	12	6
1898.....	82	1.19	41	41	37	45	3	.....	2	60	10	7
1899.....	66	.88	37	29	33	33	3	2	1	55	5	.....
1900.....	54	.61	29	25	33	21	1	1	2	45	5	.....
1896-1900.....	358	.95	188	170	176	182	7	8	9	278	43	13
Total, 35 years..	1,196	.63	591	605	683	513	28	33	31	671	393	37

* Exclusive of Providence city.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

There were 516 deaths returned, during 1900, with diseases of the kidneys assigned as the cause.

This number represents 5.8 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of 1.20 to every 1,000 of the population.

Sex.—Of the 516 there were 240 males, and 276 females.

Parentage.—There were 275 of native parentage and 241 of foreign, or about 114 of native, to every 100 of foreign parentage.

Age.—Of the 516 decedents from kidney diseases, 9 were under 5 years of age, 23 from 5 to 20, 89 from 20 to 40, 166 from 40 to 60, 195 from 60 to 80, 33 80 and over, and 1 age unstated.

Diseases of the kidneys have largely increased in number, and much more largely in proportion, during the last thirty-five years.

During the ten years from 1866 to 1875, inclusive, the proportion of deaths from kidney diseases, to whole number of deaths from all causes, was but little more than one per cent., while during the ten years from 1886 to 1895, inclusive, the proportion was over four and one-half per cent.

The following Table will present various facts in relation to the mortality from diseases of the kidneys in Rhode Island, for thirty-five years, 1866–1900.

TABLE LXXXI.

Mortality in the State from Kidney Diseases, 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	135	1.88	94	41	91	44	6	7	25	23	66	8
1871-1875.....	295	1.44	167	128	187	108	11	11	17	67	172	17
1876.....	50	1.28	22	28	32	18	1	1	7	10	28	3
1877.....	67	1.57	40	27	35	32	2	1	.....	14	49	1
1878.....	80	1.89	50	30	49	31	4	3	3	21	47	2
1879.....	79	1.88	51	28	44	35	1	3	1	23	43	8
1880.....	91	2.02	52	39	51	40	1	5	10	27	46	2
1876-1880... ..	367	1.65	215	152	211	156	9	13	21	95	213	16
1881.....	79	1.69	40	39	47	32	7	5	4	14	48	1
1882.....	86	1.79	50	36	45	41	2	5	10	15	52	2
1883.....	129	2.43	72	57	74	55	5	2	17	37	60	8
1884.....	118	2.29	53	65	66	52	5	11	12	28	54	8
1885.....	159	2.97	92	67	86	73	8	10	17	31	88	5
1881-1885.....	571	2.20	307	264	318	253	27	33	60	125	302	24
1886.....	155	2.49	85	70	93	62	3	10	22	37	71	12
1887.....	169	2.66	92	77	90	79	5	6	16	43	92	7
1888.....	213	3.23	102	111	122	91	10	10	24	46	115	8
1889.....	210	3.38	119	91	122	88	14	13	15	62	96	10
1890.....	229	3.20	116	113	100	120	15	8	21	59	116	10
1886-1890.....	976	3.05	514	462	536	440	47	47	98	247	490	47
1891.....	245	3.06	123	122	122	123	9	12	25	72	114	13
1892.....	258	3.49	135	123	127	131	9	11	24	70	128	16
1893.....	302	4.06	151	148	141	161	19	15	25	81	147	15
1894.....	313	4.37	152	161	164	149	22	20	33	84	136	18
1895.....	341	4.54	176	165	171	170	23	19	29	96	163	11
1891-1895... ..	1,459	3.90	740	720	725	731	82	77	136	403	688	73
1896.....	395	5.26	209	186	188	207	19	39	34	125	160	18
1897.....	387	5.44	198	189	185	202	24	19	30	129	164	21
1898.....	471	6.82	228	243	207	264	19	23	25	153	219	32
1899.....	477	6.40	241	236	215	262	23	30	33	148	223	30
1900.....	516	5.85	240	276	275	241	16	19	25	186	236	34
1896-1900.....	2,246	5.94	1,116	1,130	1,070	1,176	101	130	147	741	1,002	125
Total, 35 years..	6,049	3.18	3,153	2,896	3,138	2,911	283	318	504	1,701	2,933	310

* Exclusive of Providence city.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

There were 100 deaths reported, in 1900, as having been caused by structural diseases of the liver.

This number represents 1.13 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .20 to every 1,000 of the population.

Of the 100 decedents, there were 56 males and 44 females, or 79 females to every 100 males.

There were 36 of native parentage, and 64 of foreign, or about 57 of native to every 100 of foreign.

Seventy-nine of the whole number were of persons of 40 years years of age and over.

In the age period of from 5 to 40, there were but 20 decedents from diseases of the liver. There was one decedent of unstated age.

The mortality from such diseases does not depend to any marked extent upon the influence of season.

Table LXXXII will present various facts relating to diseases of the liver during thirty-five years.

TABLE LXXXII.

Mortality from Diseases of the Liver, 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	201	1.31	113	88	118	83	12	14	36	47	70	22
1871-1875.....	202	.98	91	111	119	83	18	14	12	56	88	14
1876.....	45	1.09	26	19	27	18	1	5	5	11	18	5
1877.....	52	1.17	23	29	31	21	1	.....	7	16	24	4
1878.....	49	1.10	25	24	32	17	8	1	6	14	18	2
1879.....	52	1.24	27	25	31	21	4	4	2	14	22	6
1880.....	58	1.27	29	29	40	18	4	3	8	15	25	3
1876-1880.....	256	1.15	130	126	161	95	18	13	28	70	107	20
1881.....	46	.92	30	16	21	25	2	2	6	8	24	4
1882.....	62	1.22	34	28	36	26	3	5	10	17	24	3
1883.....	51	.94	27	24	20	31	5	6	4	16	18	2
1884.....	48	.93	22	26	23	25	5	3	5	2	31	2
1885.....	61	1.13	24	37	32	29	2	6	6	21	24	2
1881-1885.....	268	1.03	137	131	132	136	17	22	31	64	121	13
1886.....	54	.92	29	25	26	28	4	4	4	14	28	.....
1887.....	86	1.35	40	46	38	48	3	5	3	31	39	5
1888.....	68	1.03	38	30	36	32	1	5	6	28	26	2
1889.....	70	1.12	30	40	31	39	1	2	10	26	29	2
1890.....	65	.94	42	23	29	36	3	4	6	21	26	5
1886-1890.....	343	1.07	179	164	160	183	12	20	29	120	148	14
1891.....	81	1.23	41	40	28	53	3	4	9	26	38	1
1892.....	89	1.20	39	50	34	55	3	5	4	27	45	5
1893.....	72	.97	43	29	30	42	4	8	6	15	36	3
1894.....	93	1.30	43	50	42	51	2	9	9	42	24	7
1895.....	81	1.07	43	38	28	53	.....	6	10	27	51	7
1891-1895.....	416	1.15	209	207	162	251	12	32	38	137	174	23
1896.....	110	1.47	56	54	37	73	3	7	6	40	48	6
1897.....	58	.82	31	27	22	36	4	3	6	15	25	5
1898.....	91	1.32	44	50	31	60	3	7	6	26	41	8
1899.....	92	1.23	48	44	22	70	5	6	15	25	35	6
1900.....	100	1.13	56	44	36	64	.....	10	7	29	47	7
1896-1900.....	451	1.19	332	219	148	303	15	33	40	135	196	32
Total, 35 years..	2,137	1.12	1,091	1,046	1,000	1,137	104	148	214	629	904	138

* Exclusive of Providence city.

DROPSY.

We have no deaths recorded in 1900, or in 1899, from dropsy.

As it has been repeatedly observed in previous reports that although this term is a misnomer in a large measure, and conveys no definite idea of the pathological condition preceding the drop-sical accumulation, it has been, nevertheless, the only cause returned; and as it has been in some instances the apparently immediate cause of death, it was given a place in the Registration Reports; and as a frequent result and concomitant of diseases of the kidneys and liver, it has been placed in comparison with them in the following Table.

It will be noticed that the number of deaths from dropsy, for 1898, was but three. In 1899 and 1900 there has been none so accepted as a cause. This is explained by the fact that the diagnosis of dropsy was not accepted as a cause but as a symptom. In these cases strenuous effort was made by the Registrar to ascertain the cause of the dropsy from the physician, in every case so reported. The large number returned from that cause was distributed under the headings of heart disease, liver disease, or disease of the kidneys, as finally ascertained from the physician in charge, or if not satisfactory has been placed under "cause unknown." These groups of diseases are therefore correspondingly increased over the numbers of previous years.

An examination of Table LXXXIII will serve as evidence of the greater carefulness and better judgment of the medical practitioners of the present time, inasmuch as the causes of dropsy are now better understood and reported, and for that reason the number of deaths attributed to dropsy is very small.

TABLE LXXXIII.

Mortality from Kidney and Liver Diseases compared with Dropsy (so returned) for thirty-five years, 1866-1900.

YEARS.	DEATHS FROM KIDNEY DISEASES.			DEATHS FROM LIVER DISEASES.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM KIDNEY AND LIVER DISEASES.			DEATHS FROM DROPSY.			Diminution of Dropsy in reference to Kidney and Liver Diseases.	Percentage of Dropsy to all.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
1866-1870...	135	94	41	201	113	88	336	207	129	302	143	159	-34	1.96
1871-1875...	295	167	128	202	91	111	497	258	239	294	130	164	-203	1.43
1876.....	50	22	28	45	26	19	95	48	47	70	35	35	-25	1.70
1877.....	67	40	27	52	23	29	119	63	56	64	25	39	-55	1.44
1878.....	80	50	30	49	25	24	129	75	54	44	23	21	-85	.90
1879.....	79	51	28	52	27	25	131	78	53	54	28	26	-77	1.21
1880.....	91	52	39	58	29	29	149	81	68	46	22	24	-103	.95
1876-1880...	367	215	152	256	130	126	623	345	278	278	133	145	-345	1.25
1881.....	79	40	39	46	30	16	125	70	55	48	23	25	-77	.96
1882.....	86	50	36	62	34	28	148	84	64	52	23	29	-96	1.02
1883.....	129	72	57	51	27	24	180	99	81	47	21	26	-133	.89
1884.....	118	53	65	48	22	26	166	75	91	40	20	20	-126	.78
1885.....	159	92	67	61	24	37	220	116	104	44	30	14	-176	.82
1881-1885...	571	307	264	268	137	131	839	444	395	281	117	114	-608	.89
1886.....	155	85	70	54	29	25	209	114	95	45	18	27	-164	.77
1887.....	169	92	77	86	40	46	255	132	123	35	14	21	-220	.55
1888.....	213	102	111	68	38	30	281	140	141	47	18	29	-234	.71
1889.....	210	119	91	70	30	40	280	149	131	42	14	28	-238	.67
1890.....	229	116	113	65	42	23	294	158	136	44	18	26	-250	.63
1886-1890...	976	514	462	343	179	164	1,319	693	626	213	82	131	-1106	.67
1891.....	215	123	122	81	41	40	326	161	162	35	8	27	-291	.52
1892.....	258	135	123	89	39	50	347	174	173	39	17	22	-308	.53
1893.....	302	151	148	72	43	29	374	197	177	39	11	28	-335	.52
1894.....	313	152	161	93	43	50	406	195	211	7	3	4	-399	.40
1895.....	341	176	165	81	43	38	422	219	203	4	1	3	-418	.05
1891-1895...	1,159	740	719	416	209	207	1,875	949	926	121	40	81	-1751	.31
1896.....	395	200	186	110	56	54	505	265	240	2	1	1	-503	.03
1897.....	387	198	189	58	31	27	445	229	216	2	1	1	-443	.03
1898.....	471	228	243	91	41	50	562	269	293	3	1	2	-559	.04
1899.....	477	241	236	92	48	44	569	289	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	516	240	276	100	56	44	616	296	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896-1900...	2,246	1,116	1,130	451	232	219	2,697	1,348	1,349	7	3	4	-1505	.02
Total, 35 yrs	6,049	3,153	2,896	2,137	1,091	1,046	8,186	4,244	3,942	1,456	651	805	-5552	.76

MEASLES.

There were 185 decedents from measles as a cause of death in 1900. The number is 138 larger than in the preceding year.

This number represents 2.10 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .43 to every 1,000 of the population.

Of the 185, there were 87 males and 98 females. The sexes, as a rule, seem to be nearly equally susceptible to measles and to mortality therefrom.

Of parentage there were 79 of native and 106 of foreign.

During the last ten years the proportion of mortality from measles has been about 53 of native to every 100 of foreign parentage.

During 1990 the number of decedents under 5 years of age was 153.

The number in the different divisions of the State may be found in Table LXXXIV.

TABLE LXXXIV.

Mortality in the State from Measles, 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	92	.60	44	48	26	66	6	4	12	35	25	.....
5 years, 1871-1875	102	.50	43	59	53	49	5	12	7	39	35	4
1876.....	4	.10	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
1877.....	11	.25	3	8	2	9	.....	.....	1	8	2	.....
1878... ..	81	1.82	39	42	25	56	2	3	.....	26	50	.....
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	9	.20	3	6	2	7	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....
1876-1880.....	105	.47	45	60	30	75	2	3	1	44	55	.....
1881.....	37	.74	17	20	15	22	.....	1	2	9	25	.....
1882.....	6	.12	1	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....
1883.....	14	.27	11	3	9	5	.....	1	.....	3	8	2
1884.....	18	.35	10	8	5	13	1	6	1	3	7	.....
1885... ..	45	.84	27	18	19	26	.....	7	2	27	8	1
1881-1885.....	120	.46	66	54	48	72	1	15	5	44	52	3
1886.....	18	.30	11	7	4	14	.....	5	.....	4	9	.....
1887.....	132	2.08	69	63	57	75	.....	5	8	26	90	3
1888.....	11	.22	5	6	3	8	.....	2	.....	7	2	.....
1889... ..	29	.47	15	14	10	19	.....	8	.....	7	14	.....
1890.....	92	1.32	45	47	42	50	2	10	.....	41	31	8
1886-1890.....	282	.88	145	137	116	166	2	30	8	85	146	11
1891.....	12	.18	7	5	4	8	1	2	2	3	3	1
1892.....	28	.38	14	14	10	18	.....	2	4	11	11	.....
1893.....	100	1.31	56	44	33	67	.....	11	.....	22	64	3
1894.....	9	.12	4	5	3	6	.....	.....	2	2	5	.....
1895.....	53	.70	24	29	11	42	.....	5	.....	8	40	.....
1891-1895... ..	202	.54	105	97	61	141	1	20	8	46	123	4
1896.....	58	.77	28	30	22	36	.....	6	3	28	19	2
1897.....	33	.46	21	12	11	22	5	1	1	8	18	.....
1898.....	18	.26	11	7	3	15	.....	.....	1	12	4	1
1899.....	47	.63	22	25	12	35	.....	5	.....	13	27	2
1900.....	185	2.10	87	98	79	106	4	25	.....	48	99	9
1896-1900.....	341	.90	169	172	127	214	9	37	5	109	167	14
Total, 35 years..	1,244	.61	617	627	461	783	26	124	46	402	613	36

* Exclusive of Providence city.

OLD AGE.

The number of deaths, in 1900, attributed to old age as a cause, was 250. This is 22 more than in 1899.

This number represents 2.83 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .59 to every 1,000 of the population.

Of the 250 decedents from old age, 96 were males, and 154 were females, or about 62 males to every 100 females.

Of the parentage of the 250, there were 150 of native and 100 of foreign parentage.

The following Table will present the statistics of deaths in Rhode Island from old age for thirty-five years:

TABLE LXXXV.

Mortality in the State from Old Age, 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870.	998	6.48	306	632	764	234	55	102	157	233	267	134
1871-1875.....	1,158	5.64	467	691	833	325	61	103	161	332	348	153
1876.....	241	6.18	107	134	177	64	12	14	38	65	71	41
1877.....	213	5.00	96	117	145	68	12	23	29	57	63	29
1878.....	222	5.25	84	138	172	50	15	8	32	76	61	30
1879.....	220	5.22	82	138	152	68	14	19	26	69	67	25
1880.....	273	5.95	121	152	186	87	12	20	34	90	73	44
1876-1880.....	1,169	5.24	490	679	832	337	65	84	159	357	335	169
1881.....	247	5.29	101	146	167	80	12	24	36	93	72	10
1882.....	283	5.89	110	173	190	93	20	25	40	106	79	13
1883.....	275	5.22	105	170	181	91	17	18	44	91	84	21
1884.....	293	5.68	101	192	196	97	16	20	39	106	86	26
1885.....	267	4.95	86	181	183	84	9	32	47	87	70	22
1881-1885.....	1,365	5.27	503	862	920	445	74	119	206	483	391	92
1886.....	276	4.69	101	175	181	95	16	24	36	100	73	27
1887.....	278	4.38	103	175	167	111	17	19	29	109	76	28
1888.....	290	4.35	108	182	198	92	16	26	25	124	64	35
1889.....	227	3.62	75	152	136	91	10	23	23	73	71	27
1890.....	198	2.87	72	126	123	75	16	19	19	59	63	22
1886-1890.....	1,269	3.97	459	810	805	464	75	111	132	465	347	139
1891.....	185	2.80	83	102	121	64	18	16	26	65	41	19
1892.....	256	3.46	95	161	168	88	9	24	29	91	71	32
1893.....	183	2.44	72	111	113	70	8	16	19	33	92	15
1894.....	187	2.61	60	127	109	78	12	21	23	64	51	16
1895.....	197	2.61	82	115	105	92	17	17	16	87	51	9
1891-1895.....	1,008	2.78	392	616	616	392	64	94	113	340	306	91
1896.....	206	2.74	84	122	112	94	8	23	13	89	57	16
1897.....	159	2.21	51	108	96	63	7	9	6	69	57	11
1898.....	205	2.97	86	119	135	70	9	11	30	79	56	20
1899.....	228	3.06	85	143	148	80	10	16	37	71	72	22
1900.....	250	2.83	96	154	150	100	15	34	42	72	65	22
1896-1900.....	1,018	2.77	402	616	641	407	49	53	128	380	307	91
Total, 35 years...	8,015	4.22	3,079	4,936	5,411	2,604	443	706	1,056	2,640	2,301	869

* Exclusive of Providence city.

PERITONITIS.

There were 23 deaths which were caused by peritonitis during 1900.

This number represents .26 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .05 to every 1,000 of the population.

Sex.—Of the 23 decedents from peritonitis there were 8 males and 15 females, a proportion of 53 males to every 100 females.

Parentage.—There were 4 of native parentage and 19 of foreign, or a ratio of 21 native to every 100 of foreign parentage.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 966 decedents from pneumonia in 1900. The number is 280 larger than in 1899.

This number represents 10.9 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of 2.3 to every 1,000 of the population.

Sex.—Of the 966 decedents from pneumonia, and including congestion of the lungs, 479 were males and 487 were females; or about 102 females to every 100 males.

Parentage.—By parentage, there were 373 of native and 593 of foreign parentage. The proportion of decedents from pneumonia was about 63 of native to each 100 of foreign parentage.

Season.—There were 645, or over 66 per cent., of the deaths that occurred during the first four months of the year. The largest mortality by months was 209 in April, 173 in March, 135 in February, and 128 in January.

Pneumonia, as a cause of death, has increased in the ratio to whole number of deaths, during the last thirty-five years, from an average of 6.3 per cent., during the first ten years, to an average of 9.2 per cent. during the last ten, including 1900.

The following Table presents, for each of the last thirty-five years, the number and the percentage, with the sex and the parentage of the decedents from pneumonia, and the number in each year, in each division of the State:

TABLE LXXXVI.

Mortality in the State from Pneumonia, 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	928	6.0	467	461	556	372	43	56	66	287	407	69
1871-1875.....	1,331	6.5	667	664	783	548	54	71	62	385	662	97
1876.....	339	8.2	164	175	162	177	13	23	16	97	163	27
1877.....	226	5.1	104	122	127	99	10	7	14	81	98	16
1878.....	317	7.1	143	174	176	141	10	11	18	110	140	28
1879.....	311	7.4	148	163	163	148	7	15	15	103	156	15
1880.....	364	7.9	180	184	177	187	26	16	18	92	192	20
1876-1880.....	1,557	7.0	739	818	805	752	66	72	81	483	749	106
1881.....	327	6.5	177	150	190	137	10	23	17	81	174	22
1882.....	314	7.2	178	166	163	181	10	22	24	61	176	21
1883.....	400	7.8	192	208	198	202	19	21	34	108	204	14
1884.....	363	7.1	167	196	192	171	10	13	17	125	172	26
1885.....	465	8.6	214	251	271	194	15	20	33	151	227	19
1881-1885.....	1,899	7.3	928	971	1,014	885	64	99	125	556	953	102
1886.....	481	8.2	232	249	234	247	17	29	37	161	209	28
1887.....	488	7.7	260	228	227	261	13	27	39	142	227	40
1888.....	508	7.7	274	234	227	281	16	37	29	171	219	36
1889.....	483	7.7	255	228	213	270	18	37	29	169	208	22
1890.....	569	8.2	288	281	247	322	16	36	30	206	246	35
1886-1890.....	2,529	7.9	1,309	1,220	1,148	1,381	80	166	164	849	1,109	161
1891.....	568	8.5	270	298	247	321	17	40	70	183	232	26
1892.....	655	8.8	335	320	265	390	18	57	52	216	277	35
1893.....	776	10.4	412	364	319	457	18	42	49	232	322	43
1894.....	665	9.3	344	321	305	360	18	47	46	224	276	54
1895.....	685	9.1	340	345	289	396	28	49	25	243	292	48
1891-1895.....	3,349	9.2	1,701	1,648	1,425	1,924	99	235	242	1,098	1,469	206
1896.....	669	8.9	366	303	274	395	23	45	39	263	256	43
1897.....	635	8.9	337	298	268	367	25	33	36	254	251	36
1898.....	542	7.8	299	243	218	324	8	39	41	198	241	15
1899.....	686	9.2	357	329	317	369	12	66	62	204	314	28
1900.....	966	10.9	479	487	373	593	25	90	43	323	451	34
1896-1900.....	3,498	9.3	1,838	1,660	1,450	2,048	93	273	221	1,242	1,513	156
Total, 35 years..	15,091	7.9	7,649	7,442	7,181	7,910	499	972	961	4,900	6,862	897

* Exclusive of Providence city.

TABLE LXXXVII.

Exhibiting the Number of Decedents from Pneumonia, in each of the several Periods of Life, during each of the last thirty-five years, from 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	PERIODS OF LIFE.											Not stated.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	
1866.....	57	4	4	5	12	10	14	21	25	32	9	.....
1867.....	57	9	2	3	10	11	13	16	25	13	12	1
1868.....	70	4	3	3	15	8	16	18	19	27	13	.....
1869.....	64	11	1	2	11	12	9	28	25	16	11	.....
1870.....	84	6	5	4	6	7	8	14	20	19	8	1
1871.....	71	7	2	7	10	17	16	16	35	17	19	1
1872.....	83	5	1	7	17	20	19	22	24	19	11	1
1873.....	105	4	8	3	10	14	16	17	24	23	10	.....
1874.....	76	9	4	6	17	17	25	21	40	27	8	.....
1875.....	120	9	3	8	22	30	35	39	61	43	28	2
1876.....	116	5	4	3	20	20	32	35	48	39	17	.....
1877.....	79	2	.....	7	15	15	24	27	22	24	9	2
1878.....	115	9	4	10	14	17	28	20	42	45	13	.....
1879.....	102	8	1	3	11	27	26	35	38	38	19	.....
1880.....	95	18	3	16	14	33	37	46	47	43	12	.....
1881.....	102	4	2	5	15	22	26	45	48	21	26	1
1882.....	71	3	4	14	22	36	49	33	41	46	21	4
1883.....	88	15	2	13	32	33	40	53	49	46	27	2
1884.....	103	14	5	11	23	31	24	32	53	37	23	4
1885.....	121	9	10	8	23	29	50	49	76	59	29	2
1886.....	111	10	7	19	32	35	50	58	74	55	30	.....
1887.....	132	15	7	7	32	43	51	56	64	53	28	.....
1888.....	103	20	5	15	49	48	61	62	70	54	21	.....
1889.....	120	14	3	20	27	36	51	57	77	47	31	.....
1890.....	161	7	10	12	46	55	55	55	79	54	33	2
1891.....	126	10	4	11	42	51	60	70	84	70	37	.....
1892.....	139	10	9	10	39	69	75	74	110	71	44	5
1893.....	176	25	8	17	49	68	96	115	102	70	50	.....
1894.....	169	19	9	18	47	56	67	72	78	77	52	1
1895.....	172	16	9	20	49	56	77	66	91	77	49	.....
1896.....	220	20	7	17	33	55	56	71	83	66	40	1
1897.....	191	14	10	17	33	46	58	58	73	75	57	.....
1898.....	202	11	4	9	23	39	40	58	66	51	36	.....
1899.....	238	14	6	19	38	53	50	62	78	71	53	1
1900.....	238	24	7	21	53	77	86	105	109	90	54	2
Total, 35 years.....	4,380	384	173	370	914	1,202	1,140	1,621	2,003	1,631	940	33

Age.—Of the decedents from pneumonia, during the period of thirty-five years, 29 per cent. were under 5 years of age. Of over fifty years of age the number of decedents was 41 per cent. of the whole number. The following summary will present the percentages for 1900, in round numbers:

Under five years of age.....	35 per cent.
Five years and under twenty, and not stated.....	6 per cent.
Twenty years and under fifty.....	22 per cent.
Fifty years and over.....	37 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of deaths returned as having been caused by scarlet fever, in 1900, was 34. The number is 5 more than in 1899.

This number represents .3 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .08 to every 1,000 of the population.

Sex.—Of the 34 decedents from scarlet fever, 24 were males and 10 were females, or 42 females to every 100 males.

Parentage.—There were 22 of native parentage and 12 of foreign, a proportion of 54 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

The following Table will present the statistics of scarlet fever for the last forty-five years, from 1856 to 1900, inclusive, the number and percentage and sex of the decedents from scarlet fever, and the number from scarlet fever in each division of the State. It also shows, from 1866 to 1900, inclusive, the parentage of the decedents from scarlet fever:

TABLE LXXXVIII.

Mortality in the State from Scarlet Fever, 1856 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County*.	Providence City.	Washington County.
10 yrs., 1856-1865.	1,440	5.2	700	740	+	+	57	79	191	414	634	65
1866-1870.....	496	3.2	231	265	210	286	26	32	27	142	236	33
1871-1875.....	1,053	5.1	503	550	513	540	40	53	51	302	534	73
1876.....	80	1.9	34	46	42	38	3	2	7	21	35	12
1877.....	62	1.4	26	36	29	33	14	4	3	21	12	8
1878.....	86	1.9	41	45	35	51	3	5	3	14	57	4
1879.....	311	7.4	164	147	130	181	3	6	4	37	255	6
1880.....	468	10.0	215	253	216	252	22	30	11	143	243	19
1876-1880.....	1,007	4.5	480	527	452	555	45	47	28	236	602	49
1881.....	138	3.0	79	59	62	76	11	25	12	41	45	4
1882.....	45	0.9	24	21	16	29	.....	3	16	7	18	1
1883.....	34	0.6	17	17	14	20	1	1	5	9	16	2
1884.....	94	1.8	39	58	41	56	.....	.....	8	28	57	4
1885.....	91	1.7	36	55	48	43	.....	3	6	24	38	20
1881-1885.....	405	1.6	195	210	181	224	12	32	47	109	174	31
1886.....	88	1.5	46	42	29	59	.....	13	2	41	30	2
1887.....	266	4.2	120	146	95	171	9	16	4	80	154	3
1888.....	207	3.1	101	106	91	116	1	29	10	87	80	.....
1889.....	51	0.8	21	27	14	37	3	2	6	14	25	1
1890.....	16	0.2	11	5	6	10	.....	2	.....	2	8	3
1886-1890.....	628	2.0	302	326	235	303	13	63	22	224	297	9
1891.....	33	0.5	17	16	12	21	1	3	.....	9	17	3
1892.....	67	0.9	38	29	21	46	1	4	4	20	38	.....
1893.....	193	2.6	86	107	75	118	1	23	3	68	97	1
1894.....	123	1.7	59	64	52	71	2	8	2	55	56	.....
1895.....	107	1.4	52	55	42	65	1	2	3	37	63	1
1891-1895.....	523	1.4	252	271	202	321	6	40	12	189	271	5
1896.....	53	0.7	30	23	21	29	.....	2	1	9	33	8
1897.....	29	0.4	15	14	13	16	1	1	4	10	12	1
1898.....	21	0.3	10	11	14	7	.....	1	1	13	4	2
1899.....	29	0.4	17	12	13	16	.....	3	.....	6	19	1
1900.....	34	0.3	21	10	22	12	.....	1	6	16	11	.....
1896-1900.....	166	0.4	96	70	86	80	1	8	12	54	79	12
Total, 35 years..	5,718	3.0	2,759	2,959	1,879	2,399	200	354	390	1,670	2,827	277

* Not including Providence city.

† Records incomplete.

CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, AND SCARLET FEVER.

Season and Mortality.

The following Table is continued, to show by comparison the influence of season in regard to the mortality from croup and scarlet fever for forty-seven years, and diphtheria for forty-three years. The Table will give the average monthly and quarterly percentages of deaths from each cause:

TABLE LXXXIX.

MONTHS.	CROUP.		DIPHTHERIA.		SCARLET FEVER.	
	—		—		—	
	1853-1900.		1858-1900.		1853-1900.	
	Number of deaths.	Per cent.	Number of deaths.	Per cent.	Number of deaths.	Per cent.
January.....	404	12.70	591	9.74	784	12.23
February.....	354	11.12	447	7.37	715	11.15
March.....	291	9.15	467	7.70	639	9.97
First Quarter.....	1,049	32.97	1,505	24.81	2,138	33.35
April.....	233	7.32	418	6.89	556	8.67
May.....	166	5.22	417	6.88	574	8.96
June.....	140	4.40	355	5.85	486	7.58
Second Quarter.....	539	16.94	1,190	19.62	1,616	25.21
July.....	107	3.36	327	5.39	366	5.71
August.....	90	2.83	354	5.83	302	4.71
September.....	185	5.81	450	7.42	320	4.99
Third Quarter.....	382	12.00	1,131	18.64	988	15.41
October.....	333	10.47	755	12.45	443	6.91
November.....	445	13.98	787	12.97	535	8.34
December.....	434	13.64	698	11.51	691	10.78
Fourth Quarter.....	1,212	38.09	2,240	36.93	1,669	26.03
Totals.....	3,182	100.00	6,066	100.00	6,411	100.00

SUICIDE.

The number of deaths by suicide, in Rhode Island, during 1900, was 55, which is 14 more than in the preceding year.

There were 42 male and 13 female decedents from that cause, or a proportion of 3 males to every 1 of the females.

Of the 55, 25 were of native parentage and 35 of foreign.

The means of self-destruction, according to the returns, were as follows :

By cutting throat, 8; by drowning, 9; by hanging, 13; by illuminating gas, 1; by jumping from window, 1; by shooting, 10; by carbolic acid, 3; by chloroform, 1; by cyanide potassium, 3; morphine, 3; paris green, 3.

TABLE XC.

Mortality in the State from Suicide, 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	86	.56	67	19	66	20	2	7	6	31	34	6
1871-1875.....	89	.43	61	28	57	32	3	9	6	20	43	8
1876.....	18	.46	15	3	6	12	.....	.....	1	5	10	2
1877.....	22	.52	16	6	15	7	.....	2	1	5	12	2
1878.....	21	.50	16	5	12	9	3	2	.....	5	7	4
1879.....	13	.31	10	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	5	7	1
1880.....	10	.20	5	5	8	2	.....	1	1	6	2	.....
1876-1880.....	84	.38	62	22	46	38	3	5	3	26	38	9
1881.....	23	.49	19	4	15	8	.....	5	3	.....	14	1
1882.....	31	.64	23	8	23	8	1	4	3	8	12	3
1883.....	25	.47	18	7	11	14	.....	.....	2	8	15	.....
1884.....	22	.43	20	2	13	9	.....	1	1	6	11	3
1885.....	20	.37	16	4	11	9	1	1	6	3	6	3
1881-1885.....	121	.47	96	25	73	48	2	11	15	25	58	10
1886.....	17	.29	16	1	12	5	1	3	2	4	7	.....
1887.....	16	.25	13	3	8	8	2	.....	2	5	7	.....
1888.....	21	.42	20	1	15	6	.....	1	3	6	9	2
1889.....	24	.38	20	4	9	15	.....	2	5	7	10	.....
1890.....	19	.28	15	4	12	7	2	.....	1	8	5	3
1886-1890.....	97	.30	84	13	56	41	5	6	13	30	38	5
1891.....	40	.61	27	13	15	25	2	2	.....	10	24	2
1892.....	19	.26	15	4	10	9	.....	.....	4	6	8	1
1893.....	21	.38	18	3	10	11	.....	2	.....	7	12	.....
1894.....	45	.63	36	9	24	21	1	3	5	14	19	3
1895.....	31	.41	22	9	13	18	3	2	5	5	13	3
1891-1895.....	156	.46	118	38	72	84	6	9	14	42	76	9
1896.....	38	.51	28	10	20	18	2	1	2	11	20	2
1897.....	41	.58	33	8	21	20	.....	4	5	11	18	3
1898.....	46	.67	38	8	20	26	.....	3	4	14	24	1
1899.....	41	.55	30	11	18	23	1	2	1	7	27	3
1900.....	55	.62	42	13	25	30	1	2	7	24	19	2
1896-1900.....	221	.58	171	50	104	117	4	12	19	67	108	11
Total, 35 years..	854	.45	659	195	474	380	25	59	76	241	395	58

* Exclusive of Providence city.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The number of deaths from whooping cough, returned in 1900, was the same as the number in 1899.

Of the 86 decedents from whooping cough, 31 were males and 55 were females.

There were 34 decedents of native parentage and 52 of foreign. Eighty-four of the decedents were under 5 years of age.

The following Table will present the mortality from whooping cough, for thirty-five years, 1866-1900, inclusive, with the death rate, sex, parentage, etc., of the decedents:

TABLE XCI.

Mortality in the State from Whooping Cough, 1866 to 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Deaths	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	153	.99	78	75	68	85	2	13	14	54	63	7
1871-1875.....	160	.78	65	95	64	96	4	11	13	56	73	3
1876.....	48	1.17	19	29	20	28	5	3	1	7	31	1
1877.....	32	.72	18	14	6	26	.....	.....	1	15	16	.....
1878.....	54	1.22	26	28	30	24	.....	1	.....	9	43	1
1879.....	43	.96	17	26	22	21	.....	11	1	12	15	4
1880.....	20	.41	10	10	7	13	.....	.....	2	6	11	1
1876-1880.....	197	.88	90	107	85	112	5	15	5	49	116	7
1881.....	68	1.36	33	35	30	38	.....	2	2	24	40	.....
1882.....	71	1.40	33	38	32	39	.....	4	.....	26	40	1
1883.....	9	.17	6	3	5	4	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....
1884.....	43	.83	17	26	23	20	5	.....	2	6	28	2
1885.....	42	.79	23	19	24	18	.....	1	4	9	24	4
1881-1885.....	233	.90	112	121	114	119	6	7	8	69	136	7
1886.....	49	.89	28	21	17	32	4	3	.....	18	23	1
1887.....	21	.32	9	12	10	11	.....	.....	4	6	10	1
1888.....	44	.75	17	27	16	28	.....	3	2	11	28	.....
1889.....	77	1.23	39	38	36	41	1	12	1	20	43	.....
1890.....	70	1.00	25	45	25	45	2	2	7	27	30	2
1886-1890.....	261	.82	118	143	104	157	7	20	14	82	131	4
1891.....	77	1.16	39	38	37	40	3	1	3	15	51	1
1892.....	25	.34	10	15	14	11	.....	1	3	12	9	.....
1893.....	23	.31	8	15	9	14	1	.....	4	9	7	2
1894.....	129	1.80	52	77	62	67	3	19	15	33	55	4
1895.....	45	.60	19	26	13	32	.....	8	2	7	27	1
1891-1895.....	299	.81	128	171	135	164	7	29	27	76	152	8
1896.....	59	.79	25	34	24	35	2	4	7	16	24	6
1897.....	56	.79	27	29	26	30	1	8	11	14	17	5
1898.....	96	1.39	37	59	50	46	5	2	4	24	57	4
1899.....	86	1.15	30	56	43	43	1	5	1	30	47	2
1900.....	86	.97	31	55	34	52	4	6	3	25	46	2
1896-1900.....	383	1.01	150	233	177	206	13	25	26	109	191	19
Total, 35 years..	1,686	.88	741	945	747	939	44	120	107	495	865	55

* Exclusive of Providence city.

TABLE XCII.

Presenting the Ratio of Mortality to the Whole Number of Specified Causes of Death, of Twenty Prominent Causes, for twenty-five years, 1876-1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	YEARS.																								
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
ACCIDENTS (all kinds).....	3.40	3.10	2.89	2.43	3.51	3.04	3.44	2.84	3.80	3.09	3.22	3.25	3.01	3.46	3.60	3.54	4.18	3.58	3.29	3.92	3.96	3.71	4.30	3.71	3.82
APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.....	4.01	4.25	4.45	5.21	4.67	5.23	5.52	5.39	5.78	5.38	5.69	4.17	5.50	5.17	4.91	5.08	4.89	5.52	6.26	5.57	5.61	6.62	6.04	6.15	5.76
BRAIN, DISEASES OF.....	3.64	3.68	3.28	3.73	3.44	3.84	3.60	3.50	2.97	3.61	3.11	3.29	3.43	3.03	3.13	3.36	3.33	3.49	3.11	3.45	4.00	4.63	4.75	3.59	3.30
BRONCHITIS.....	1.46	1.62	1.89	1.47	1.98	1.80	2.08	2.04	2.29	3.09	2.96	2.77	3.42	4.30	4.01	3.74	4.16	4.24	3.57	3.66	3.69	3.19	3.43	3.24	3.36
CANCER.....	2.72	3.17	2.82	2.96	2.72	3.11	2.75	3.30	3.03	3.59	2.77	2.50	2.99	3.03	2.41	2.66	2.45	2.78	3.01	3.13	3.02	3.59	4.05	3.93	3.32
CHOLERA INFANTUM.....	6.41	6.08	3.97	3.81	5.43	5.15	6.77	4.73	6.31	5.16	6.27	5.60	7.08	6.80	8.39	8.25	8.56	8.18	6.98	6.68	7.29	6.00	6.80	6.26	6.34
CONSUMPTION.....	16.78	15.52	15.98	15.09	14.02	15.12	15.33	15.01	14.34	14.45	14.12	11.19	12.13	11.61	12.29	11.18	10.26	9.79	9.92	11.21	11.32	10.97	12.87	13.07	11.23
CROUP.....	2.61	2.23	2.20	2.28	1.45	2.16	1.60	1.40	1.55	1.74	1.55	1.79	1.19	1.38	1.19	1.01	1.30	.68	.45	.40	.32	.24	.13	.15	.20

TABLE XCIII.—BIRTHS.

Occupation of the Fathers.—1900.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Actors.....	1	Screw Makers.....	1
Agents and Canvassers	30	Shirt.....	1
Architects.....	7	Shoe.....	71
Artists	6	Spectacle.....	1
Assayers and Analytical Chemists.....	8	Spindle.....	4
Auctioneers	1	Tool.....	25
Baggage Masters.....	7	Blacksmiths.....	118
Bakers.....	85	Bleachers and Fullers.....	23
Bankers and Brokers.....	6	Boat Builders	1
Bank Officers	4	Boatmen	1
Barbers and Hair Dressers.....	115	Bookbinders.....	3
Bartenders	59	Bookkeepers	64
Belt Makers	1	Bootblacks	9
Bobbin	6	Bottlers	12
Boiler	29	Brakemen	37
Bolt	9	Brewers.....	14
Box.....	10	Brick and Stone Layers.....	16
Braid.....	1	Building Movers	3
Brick.....	4	Butchers and Marketmen.....	80
Brush and Broom.....	3	Butlers	6
Button.....	2	Cab Drivers and Hackmen.....	6
Cabinet.....	9	Carders.....	30
Carriage and Trimmers	5	Card Grinders.....	3
Chandelier.....	1	Carpenters	461
Cigar	10	Chasers.....	8
Clock and Watch.....	6	Civil Engineers.....	10
Comb.....	2	Clergymen	20
Core.....	8	Clerks and Salesmen.....	393
Harness and Saddle.....	9	Clothiers	10
Mattress.....	2	Coachmen.....	34
Pattern.....	11	Coal and Wood Dealers.....	13
Reed and Harness.....	5	Dry Goods.....	4
Sail.....	2	Fish and Oyster.....	10
Sash and Blind.....	2	Furniture.....	4

TABLE XCIII.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Grain Dealers	3	Elevatormen	2
Hardware	4	Enamellers	3
Ice	4	Engineers and Firemen	186
Junk	23	Engravers	18
Leather	1	Expressmen	20
Liquor	55	Farmers	302
Lumber	1	File Cutters	34
Music	1	File Forgers	6
News	3	Finishers	18
Oil	2	Brass	7
Paper	3	Fire Company Members	7
Provision	6	Fishermen and Oystermen	44
Shoe	4	Florists	15
Stove	1	Folders	10
Tea	2	Foundrymen	2
Collectors	17	Fruiterers	13
Commercial Travelers	21	Furniture Movers	2
Compositors	6	Gardeners	5
Concreters	4	Gas Fitters	8
Conductors and Motormen	91	Glass Blowers and Workers	2
Confectioners	9	Grocers	135
Contractors and Builders	20	Hatters	1
Cooks and Caterers	33	Heaters	1
Coopers	12	Horse Trainers	1
Coppersmiths	3	Hostlers	42
Cutters	4	Hotel and Inn Keepers	8
Velvet	5	Saloon and Restaurant	39
Decorators	3	Ice-men	2
Dentists	6	Inspectors	10
Designers	11	Insurance Agents	35
Die Cutters	4	Real Estate	8
Die Sinkers	4	Inventors	1
Draughtsmen	12	Iron Rollers and Workers	18
Drivers	40	Janitors	31
Druggists and Apothecaries	19	Jewelers	210
Dyers	66	Jobbers	1
Electricians	54	Journalists (Editors and Reporters)	9

TABLE XCIII.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Journeyman.....	32	Peddlers.....	147
Knitters.....	11	Photographers and Lithographers.....	5
Laborers.....	2,508	Physicians.....	30
Lamplighters.....	2	Piano Tuners ..	1
Lapidaries.....	8	Plasterers and Stucco Workers.....	21
Lathers.....	7	Platers (Electro).....	8
Laundrymen.....	13	Gold.....	1
Lawyers.....	15	Silver.....	1
Life Saving Service Men.....	4	Plumbers.....	67
Linemen.....	16	Polishers.....	33
Locksmiths.....	1	Gold.....	2
Longshoremen.....	8	Silver.....	2
Loom Fixers.....	83	Pork and Meat Cutters and Pork Packers	12
Lumbermen.....	1	Porters.....	22
Machinists.....	517	Postmasters.....	3
Mail Carriers.....	17	Pressmen.....	2
Managers.....	18	Printers.....	37
Manufacturers.....	24	Proofreaders.....	1
Mariners.....	5	Public Officers.....	8
Masons.....	90	Railroad Officials.....	5
Masseurs.....	1	Employees.....	19
Mechanics.....	27	Refiners.....	3
Merchants.....	67	Riggers.....	2
Melters.....	1	Roll Coverers.....	9
Milkmen.....	32	Roofers.....	2
Millers.....	9	Rubber Workers.....	122
Millwrights.....	3	Sailors.....	17
Moulders.....	90	Sea Captains and Ship Masters.....	6
Musicians.....	18	Secretaries.....	4
Operatives.....	620	Servants.....	3
Opticians.....	4	Sextons.....	3
Painters.....	212	Sheriffs, Constables, and Policemen....	51
Carriage.....	5	Ship Carpenters.....	1
Paper Hangers.....	3	Silversmiths.....	49
Pavers.....	4	Slaters.....	
Paymasters.....	1	Soldiers.....	13
Pearl Workers.....	5	Spinners.....	88

TABLE XCIII.—Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Stable Keepers.....	7	Telephone and Telegraph Operators....	15
Stampers.....	1	Thinsmiths.....	33
Stair Builders.....	2	Tobacconists.....	2
Station Agents.....	5	Traders.....	3
Stationers.....	1	Treasurers.....	6
Steam Pipers.....	23	Trustees.....	1
Stenographers.....	1	Undertakers.....	9
Stereotypers.....	1	Upholsterers.....	12
Stevedores.....	3	Valets.....	1
Stewards.....	2	Veterinary Surgeons.....	2
Stockmen.....	1	Waiters.....	16
Stone Cutters and Marble Workers.....	66	Watchmen.....	35
Store Keepers.....	18	Weavers.....	579
Students.....	2	Well Diggers.....	2
Surveyors, Highway.....	1	Wheelwrights.....	10
Superintendents and Overseers.....	127	Whitewashers.....	2
Switchmen and Gatemen.....	8	Window Dressers.....	2
Tailors.....	76	Wire Workers.....	15
Tanners and Curriers.....	4	Wood Cutters.....	6
Taxidermists.....	1	Wood Finishers.....	5
Teachers and Professors.....	24	Wood Sawyers.....	1
Music.....	7	Wood Turners.....	10
Teamsters.....	223	Wool Sorters.....	14

TABLE XCIV.—MARRIAGES.

Occupations of the Grooms.—1900.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Agents and Canvassers.....	9	Wringer Makers.....	4
Architects.....	5	Blacksmiths.....	38
Artists.....	6	Bleachers and Fullers.....	17
Assayers and Analytical Chemists.....	2	Boat Builders.....	1
Baggage Masters.....	2	Boatmen.....	1
Bakers.....	29	Bookbinders.....	3
Bankers and Brokers.....	11	Bookkeepers.....	44
Barbers.....	47	Booksellers.....	1
Bartenders.....	23	Bottlers.....	5
Bicycle Makers.....	1	Brakemen.....	8
Bobbin.....	6	Brewers.....	7
Boiler.....	6	Brick and Stone Layers.....	4
Bolt.....	4	Building Movers.....	1
Box.....	10	Butchers and Marketmen.....	19
Brick.....	3	Butlers.....	3
Brush.....	1	Buyers.....	1
Button.....	1	Cab Drivers and Hackmen.....	2
Cabinet.....	2	Calenders.....	2
Carriage, and Trimmers.....	3	Carders.....	6
Cigar.....	9	Card Grinders.....	3
Clock and Watch.....	7	Carpenters.....	119
Comb.....	2	Chasers.....	2
Core.....	3	Circus Performers.....	1
Harness and Saddle.....	2	Civil Engineers.....	5
Paint.....	2	Clergymen.....	6
Pattern.....	9	Clerks and Salesmen.....	338
Piano.....	1	Clothiers.....	1
Reed.....	1	Coachmen.....	14
Sail.....	1	Coal and Wood Dealers.....	3
Screw.....	1	Dry Goods.....	4
Shirt.....	1	Fish and Oyster.....	6
Shoe.....	21	Furniture.....	1
Soap.....	1	Grain.....	2
Tool.....	18	Hardware.....	5

TABLE XCIV.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Horse Dealers.....	2	Finishers.....	10
Junk.....	1	Fire Company Members.....	4
Leather.....	1	Fishermen and Oystermen.....	11
Liquor.....	12	Florists.....	5
Lumber.....	3	Folders.....	8
Mattress.....	1	Foundrymen.....	4
News.....	1	Fruiterers.....	3
Oil.....	2	Gardeners.....	22
Provision.....	9	Gasfitters.....	3
Shoe.....	1	Grocers.....	25
Collectors.....	7	Gymnast.....	1
Commercial Travelers.....	24	Hatters.....	3
Compositors.....	4	Hostlers.....	15
Conductors and Motormen.....	39	Hotel and Inn Keepers.....	7
Confectioners.....	2	Saloon and Restaurant.....	13
Contractors and Builders.....	9	Ice-men.....	4
Cooks and Caterers.....	14	Inspectors.....	7
Coopers.....	1	Insurance Agents.....	15
Coppersmiths.....	1	Real Estate.....	1
Cutters.....	4	Iron Workers.....	10
Decorators.....	5	Janitors.....	6
Dentists.....	7	Jewelers.....	116
Designers.....	6	Journalists (Editors and Reporters)...	7
Die Cutters.....	2	Knitters.....	7
Die Sinkers.....	2	Laborers.....	411
Draughtsmen.....	8	Lamp-lighters.....	1
Drivers.....	29	Lathers.....	1
Druggists and Apothecaries.....	17	Laundrymen.....	9
Dyers.....	25	Lawyers.....	14
Electricians.....	27	Life Saving Service Men.....	4
Elevatormen.....	2	Linemen.....	9
Enamelers.....	1	Longshoremen.....	6
Engineers and Firemen.....	67	Loom Fixers.....	22
Engravers.....	6	Lumbermen.....	1
Expressmen.....	10	Machinists.....	251
Farmers.....	153	Mail Carriers.....	5
File Cutters.....	16	Magician.....	1
File Forgers.....	2	Managers.....	7

TABLE XCIV.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Manufacturers.....	26	Riggers.....	1
Mariners.....	5	Roll Coverers.....	2
Masons.....	25	Roofers.....	1
Mechanics.....	23	Rubber Workers.....	36
Merchants.....	36	Sailors.....	19
Messengers.....	1	Sea Captains and Ship Masters.....	5
Milkmen.....	7	Secretaries.....	3
Millers.....	3	Servants.....	1
Millwrights.....	4	Sextons.....	1
Miners.....	2	Sheriffs, Constables, and Policemen...	9
Moulders.....	52	Ship Builders.....	1
Musicians.....	12	Ship Carpenters.....	3
Naval Officers.....	3	Silversmiths.....	17
Nurses.....	3	Soldiers.....	8
Operatives.....	237	Spinners.....	47
Painters and Glaziers.....	70	Stable Keepers.....	4
Painters, Carriage.....	5	Stampers.....	2
Paper Hangers.....	2	Steam Pipers.....	8
Pearl Workers.....	1	Stenographers.....	1
Peddlers.....	17	Stevedores.....	1
Photographers and Lithographers.....	3	Stewards.....	5
Physicians.....	17	Stone Cutters and Marble Workers....	13
Piano Movers.....	1	Store Keepers.....	7
Piano Tuners.....	3	Students.....	11
Pilots.....	2	Superintendents and Overseers.....	40
Plasterers and Stucco Workers.....	9	Switchmen and Gatemen.....	3
Platers.....	2	Tailors.....	27
Plumbers.....	32	Teachers and Professors.....	11
Polishers.....	22	Teamsters.....	120
Silver.....	2	Telegraph Operators.....	3
Pork and Meat Cutters and Pork Packers	7	Tinsmiths.....	10
Porters.....	10	Traders.....	1
Pressmen.....	1	Treasurers.....	1
Printers.....	29	Trimmers.....	2
Public Officers.....	2	Undertakers.....	6
Publishers.....	3	Upholsterers.....	4
Railroad Employees.....	15	Valots.....	1
Refiners.....	3	Veterinary Surgeons.....	4

TABLE XCIV.—Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Waiters.....	26	Wood Sawyers.....	1
Watchmen.....	8	Wood Turners.....	5
Weavers.....	221	Wood Workers.....	4
Window Dressers	2	Wool Sorters.....	8
Wire Workers.....	4		

TABLE XCV.

Occupations and Ages of Decedents, from June 1, 1852, to January 1, 1901, comprising a period of forty-eight years and seven months.
(OCCUPATIONS UNDER TEN, AND AGES UNDER TWENTY, EXCLUDED.)

OCCUPATION.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
MALES.							
Actors.....	15	522	34.80	Pump and Block Makers.....	14	788	55.71
Agents.....	281	14,863	52.89	Rope.....	25	1,672	66.88
Architects.....	17	955	56.17	Sail.....	38	2,297	58.08
Artists.....	41	2,129	51.92	Sash and Blind.....	10	502	50.20
Bakers.....	176	11,379	64.65	Shoe.....	656	37,974	57.89
Bankers.....	167	10,024	60.02	Tool.....	40	2,112	52.80
Bank Officers.....	69	4,441	64.36	Watch and Clock.....	44	2,460	55.91
Barbers.....	281	9,936	35.36	Blacksmiths and Farriers.....	757	41,194	54.42
Bartenders.....	54	1,932	35.78	Bleachers and Fullers.....	72	3,640	50.56
Belt Makers.....	13	760	58.46	Boatmen.....	32	1,797	56.16
Boiler.....	83	3,480	41.93	Boat Builders.....	32	1,999	62.47
Box.....	23	1,070	46.52	Bookbinders.....	27	1,278	47.33
Broom and Brush.....	16	813	50.81	Bookkeepers.....	452	20,432	45.20
Cabinet.....	144	8,419	58.46	Brakemen.....	139	4,184	30.10
Carriage and Trimmers.....	78	4,332	56.54	Brewers.....	23	1,114	48.43
Cigar.....	110	5,052	45.93	Brick and Stone Layers.....	14	663	47.36
Harness.....	138	6,971	50.51	Butchers and Marketmen.....	321	16,539	51.52
Pattern.....	85	5,015	59.00	Calico Printers.....	59	3,243	54.96

TABLE XCV.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.		Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	OCCUPATIONS.		Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
MALES.					MALES.				
Calkers.....	15	1,023	68.87	68.87	Cooks and Caterers.....	131	6,476	48.33	48.33
Cards.....	15	806	53.73	53.73	Coopers.....	133	8,770	65.34	65.34
Carpenters and Joiners.....	2,331	130,887	56.15	56.15	Coppersmiths.....	16	969	60.56	60.56
Chasers.....	18	666	37.00	37.00	Decorators.....	14	526	37.57	37.57
Civil Engineers.....	54	2,673	49.50	49.50	Dentists.....	50	2,664	53.28	53.28
Clerks and Salesmen.....	1,407	53,228	37.83	37.83	Designers.....	24	1,222	50.92	50.92
Clergymen.....	280	17,938	64.06	64.06	Die Sinkers.....	23	1,101	48.00	48.00
Clothiers.....	26	904	34.96	34.96	Braughsmen.....	15	505	33.67	33.67
Coachmen.....	209	9,271	41.36	41.36	Drivers, Cab, etc.....	105	4,327	41.21	41.21
Coal and Wood Dealers.....	16	965	60.31	60.31	Car Conductors and Motormen.....	62	2,481	40.02	40.02
Fish and Oyster.....	28	1,687	60.25	60.25	Druggists and Apothecaries.....	122	8,756	71.77	71.77
Junk.....	15	826	55.07	55.07	Dyers.....	154	7,845	50.94	50.94
Liquor.....	131	6,985	46.45	46.45	Electricians.....	18	689	38.28	38.28
Lumber.....	18	1,004	55.78	55.78	Engineers and Firemen.....	499	21,863	49.82	49.82
Provision.....	22	1,245	56.59	56.59	Engravers.....	148	7,278	49.17	49.17
Shoe.....	14	757	51.07	51.07	Expressmen.....	109	5,568	54.08	54.08
Collectors.....	32	1,773	55.41	55.41	Farmers.....	7,489	483,215	67.22	67.22
Commercial Travellers.....	17	1,163	68.41	68.41	Finishers.....	29	1,399	48.24	48.24
Confectioners.....	49	2,988	46.69	46.69	File Cutters.....	97	3,961	40.84	40.84
Contractors and Builders.....	432	7,943	79.95	79.95	Nail.....	12	490	40.83	40.83

TABLE XCV.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
MALES.				MALES.			
Fire Company Members.....	10	450	45.50	Jewelers.....	1,221	51,562	42.23
Fishermen and Oystermen.....	272	14,724	54.13	Journalists (Editors and Reporters).....	52	2,408	47.46
Florists.....	65	3,588	55.12	Judges and Justices.....	18	1,156	64.22
Founders.....	20	1,001	50.05	Laborers.....	11,112	549,826	49.48
Foundrymen.....	23	1,209	52.56	Lamplighters.....	21	1,152	54.85
Gardeners.....	308	20,010	59.20	Lapidaries.....	12	430	35.83
Gasfitters.....	65	2,880	43.54	Laundrymen.....	17	637	37.47
Gilders.....	12	535	44.58	Lawyers.....	200	11,439	57.19
Grocers.....	481	26,047	54.15	Linemen.....	14	497	35.50
Gun and Locksmiths.....	26	1,457	56.04	Machinists.....	1,797	88,002	48.97
Hatters.....	26	1,400	53.85	Mail Carriers.....	22	1,018	46.27
Hostlers.....	162	7,025	43.36	Manufacturers.....	688	42,014	61.07
Hotel and Inn Keepers.....	183	10,108	55.23	Mariners.....	530	26,436	49.88
Saloon and Restaurant.....	207	9,543	46.10	Masons.....	975	54,660	56.06
Stable.....	77	4,191	54.43	Mechanics.....	508	26,889	52.93
Store.....	58	3,069	52.91	Melters.....	12	667	55.58
Inspectors.....	20	1,051	52.55	Merchants.....	1,404	82,113	58.48
Inventors.....	16	1,054	65.87	Milkmen.....	20	717	35.85
Iron Rollers and Workers.....	19	909	47.84	Millers.....	51	2,947	57.78
Janitors.....	107	5,732	53.57	Millwrights.....	37	2,464	60.59

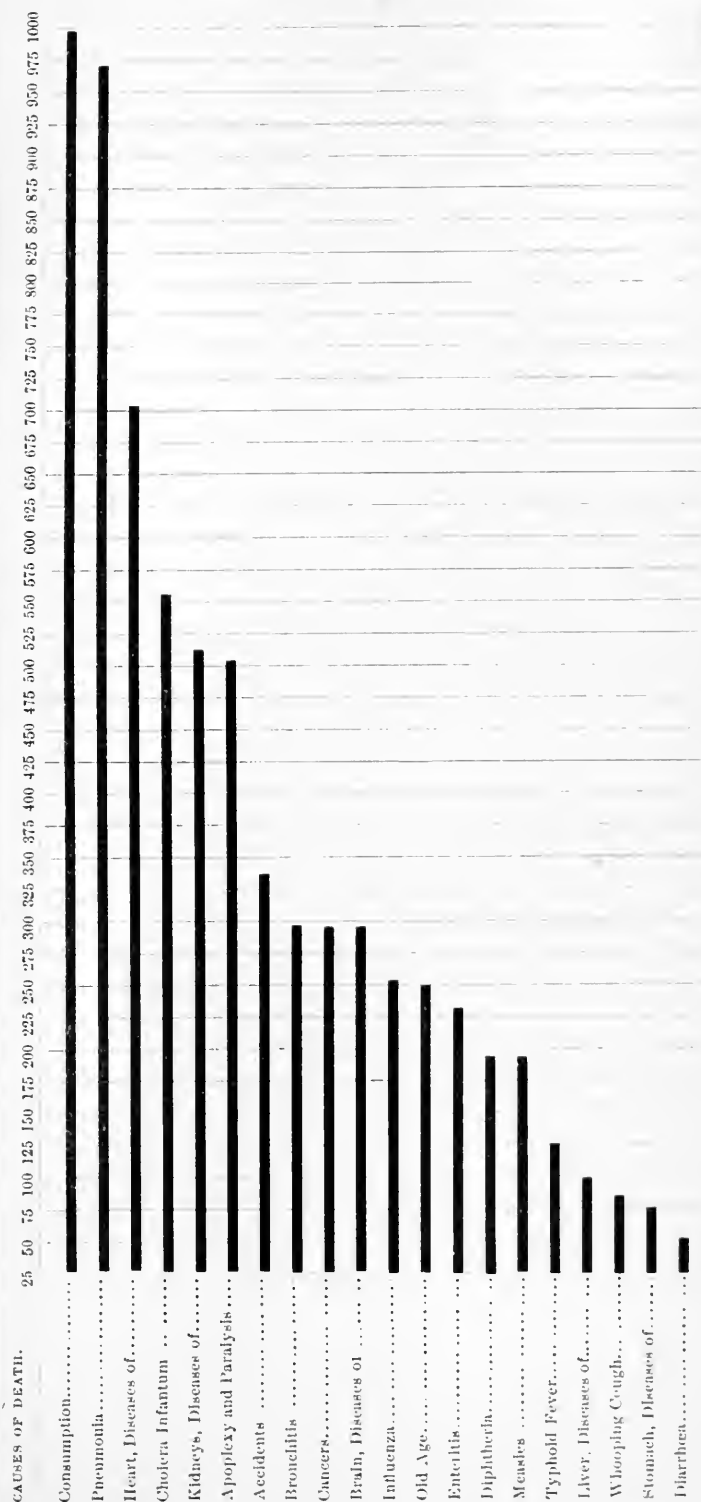
TABLE XCV.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.		Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	OCCUPATIONS.		Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
MALES.					MALES.				
Miners.....		18	1,018	56.56	Railroad Officials.....		104	4,998	47.48
Moulders.....		398	20,127	54.69	Refiners.....		16	739	45.56
Musicians.....		85	4,035	47.47	Riggers.....		22	1,251	57.00
Naval Officers.....		20	966	48.30	Roll Coverers.....		34	1,917	57.26
Nurses.....		18	994	55.22	Rubber Workers.....		198	8,330	42.07
Operatives.....		2,761	122,126	44.23	Sailors.....		318	15,351	48.27
Painters and Glaziers.....		1,042	50,821	48.78	Sea Captains.....		201	14,410	71.69
Paper Hangers.....		25	1,314	52.56	Servants.....		30	1,322	44.07
Peddlers.....		198	9,912	50.06	Sextons.....		13	813	62.54
Photographers, etc.....		30	1,433	47.77	Sheriffs and Policemen.....		141	8,712	61.79
Physicians.....		348	20,745	59.61	Ship Carpenters.....		85	5,868	69.04
Pilots.....		24	1,336	55.67	Silversmiths.....		133	5,929	44.57
Plasterers.....		59	2,856	48.41	Soldiers.....		157	4,872	31.03
Platers.....		14	803	57.14	Steampipers.....		13	521	40.08
Plumbers.....		123	4,811	39.11	Stevedores.....		19	901	47.42
Polishers.....		46	2,677	45.15	Stewards.....		28	1,328	47.43
Pork and Meat Cutters and Packers.....		21	938	44.67	Stone Cutters, Marble Workers, etc.....		312	15,257	48.90
Porters.....		56	2,611	46.62	Students.....		88	2,008	22.82
Printers.....		211	12,188	56.95	Superintendents and Overseers.....		397	22,039	55.66
Public Officers.....		95	5,633	59.33	Switchmen, Gate-men, etc.....		24	1,329	55.37

TABLE XCV.—Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
MALES.				FEMALES.			
Tailors.....	465	25,785	55.45	Bookkeepers.....	18	538	29.89
Tanners and Carriers.....	61	3,896	63.87	Clerks and Saleswomen.....	46	1,272	27.65
Teachers and Professors.....	153	7,560	49.41	Cooks.....	59	3,125	52.97
Teamsters.....	728	34,009	46.72	Dressmakers and Seamstresses.....	395	15,946	40.37
Telegraph and Telephone Operators.....	24	731	30.46	Jewelers.....	20	564	28.20
Tinsmiths.....	144	6,940	48.19	Laboring.....	16	699	43.69
Tobaccoists.....	15	874	58.27	Laundresses.....	51	2,536	49.72
Traders.....	283	14,259	50.39	Milliners.....	63	2,262	36.90
Tradesmen, General.....	185	8,919	48.21	Nurses.....	20	1,054	52.70
Undertakers.....	57	3,269	57.35	Operatives.....	1,112	35,305	31.75
Upholsterers.....	61	2,520	41.31	Physicians.....	11	617	58.82
Waiters.....	133	5,396	40.57	Rubber Workers.....	23	668	29.04
Watchmen.....	200	11,471	57.35	Servants.....	583	27,803	47.69
Wheelwrights.....	117	7,061	60.35	Sisters of Mercy.....	38	1,581	40.29
Wire Workers.....	15	644	42.93	Tailoresses.....	150	7,010	46.73
Wood Turners.....	55	2,354	42.80	Teachers.....	229	13,057	40.41
Wool Sorters.....	70		49.25	Telegraph and Telephone Operators.....	10	299	29.90
				Waitresses.....	12	341	28.42
Total.....	49,860	2,618,887	52.52	Total.....	2,912	116,283	39.93
FEMALES.				Grand Total.....			
Boarding-house Keepers.....	26	1,626	62.54		58,772	2,735,120	51.83

Diagram III. Exhibiting the comparative mortality by absolute number of decedents, from twenty principal causes of death in Rhode Island, in 1900.



THE RETURNS OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The number of deaths investigated by the medical examiners during the year 1900 was 529. These deaths resulted from sudden, suspicious, unknown, and violent causes. Of this number 393, or 74.3 per cent., were males; and 136, or 25.7 per cent., were females.

HOMICIDE.—The number of deaths from homicide was 15, or 2.8 per cent. of the whole number investigated. Of the 15 cases of homicide, 2 were by stab wounds of abdomen, 1 by stab wounds of chest and abdomen, 1 by pistol-shot wound of abdomen, 1 by fractured skull in street row, 1 by multiple injuries, the result of violent assault on insane man by keeper, 1 by violence to neck and chest (unknown man found in a cellar). There were eight cases of infanticide, 1 suffocation by oil of cinnamon, 2 by drowning, and 5 by neglect and exposure. In only 2 instances of the cases of homicide were the assailants brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced.

SUICIDE.—The number of deaths by suicide reported by the medical examiners in 1900 was 59, or 11.1 per cent. of the whole number examined. Death was caused as follows: by drowning, 13; hanging, 13; cutting throat, 6; shooting in head, 8; gun-shot wound of lung, 1; gun-shot wound of neck, 1; by jumping from window, 1; illuminating gas, 1; strangulation, 1; by carbolic acid, 4; by cyanide potassium, 2; by paris green, 2; by opium, 3; by hydrocyanic acid, 1; by phosphorus, 1; by chloroform, 1.

ACCIDENTS.—The returns of the medical examiners show 258 deaths from accidents, specified as follows: asphyxia, 18; burns and scalds, 29; drowning, 63; electric car, 19; falls, 46; machinery, 7; railroads, 25; firearms, 4; illuminating gas, 5; poison, 10; electrical shock and burns, 2; elevator, 2; exposure to cold and storm, 4; run over by heavy teams, 4; kicked by horse, 2; thrown from teams, 3; 1 each by explosion of giant powder, by lightning, struck by falling coal, struck by base-ball, injury to leg by upset load of stone, stab wound of abdomen by scissors thrown by companion, slight injury to finger (septicemia following), injury to

foot by stepping on potato-digger (tetanus), injury to foot while at play (septicæmia), crushed by boat falling upon him, crushed while unloading steel rails, crushed between team and telegraph pole, crushed by lumber in freight car, crushed between coal team and house, head crushed by falling bale of cotton.

ASPHYXIA, 18.—By bed-clothes and overlaying, 7; by food in larynx, 2 (children); by illuminating gas, 6; by caving of sand-bank, 2; by face in pillow while intoxicated, 1.

BURNS AND SCALDS, 29.—In burning building, 6; by bonfire, 2; by clothes taking fire from stove, 8; by burning oil from lamp, 2; explosion of oil stove, 1; by burning clothes, self-ignited while intoxicated, 1; by clothes taking fire from lighted pipe in pocket, 1; by smoking in bed, clothing took fire, 1; by flames from burning wax, 1; by flames from furnace, 1; by falling into barrel or tub of hot water, 2; by pulling over dish of hot water from stove, 1; by falling into vat of boiling dye, 1; manner unknown, 1.

DROWNING, 63.—Bathing or swimming, 19; through ice, 3; in wreck of schooner "Nausett," 4; overboard from boats, 7; by capsizing of boats, 2; by falling into water while playing on edge, 7; from wharf, 2; by falling into water during epileptic attack, 2; and 1 each by walking off bank into river while intoxicated, by falling into water in apoplectic seizure, into tub, while wading out to rock to fish, (child) in rock pond at park; 12 were found in water, circumstances of the drowning unknown.

FALLS, 46.—From building or staging, 7; downstairs, 7; on ground or floor, 16; from team, 2; from window, 3; from hay-loft, 2; and 1 each from piazza, from fence, through scuttle, through trap-door, from trestle, into coal-pocket, into hold of vessel, in dry dock, and 1 unspecified.

POISON, 10.—By wood-alcohol, 4; by overdose of laudanum taken for relief of pain, 1; corrosive sublimate, 1; phosphorus, 1; by mushrooms, 1; by whiskey (unknown quantity drunk from jug by child), 1; strychnine pills mistaken for candy, 1.

The whole number of deaths by accident in the State during 1900 was 336, showing that there were 78 deaths by accident where no medical examiner was called. In these cases a physician had been in attendance and had reported the cause of death. In many instances the death was not immediate.

The division of these 336 deaths by accident was as follows (see page 206 of this report): asphyxia, 29; bicycle, 1; burns and scalds, 33; drowning, 64; electric car, 19; elevator, 2; falls, 74;

firearms, 4; by insolation, 13; by lightning, 2; by machinery, 7; by poison, 15; by railroad, 27; various, 46 (pages 207 and 208 of this report).

A comparison of these figures with the cases of accidents which are viewed by medical examiners will show the cases which are more open to suspicion of avoidable violence. The difference (28) is more marked under the cause of falls.

Under sudden deaths which were investigated by medical examiners were as follows: alcoholism, 26; anemia, 1; aneurism of aorta, 1; angina pectoris, 1; apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage, 15; bronchitis, 4; cholera infantum, 2; convulsions of children, 3; cyanosis, 1; dysentery, 1; endometritis (septic) following abortion, 1; enteritis, 2; epileptic convulsions, 1; gangrene of genitals, 1; gastritis, 2; disease of heart, 51; heat, 7; hernia, 2; indigestion, 1; laryngitis, 1; malnutrition from improper feeding, 6; nephritis and Bright's disease, 16; old age, 2; tubercular peritonitis, 1; puerperal peritonitis following criminal abortion, 1; pneumonia, 12; pulmonary tuberculosis, 13; heart failure from tobacco habit, 1; acute rheumatism, 1; scarlet fever, 1; softening of brain, 1; ulcer (perforating) of stomach, 2; whooping cough, 1; natural unknown causes, 7. There were also 8 still-births.

Number and Per cent. of Each Group of Cases Viewed by Medical Examiners.—1894-1900.

YEARS.	Homicide.		Suicide.		Accident. or Negligence.		Natural and Unknown Causes. Including Alcohol- ism.		Total.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1894.....	9	3.1	45	15.6	141	49.0	93	32.3	288
1895.....	6	1.7	31	8.5	223	61.1	103	28.4	363
1896.....	1	0.3	27	8.3	177	54.3	121	37.1	326
1897.....	12	3.4	32	9.2	157	45.1	147	42.3	348
1898.....	12	3.1	41	10.7	203	53.0	127	33.2	383
1899.....	15	3.2	39	8.4	214	45.8	199	42.6	467
1900.....	15	2.8	59	11.2	258	48.8	197	37.2	529

APPENDIX A.

NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES,

OR

CAUSES OF DEATH.



NAMES OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

It should be stated that the nomenclature of diseases in the nosological arrangement on the following pages is not intended to include the names of the whole list of morbid phenomena affecting the human organism, but the names of such only as are directly the **cause of death**, or such as ordinarily predispose to or set in motion the morbid processes that end in death.

The classification which has appeared in the previous issues of this report, and which was the result of a report of the committee of the Royal College of Physicians of England, has been modified to accord with the changes which have taken place in our knowledge of the pathological causation of diseases since that classification was made.

The changes which have been made apply more especially to GROUP ONE, the title of which has been changed from Miasmatic to Communicable, and has absorbed all of GROUP TWO, which was known as the Enthetic group. This included glanders, gonorrhœa, hydrophobia, malignant pustule, septicæmia, and syphilis, all of which are at the present day considered as communicable diseases, and probably dependent upon a morbid entity which in some of these diseases has been demonstrated.

In GROUP TWO delirium tremens has been dropped to the supplementary list, being but a symptom or a result of the condition of alcoholism, which, while not strictly correct, is yet more comprehensive in covering this class of causations.

Apthæ, worms, and other parasites should be classed as communicable, the parasites being of a higher order than those producing diphtheria and cholera, and are dropped from this class.

As dropsy is a result or symptom rather than an immediate cause of death, it has been left out.

Gangrene, occurring in old age, has been transferred to the group Developmental Diseases of Old Age. Other conditions where gangrene is found have been traced satisfactorily to traumas, or diseases of the circulatory system.

In CLASS III, in the group of diseases of the Nervous System, cephalitis has been dropped as being obsolete. Convulsions has been transferred to the group of Developmental Diseases of Chil-

dren, all such deaths having been found to be within these age periods.

From the group of the Respiratory System pneumonia has been transferred to the list of Communicable diseases.

In GROUP FOUR, of the Digestive System, appendicitis has been introduced as being a sufficiently distinct and frequent disease, and concerning which statisticians will desire information as to the mortality therefrom. Peritonitis, being a sequel of a traumatic or a septic condition, is usually traceable to a primary cause if inquired into. When no specific cause is obtainable it is placed under Causes Ill-defined. Ascites, being a secondary cause, is relegated to Causes Ill-defined, unless the original cause of the ascites can be ascertained. Hernia is retained in this group, rather than in the group of Accidents and Negligence. Other new diseases which are introduced into this group, as being now more specifically diagnosed, are obstruction of the bowels, colitis, entero colitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, gastro enteritis, and gall-stones—which is retained for want of a more definite term which shall express the conditions causing the formation of the gall-stones—and acute gastritis.

Under diseases of the Urinary System, the word nephria is omitted, the term Bright's disease being retained in the absence of the ability or practicability of the ordinary diagnostician to be able to distinguish the different forms of nephritis, or blood changes or other causes giving rise to the presence of albumen in the urine. Diabetes is divided into the two forms of mellitus and insipidus. While perhaps belonging to the group of nervous diseases, yet it is not yet sufficiently well explained to prove in which group it might be placed, and custom in this case is allowed to prevail. Diseases of the testicles has been omitted as it has, by experience in this department, been found to be dependent upon some pathological change, such as neoplastic formations or traumatic or septic conditions, and the primary cause usually finds its way into these groups. Uremia is placed in the primary group as being expressive of the direct location of the disease, although not being specific as to the causation.

Under diseases of the Generative System we are at the present day able to specify more accurately the condition present, owing to the increased knowledge required of the gynecologist. Ovarian dropsy is therefore dropped, and ovarian tumor, diseases of the uterus, and pyosalpinx are submitted as subdivisions. This group will probably be enlarged as physicians become better educated in specific diagnosis in this special department.

As still-births are classified by themselves they are removed from the group of Developmental Diseases of Children. To

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